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IN THE

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WILLIAM VAN RENSSELAER MILLER

EDITOR

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somebody, who is glad to see him."—RALPH WALDO EMERSON

NEW YORK
THE KNICKERBOCKER PUBLISHING COMPANY
67 Fifth Avenue
1896

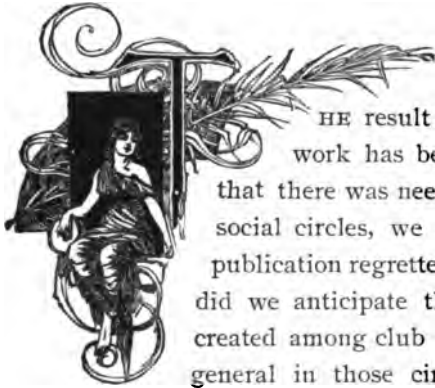
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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE



THE result of the labors of the publishers of this work has been a surprise. At the outset we realized that there was need of such a work. At the clubs, and in social circles, we had repeatedly heard the lack of such a publication regretted. But not in our most sanguine moments did we anticipate the great interest which the subject has created among club men, society people, men of affairs, and in general in those circles commonly referred to as "our best people."

In the beginning, we proposed to carry on the work, as to subscriptions, entirely from the New York office. But the steadily increasing number of subscribers and inquirers at all the principal social centres of the Union rendered it advisable to commission *Agents* and *Correspondents* at those centres to canvass for subscriptions for the volume.

Many of these *Correspondents* are themselves members of the most exclusive organizations in their respective cities ; and in every case they express the opinion we have heard repeatedly expressed in New York, namely, that

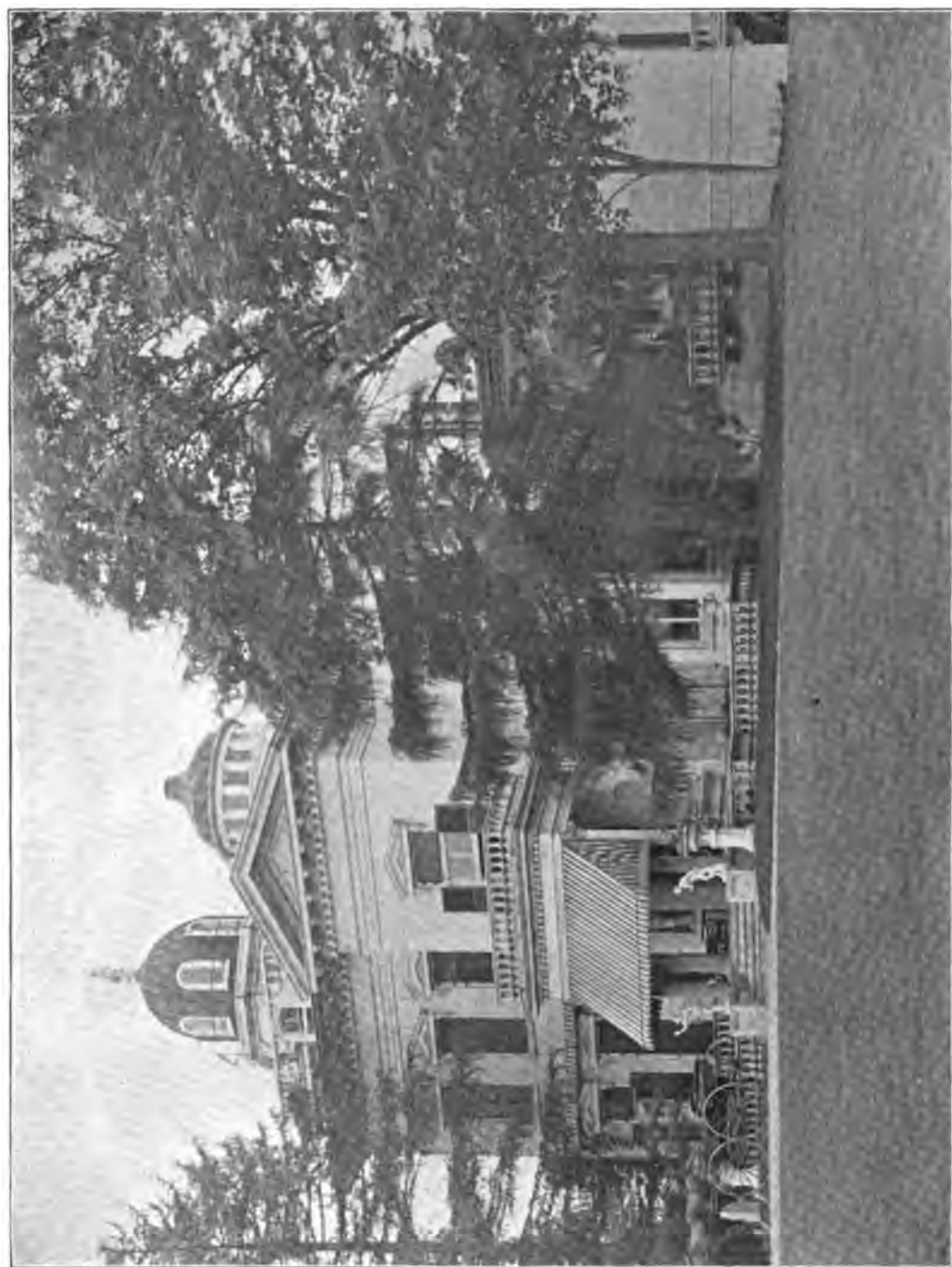
SELECT ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES

will be not only the most widely read, but also the *most frequently referred to* publication in club reading-rooms and among society people.

The organizations treated of in the work embrace Social, Political, Sporting, Athletic, Amateur Dramatic, Literary, Musical, Historical and Patriotic Societies, Bicycle, Kennel and Yacht Clubs.

To the club officials, numbering many hundreds, who have assisted us in our work, and to the individual members who have contributed articles for the publication, we tender our sincere thanks.

THE PUBLISHERS.



SUBURBAN RIDING AND DRIVING CLUB

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Metropolitan Club, New York,	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Publishers' Notice,	3
Suburban Riding and Driving Club, New York,	5
Introduction : "Club and Society Life in the United States," by Ward McAllister,	8
Literary Staff of Select Organizations, Representative Club Men who have Contributed Articles to this Publication,	15
Club Men of America,	51
National Organizations : Historical and Descriptive Sketches,	205
Local Organizations,	293
Index,	341

CLUB AND SOCIETY LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES

BY WARD McALLISTER OF NEW YORK.

A club in a metropolis is a positive necessity to the social and the business man. As common ground on which one meets one's friends, it may be termed an epitome of the world. No one should be admitted to a club in good standing without a careful investigation, nor should any one be expelled from a club but for the commission of a crime, for to expel a man from any club is a stigma which attaches itself to him for life; hence an institution which should consist of the worth, intelligence and probity of a city, should never take from a man his club membership, thus tarnishing his good name, until he has by crime made himself a social outcast. For a club is founded on the principle of benefiting and improving men, strengthening and upholding them in the social and business world, and in no sense ever jeopardizing their good name and position. Like a family, it never should destroy its own members; this loyalty and fealty should always be a feature of every club. Both in London, Paris and New York many men take standing from their club. This is more the case in Paris and London than in New York. At one time it was understood that men resorted to clubs simply for the purpose of playing cards and drinking whiskey. This idea has now been completely done away with. It is true that card-playing forms an important feature in a number of our most prominent social organizations, and I do not think that I am deeply in error when I surmise that whiskey and other things are drunk to a greater or less degree. But it is now pretty generally felt that the chief aim of an organization is to bring its members together for amusement, recreation, and instruction. With the indorsement of a respectable social organization, a man may often occupy a position to which his own individual attainments would not naturally have entitled him. Such a membership is a guarantee to the world at large that the person is fit to be recognized as a proper associate for gentlemen. Club membership may then be said to be a social passport. Numerous instances could be cited of the truth of this proposition, and if you are desirous of knowing the social status of any citizen you have merely to take down the club register and see how many clubs he belongs to.

Men whose personality is not remarkably brilliant, and who, standing by themselves, would not be apt to arouse a great deal of enthusiasm among their associates on account of their intellectual capacities, very frequently counteract these drawbacks by joining a well-known club. Being unable to stand alone, they mount the kindly pedestal of such social organization as they may succeed in becoming admitted to.

CLUB AND SOCIETY LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES.—*Continued.*

Thus it will be seen that our clubs often lend a generous hand to persons who, without this assistance, might ever remain in obscurity.

To seek membership in a club and be denied it, must be very discouraging, and such a rebuff casts a slur on a man which requires great force of character to overcome. Therefore, great care should be taken when one proposes a friend for membership that the pulse of the executive committee be felt and the proposer convinced that his man would be an acceptable candidate for admission, before he permits his name to be voted upon. It is a very rare case, indeed, when a man should be blackballed, and whenever this occurs, under no circumstances should the fact be revealed to the public. This is one of the strictest rules of club etiquette, and yet I regret to find that it has been violated several times of late. Persons who would reveal the name of a blackballed candidate should themselves be blackballed.

Some of the changes that have taken place in club life in this city during the past quarter of a century are not quite so pleasant as the breaking away from the old-fashioned card-playing and whiskey drinking. In old times it was always club etiquette never to mention a lady's name in the club. I make bold to venture the assertion that this rule is not now regarded with conscientious precision. I have reason to believe that there have been some exceptions to it. Indeed, it is often said that some of our swellest clubs are resorts for men gossips, where women's reputations are tossed about and exploded as a child would toss about and explode soap bubbles. No doubt this is greatly to be deplored, but women as a class may have the one satisfaction of knowing that whatever is said at the club is not repeated elsewhere, though I must confess this is rather cold comfort.

I will not go so far as to say that all clubs are of this gossipy character. There may be some that are not. It cannot be denied, however, to be perfectly frank, that gossip and confidences constitute a strong bond of sympathy between members of social clubs. To hold otherwise would be foolish and in contradiction to what every clubman in this city knows perfectly well.

Granting this, the interesting question arises. Why have women never been able to form strong social bodies? I do not wish to be understood as casting a reflection upon the several organizations of women which already exist and appear to be in a thoroughly thriving condition in this city. These organizations, however, are not strictly social. They have in view the accomplishment of some particular design having no connection with social intercourse. It is generally conceded that women are especially fond of exchanging confidences. It might naturally be supposed, then, that they would form themselves into social clubs, such as their husbands, brothers and fathers belong to. And this would seem more likely to be the case when we take into consideration what a very large number of strong-minded women there are now at large.

But there is something indelibly born in a woman's nature which will always pre-

CLUB AND SOCIETY LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES.—*Continued.*

vent her from entering into a thoroughly agreeable social intercourse with the members of her own sex. Women will never band together in a successful social club. The majority of women never seem to be perfectly happy and contented unless they are in the society of men. This rule is subject to exceptions, as all rules are, but it holds good in most cases, strong-minded women to the contrary notwithstanding. It is perfectly reasonable that this should be the case, for the chief object of woman's existence is to fascinate man. And how could she fascinate man when bound to a social organization of only women?

With men, on the other hand, it is different. They enjoy to an extent unknown among women, the ability to amuse and instruct themselves, independent of women's society. There are clubmen in this city who seldom, if ever, go into the society of women, and yet they appear to enjoy life exceedingly. There are good reasons for this, too, because men have more freedom and are more independent than women, and have a far greater number of ways of amusing themselves. When associated together in a club a certain bond of sympathy, if not of affection, springs up between the various members, and it is a fact that men belonging to the same club always show each other marked consideration both in and out of the club-house. I have heard it said, on the other hand, that the meetings of the various women's clubs have not infrequently been attended with disturbance.

The first principle governing clubs should be social equality. Unless this principle is carried out as a fundamental law, no club can exist harmoniously. Society itself in this country cannot exist without admitting this principle. Wealth, neither in this or any other country, can stand alone unsupported. In fact, it always has a large following of the impecunious. In England, where the nobility and aristocracy derive their importance entirely from the toadyism of the middle classes, you never see a man of wealth or high position, unless, as Thackeray puts it, he be attended by his tadpoles and toadies. We are fast coming to it here, for, unfortunately for our American independence, we are importing this custom from England. There is hardly a Croesus among us who has not his recognized following, assuring him that he is a "Sir Oracle, and when he opes his lips, let no dog bark."

The Fomerset Club of Boston, one of the oldest and best clubs in America, has permitted the introduction of ladies into a portion of their fine club-house on Beacon Street; that is, to certain reception and dining-rooms in the club. In old, conservative Boston this has been a success, for with them propriety is inborn. In New York many of the clubs have what may be termed "ladies' day," when ladies are admitted to all parts of the building. An ineffectual attempt was made several years ago to admit ladies to the Union Club, of New York, but it failed.

The new Metropolitan Club, of New York, has a portion of its superb club house set aside for the use of ladies. Tuxedo, as a club to which ladies are admitted, has proved a great success. All this is an evidence that we are becoming daily more and more

CLUB AND SOCIETY LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES.—*Continued.*

refined and cultivated. There are no people in the world like Americans in adapting themselves to all the walks of life. The Simon-pure American, when he cuts loose from all civilizing restraints, can play the blackguard more effectually, I think, than any other nationality. I have seen them on their way to the California gold fields, maliciously commit works of sacrilege in Mexican cathedrals that no other nationality would perpetrate. Again, I have seen both men and women in European courts doing us honor by holding their own with the most practiced courtiers there, when I knew they were but "people of yesterday," but had with marvelous cleverness acquired this polished and courtly manner by very limited association with well-bred people. At Newport, the most luxurious spot in this country, we have what is known as the "Gooseberry Island Club." It is a club-house built on a small rocky island in the Atlantic Ocean, looking directly to the South Pole. Its members are limited. There you dine, if we may so term it, *a la creole* (negro Southern cooking). Whoever has failed to partake of their broiled lobsters has lost one of the pleasures of life. Gentlemen and ladies dine there daily during the three summer months. It is purposely made a change from elaborate French cooking, and is one of the most sought after entertainments in Newport. The "West Island Club," at the mouth of the East Passage, illuminated by the West Island Light, to the east of Newport Island, is a famous fishing club. Its specialty is, in the words of a Paget, "Its Yankee hash, as served at breakfast." The Maryland Club, of Baltimore, was established in 1857. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte was its first President. The Carrolls, the Merediths, the Johnsons and the Morrisses have been among its prominent members. The Century Club, at New York, weighed down with its learning and respectability, is really a club of barristers, authors, artists, antiquarians and literateurs. John W. Hamersley and Gen. Watts de Peyster were two of its shining lights. The Knickerbocker Club of New York City is our representative club of exclusiveness. It has the same relative position to the other clubs in New York, as White's has always had in London. Judge A. C. Monson and August Belmont may be said to have been its founders. The University Club of New York was formed for university men, none but college graduates being eligible. The St. Nicholas Club of New York is a social organization, requiring each member to have an ancestor who resided in the State of New York before 1783, and at the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, its members descendants of old Knickerbocker and English families. The Beekman family has furnished it with two Presidents, father and son, namely, James William Beekman and J. W. Beekman, Jr., who is now President of the club.

The Union League Club, whose members were originally composed of both the political parties, who united themselves to sustain the Government in maintaining the Union, took the name of "Union League." The Manhattan Club is and always has been wholly a Democratic organization. The Philadelphia Club has always been one of Philadelphia's landmarks. The club-house was bought from one of the Butlers.

CLUB AND SOCIETY LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES.—*Continued.*

Henry Pratt McKane is its oldest member, his membership dating from 1835. Gen. George Cadwalader, Gen. Tom Cadwalader, John Butler, Pierce Butler and William Chancellor were among its prominent members. Hirman Grats was its first President while the club was in Walnut Street. Both Markoe and Boker were also its Presidents.

The Union Club of New York has always been an institution that we may well be proud of. It was founded in 1836, I think. I first remember it as having its club-house in Broadway, below Canal Street, then moving up Broadway, near to Amity Street, and finally building on Twenty-first Street and Fifth Avenue. Among the leading spirits in it when I first became a member, were George H. Talman, John J. Astor, Col. James Monroe, Denning Duer, Col. Abram Van Bruen, Kosiusco Armstrong, August Belmont, Robert L. Cutting, Major Macomb, Isaac Bell, William R. Travers, William M. Evarts and Leonard W. J. Jerome. I can never forget the quaint speech of Col. James Monroe when, on seeing a crowd at the club bar, he, in his stentorian voice, would shout out, "Gentlemen, fire and fall back."

The oldest club in the United States, if not in the world, is the "State in Schuylkill Club," commonly called the "Fish House Club," of Philadelphia, established in 1717. In this club they do now and always have done their own cooking. They have always elected a governor and a coroner as originally authorized by the Crown. Once each year, at the opening of the club, they serve the fish on a pewter platter given to them by William Penn, one of their Governors; this dish was lost for fifty years and then fished out of the Delaware, recognized by its having cut on it Penn's coat-of arms. They had a grant from the Crown of an island in the Schuylkill, but the club is now on the Delaware. Its members contend that it is the oldest club in the world.

"The Beefsteak Club," of London, was organized a few years before this club. They ceased to maintain their organization for a number of years, but then resumed. This club, after lengthened correspondence with the "Fish House Club," acknowledged that club as having a longer continued existence. "The All Saints Quoit Club," of Savannah, Ga., was founded before 1791. The Gibbsons, the Habeshams, the Mackays, the Hunters, the McAllisters, all convivial men, on every Saturday afternoon during the winter months played quoits "under the pine trees on Savannah's common," providing an elaborate display of old Madeira by turns. After each game the members would stand around a table laden down with the rarest, choicest old Madeira that was ever imported into this country.

The famous All Saints Madeira of 1791 took its name from this club. This club ceased to exist after the war.

The New York Yacht Club was organized in 1844 by Edwin A. Stevens, Ambrose C. Kingsland, Alexander Major, Robert S. Hone, William McVicar, Anson Livingston and Hamilton Morton, and others; John C. Stevens, George L. Schuyler, William Edgar and Louis De Pau being active and conspicuous members. They petitioned Con-

CLUB AND SOCIETY LIFE IN THE UNITED STATES —*Continued.*

gress to grant them a special flag, which they have carried with success all over the world. The race of the yacht *America* in English waters, beating all competitors, gave birth to the inquiry, "What is first?" "The *America*." What is second?" "There is no second." There are over eight hundred members in this club, and they own the largest number and the finest fleet of yachts of any club in the world.

Before closing this article I must make mention of the two Newport social clubs, the one known as the Newport Reading-Room, the other as the Casino Club. The latter club came into existence in a novel way. When our distinguished New York journalist, Mr. James Gordon Bennett, made Newport his home, buying the old Middleton mansion, afterwards the Sidney Brooks residence, and filling it with distinguished Europeans, his activity and energy gave new life to the place. One fine summer morning one of his guests, an officer in the English army, a bright spirit and admirable horseman, riding up to the Newport Reading-Room, where all the fossils of the place, the nobs and the swells daily gossiped, he was challenged to ride the pony into the hall of this revered old club, and being bantered to do it, actually did ride the pony across the narrow piazza and into the hall of the club itself. This was enough to set Newport agog. What sacrilege: an Englishman to ride in upon us, not respecting the sanctity of the place! It aroused the old patriots who were members of that institution with the spirit of '76 and a summary note was sent to the great journalist, withdrawing the invitation that had previously been given his guest.

The latter in turn felt aggrieved and retaliated, with this result: the building for Newport of a superb casino, embracing a club known as the Casino Club, which is now one of the best and most flourishing little clubs in the country.

WARD MCALLISTER.

LITERARY STAFF

OF

SELECT ORGANIZATIONS

IN THE

UNITED STATES

PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES OF A FEW OF THE

REPRESENTATIVE CLUB MEN

WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES SIGNED OR UNSIGNED

TO THIS PUBLICATION



ROBERT C. ALEXANDER

ROBERT C. ALEXANDER, A.M., LL.B.

OF NEW YORK

Robert C. Alexander was born thirty-six years ago at West Charlton, Saratoga County, New York, of Scotch parentage. He worked on his father's farm till seventeen years of age. In 1876 he entered Union College and was graduated, 1880, at the head of his class. He took one of the prizes at the Sophomore Prize Speaking contest and at graduation took the first Blatchford Oratorical prize and the Ingham Essay prize.

After graduation Mr. Alexander attended the law department of Union University, at Albany, and was graduated in 1881 with the degree of LL.B., being admitted to the bar the same year. Two years later Union gave him the degree of Master of Arts. Shortly after he entered the law office of Lucius and D. C. Robertson, at Elmira, N. Y. In 1884 he came to New York and engaged in the practice of his profession. Previous to 1888 he had become the personal counsel of Col. Elliott F. Shepard, and on the purchase, by the latter, of the New York *Mail and Express*, became the Attorney for that newspaper, one of the Directors and the Secretary and Treasurer of the Mail and Express Publishing Company, as well as a regular editorial writer. In March last he was appointed Editor-in-chief of the *Mail and Express*, retaining, however, his official connection with the business department.

Mr. Alexander made a special study of the law of corporations, and has organized several manufacturing and other corporations in different States. He organized the Adirondack League Club, the largest and wealthiest sporting club in the country, and the Palmetto Club of South Carolina, sketches of both which appear in this volume. Except in looking after the legal business of the *Mail and Express*, Mr. Alexander has withdrawn from active practice.

He is Vice-President and a Director of the Fifth Avenue Transportation Company, Treasurer of the New York Express Company, a Director of the Burgess Gun Company, of Buffalo, N. Y.; the Associated Banking and Trust Company, of Portland, Oregon; and the Traill County Elevator Company, of North Dakota. He is a member of the Lawyer's Club, the New York City Bar Association and the New York State Bar Association, the Press, and University Clubs, the Union College Alumni Association, of New York, the Alpha Delta Phi Club and the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni Association, of New York, the Republican Club, the Colonial Club and St. Andrew's Society. He is also a member of the Megantic Fish and Game Club, of Canada and Maine, the Sullivan County and the Adirondack League Club, of New York, and the Palmetto Club, of South Carolina, of the two latter of which he has been a Trustee and Secretary from their organization; the American Canoe Association, the Riverside Wheelman, the new Manhattan Athletic Club, the New York Canoe Club as well as the Lake George Yacht Club, which has its headquarters upon the beautiful lake on which Mr. Alexander has a delightful summer home. Five years ago he was elected a life Trustee of Union College.



JUDGE F. CARROLL BREWSTER

JUDGE F. CARROLL BREWSTER

OF PHILADELPHIA

No man has been more intimately identified with the history of the bar in Philadelphia in the last twenty-five or thirty years than ex-Judge and Attorney General Frederick Carroll Brewster. In one direction he has exerted an influence like that of Socrates himself—the inculcation of the principles he found valuable himself to young men following after, so that it may almost be said Judge Brewster will be perpetuated, personified and exemplified in the younger members of the bar who have been his students.

Born in the old city proper, his boyhood was bright and promising in intellect. From the careful tuition of the Friends School he went to the University of Pennsylvania, of which Rev. Dr. Ludlow, father of Judge Ludlow, was Provost, and graduated at 16 years of age. William Henry Rawle and Horatio Gates Jones were among his classmates. He was for several years President of the University Alumni, and the orator at the laying of the corner-stone of the buildings in West Philadelphia. Upon leaving the university he entered his father's office, and in 1844 was admitted to the bar.

His advance was phenomenal and his first great criminal cases were red-letter days in his legal life. The Cunningham murder trial, in which he established that apprehension of the intention of an assailant to inflict bodily harm is sufficient cause for self-defense to the extent of taking life, the acquittal of Lenairs and the wonderful management of the Kirkpatrick poisoning case, all helped to establish young Brewster as an advocate of the highest distinction. His success in the contested election case between William B. Mann and Lewis C. Cassidy was even more important, and then his acquittal of the president of the collapsed Pennsylvania Bank proclaimed him to the profession as one of the greatest masters of pleading and one of the most learned of them all in the law. Since then justices of the Supreme Bench have acknowledged the soundness of his arguments, and students of the law have found that his opinions were better than the books. His greatest triumph, perhaps, was in establishing the validity of the bequests of Stephen Girard to the city of Philadelphia, and so much is owing to his efforts in that direction that who ever has derived benefit from the Girard bequests should take off their hats to Judge Brewster when they meet him.

His entrance into public life was his election as City Solicitor, and in 1869, 1870 and 1871 he was Attorney-General of the State.



COL. JULIAN S. CARR

COL. JULIAN S. CARR

OF NORTH CAROLINA

Mr. Carr was born at Chapel Hill, N.C., October 12, 1845, was educated at the University of North Carolina and he entered the Confederate Army serving as a private in Barringer's Brigade, Hampton's *corps*, in the Army of Northern Virginia.

HIS COMMERCIAL RECORD

is certainly one of which any man, much older, might well be proud. At the age of forty he probably holds more positions of business trust than any other citizens of his State. Besides being President of the Blackwell's Durham Tobacco Co., the name of which is familiar the world over, he is President of the Durham Electric Light Co., President of the Durham & Roxboro R. R. Co., Vice-President of the Durham Cotton Manufacturing Co., and Vice-President of the Durham Bobbin and Shuttle Mills.

EDUCATIONAL.

As a friend of education in North Carolina and as a patron of letters, Mr. Carr has accomplished an unlimited amount of good. As a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the University of North Carolina, he has been enabled to prove by his works, his love of and admiration for his Alma Mater. The cause of Methodist education has a warm friend in him. He is President of the Board of Managers of the Greensboro Female College, a member of a similar board which superintends the welfare of Trinity College, and besides these places of trust he holds the executive position in the Board of Trustees of the Methodist Female Seminary in his own town of Durham.

Mr. Carr is directly interested in the education of over 650 children, including young ladies and young men, and has to assist in the managing of and caring for 200 orphans. Add this total to the thousand and more people who are given employment in the various enterprises in which he is concerned, and we find a total dependent upon him one way and another, for employment, food, clothing, education, etc., of more than 1,850 persons.

In 1881 he was chosen as Delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Council of the Methodists of the World at London. The following year, a similar honor was bestowed upon him and he was chosen as a Delegate to the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

While Mr. Carr is by no means a "violent partisan" in his political views, he is a staunch Democrat, and has the esteem of his party friends everywhere. More than once has his name been conspicuously mentioned in connection with the gubernatorial chair of North Carolina.

There are few men in North Carolina who possess the executive ability to superintend the volume of business over which Mr. Carr presides and attend to limitless public responsibilities, and yet find time to do good by acts of charity and benevolence.

A man such as he, is worth much to good old North Carolina, and the community who is fortunate enough to have him as a citizen, merits the heartiest congratulations of every one.



EDWARD D. PALFREY



DR. JOSEPH B. BISSELL

EDWARD D. PALFREY

OF NEW YORK.

Seldom has it been the lot of a young man to achieve in so short a period business and social recognition in the great metropolis as has the subject of this sketch. Edward D. Palfrey, the second Vice-President of the New Manhattan Athletic Club, was born at New Orleans, March 11, 1860. His father was Edward A. Palfrey, who was a graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, a member of the famous class that gave to this country in her hour of need Generals Schofield and Sheridan. Edward A. Palfrey was serving in the Regular Army at the outbreak of the war, and he then entered the Confederate service as Assistant Adjutant-General. He was a nephew of John D. Palfrey, the historian of Boston. Edward D. Palfrey whose portrait appears on the opposite page was graduated at the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. After leaving college he immediately entered the fire insurance business in which he has ever since been engaged and in which he has gained so creditable a standing. His success in this direction has been remarkable; but it is readily understood by those of his acquaintances who know of his splendid executive ability, his industry and unimpeachable integrity. Although only a part of his life has been spent in New Orleans, his native city, he is a member there of the Boston, Louisiana, Chess, Checkers and Whist, and Crescent Clubs. He was a charter member of the "Krewe of Protecus," one of the most successful of the celebrated Mardi Gras pageants in New Orleans. He is a member of the firm of Edwards & Co., who control and manage the largest Lloyd's Syndicate in the United States.

DR. JOSEPH B. BISSELL

OF NEW YORK

Dr. Joseph B. Bissell, the President of the Chi Phi Club of New York City, was born in Lakeville, Conn., September 3, 1859. He was a graduate of Yale University in 1879, and of the Medical Department of Columbia College, 1883; following graduation he was House Surgeon in the City (Charity) Hospital of New York; afterward he pursued the study of surgery abroad in the Universities of Vienna and Munich. He is a member of the University Club, of the Yale Alumni Association, President of the Society of Alumni of Charity Hospital, member of the N. Y. County Medical Society, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine.

He is married and resides at 15 West 58th Street.



GEN. JOHN COCHRANE

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN COCHRANE

OF NEW YORK

Born at Palatine, Montgomery County, New York, 1813. *Father*.—Walter L. Cochran. *Grandfather*.—John Cochran, Surgeon-General of the Revolutionary Army. *Mother*.—Cornelia W. Smith, sister of Gerrit Smith, of Peterboro, N. Y., philanthropist and abolitionist. *Grandmother on the paternal side*.—Gertrude Schuyler, sister of Major-General Philip Schuyler of Revolutionary fame. *Grandmother on the maternal side*.—Elizabeth Livingston, eldest daughter of Colonel James Livingston of the Army of the Revolution, who, by his timely shot, drove the British sloop of war, Vulture, from her mooring in the North River, thus securing the capture of Andre, effecting the discomfiture of Arnold's treason, and assuring the safety of West Point, the key of the Revolution. 1831.—Graduated at Hamilton College. 1834.—Admitted to the practice of law. 1846.—Removed to New York City, where he has since continued to reside. 1853.—United States Surveyor of the Port of New York, during four years. 1857-1861.—Representative in Congress. Two terms. 1864.—Candidate for Vice-President of the United States on the ticket nominated by the Independent Republican Convention at Cleveland, O., with General John C. Fremont candidate for President. 1861.—Nov. 2d. Commissioned by President of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, Colonel of the First United States Chasseurs. 1861.—Nov. 13. Historic speech before his regiment in camp near Washington in presence of, and with the approbation of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, insisting upon the arming of the slaves. The contemporary press announced it as the "Keynote of the War." Orders in some of the regiments of the Rebel Army were given afterward not to take Colonel Cochran prisoner, but to shoot him in battle. 1862.—July 19th. Commissioned by President Lincoln, Brigadier-General, Volunteers. 1863.—Feb. 25th. Resigned because of serious and severe physical disability. *Battles*.—Fair Oaks, Malvern Hill, Antietam, Williamsport and Fredericksburg. 1863-5.—Attorney-General of the State of New York. 1872.—President of the Common Council of City of New York. 1872.—May 1-2-3. At the Liberal Republican National Convention in Cincinnati, as leader of the New York delegation, was chiefly instrumental in procuring the nomination by the Convention of Horace Greeley for President of the United States. 1869.—Tendered by the President, U. S. Grant, the mission to Uruguay and Paraguay united—declined. Member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and now Vice-President and Acting President of the Society in the State of New York. Member of Chamber of Commerce of New York—resigned. Member of St. Nicholas Society of New York City—resigned. Sachem of Tammany Hall—resigned. Member of the Historical Society of New York—resigned. Chairman of Tammany Hall General Committee three years—resigned. Member of Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and President one year of the Commandery of the State of New York. Member and Comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic. Member of the Army of the Potomac. Member of the Sons of the Revolution.



HOLDRIDGE OZRO COLLINS

HOLDRIDGE OZRO COLLINS

OF LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Holdridge Ozro Collins was born in Cayuga County, New York, on December 10, 1844, the son of Ozro Collins, of Naugatuck, Connecticut, and Ann Van Etten, his wife, of Owasco, N. Y.

Through his mother he is descended from the French Huguenots, Louis DuBois and Christian Deyo, of New Paltz, David Pravoost, of New Amsterdam and Jacob Caudebec (Cuddeback) the first settler of Minisink Valley, Orange County; and from the following Dutchmen, viz., Raeloff Swartwart, Evert Pels and Albert Heymann Roosa, the first three "Schepens" of Esopus. Through his father, he inherited the blood of Richard Malbon and Edward Thompson, of New Haven, Edward Wooster (grandfather of Gen. David Wooster), Thomas Upson, John Bronson, John Porter and John Root, of Hartford, Farmington, Wetherfield, Windsor and Waterbury.

Mr. Collins was graduated from the St. Louis University in 1865 and Harvard College in 1867, with the degrees of A.M. and LL.B.

In 1869 he located in Chicago, Ill., and soon after he was admitted to the Illinois bar.

He took an active part in the organization of the Chicago Bar Association, of which he was Secretary two terms, and a member of the Board of Managers and the Committee on Admissions from 1881 to 1890.

He was instrumental in the creation of the First Regiment Infantry, Illinois National Guard (which corresponds in its social position to the N. Y. Seventh) and he was one of the six captains who were first elected.

After a year's service in the line, upon the organization of the Illinois National Guard into a division of three brigades, he was promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel in which rank he served five years, having a large command in Chicago during the railroad riots of July, 1877.

His position in the line and on the staff presented such favorable opportunities for acquiring information relating to the military affairs of Illinois that in 1884 he published a history of the Illinois National Guard.

He is a member of the Veteran Corps of the First Regiment I. N. G., and of the Harvard and University clubs of Chicago.

In 1874 he married Mary Ballance, daughter of Charles Ballance, a veteran lawyer of Peoria, Ill., and Colonel of the 77th Regiment, Illinois Volunteers in the War of the Rebellion. He removed to Los Angeles, California, in 1890, and he is now engaged in the active practice of his legal profession.

He is a member of the New York Societies of "Sons of the Revolution" and "Colonial Wars" and of the "Society of the War of 1812."

Upon the organization of the California Society "Sons of the Revolution" he was elected its President, which office he now holds.

He has been a writer to various periodicals, and during his later busy years he has found time to write a biographical memoir of his mother, Ann Van Etten Collins, which was reviewed in the *N. Y. Genealogical and Biographical Record* of April, 1893. See also p. 172, Vol. VII., "American Ancestry." Joel Munsell's Sons, Albany, 1892.



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

HON. CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, LL.D.

OF NEW YORK

General of vast armies, twice President of our country, General Grant is beyond question the most historic figure of the age, and it is fitting that his monument be the greatest on the American continent, and that the oration at its dedication should have been delivered by one who, to-day, stands foremost among gifted Americans.

Chauncey M. Depew, man of business, philosopher, politician, orator, and gentleman, is of Huguenot descent and was born at Peekskill, N. Y., on a farm possessed by his family for over two hundred years. A graduate of Yale's class of 1856, he gave early promise of the qualities which have since made him great. As an undergraduate he was recipient of 2d Bishop prize in Linonia Debates and of two 3d prizes in English Composition, President of Linonia, Junior Exhibition and Commencement Orator, was elected to Psi Upsilon in Junior year, and to the "Skull and Bones" in the Senior. Subsequent to graduation he studied Law for two years in Peekskill, and after admission to the Bar, practiced there until 1865. Since then he has lived and practiced in New York City.

In 1862-3, he was member of the New York State Legislature; in 1864-5, Secretary of the State of New York. In 1876 he was appointed Regent for Life of the University of the State of New York, and has been Commissioner of Quarantine, Port of New York; President of the New York Court of Claims; Commissioner of Emigration; for building of the New York State Capitol; of Taxes and Assessments. He was Attorney and Counsel to the New York and Harlem Railroad, and for the New York Central Railroad from 1870 to 1876; General Counsel and Vice-President, 1876 to 1885, and President since 1885. He was President of the Union League Club since 1887 and of the New York Yale Alumni Association since 1883.

Dr. Depew's brilliant oratorical powers have made him justly famous, and that no public event in or about New York City is considered complete without him, sufficiently exemplifies the deep affection and respect he commands from all classes of the community.



FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER
OF NEW YORK

FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER, A.M., LL.M.

OF NEW YORK

BY WM. VAN RENSSELAER MILLER

It has been truly said of that Democratic stronghold, the City of New York, that among her native-born citizens are found descendants of many of the oldest and most aristocratic families of Europe.

As instances of this, I need but mention the Hamersley family of England, represented in New York City by Mr. J. Hooker Hamersley, whose great-great-grandfather, Sir Hugh Hamersley, was Lord Mayor of London in 1627. Another family distinguished in this respect is that of the Holland family of de Peyster.

Intellectually, financially and socially, no family has for over two hundred years maintained its position in our city and country more evenly than that which bears the name of de Peyster.

John de Peyster, born in Haarlem, Holland, about 1600, died in 1685, the leading man of New Amsterdam. His son was Chief Justice of the Province.

Captain James F. de Peyster, the father of Frederic J. de Peyster, from his military training believed religiously in discipline. After some forty years of service as Trustee in the Public Schools, he became a member of the Executive Committee of the College of the City of New York. The President, Horace Webster, was a graduate of West Point, and as the discipline of this college was then at least equal to that of the Military Academy, the father felt that he had found the proper place for educating his sons. Frederic J. de Peyster was graduated at the College of the City of New York, in the Class of 1860, with the degree of A.B., and was subsequently awarded the degree of A.M. He studied at the Columbia Law School, and took in 1862 the additional degree of LL.B., and in 1864, the less common degree of LL.M.

With ample inheritance, not feeling the necessity of work for mere pecuniary reward, his industrious life has been largely devoted to the good of others.

He has been President of the St. Nicholas and Orpheus Societies, and of the New York Dispensary. Chairman of the Society Library, he is a Trustee of the Home for Incurables; of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens; of the Good Samaritan Dispensary; and of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. He was President of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York, from 1882 to 1884; of the St. Nicholas Club, from 1887 to 1889; and of the Archæological Society, from its foundation until 1889. He belongs, also, to the Historical, Numismatic, Holland, and American Archæological Societies; to the St. Nicholas, Century and University Clubs; and is a Fellow of the National Academy of Design.

In the St. Nicholas Society he has held the offices of Assistant Secretary, 1879 to 1880; Steward from 1882 to 1886 inclusive; Vice-President, 1887 to 1891; and President, 1892 to 1893. He was the first Governor of the Society of Colonial Wars. In 1871 he was married to Augusta, daughter of William H. Morris, of Morrisania.

Singularly felicitous in speech, the present head of the family has not only maintained its traditions, but is known individually for his tact, talents, learning and dignity of character. Of courtly presence, bearing on his handsome face the stamp of one of nature's noblemen, the Queen of Holland did an appropriate act when she conferred on Frederic J. de Peyster the Order of Knighthood. If all the recipients of European decorations could equal him in high moral character in mental calibre, and in intrinsic worth, then to be dubbed "Sir Knight" by royalty would be to come to high honor indeed.



J. HOOKER HAMERSLEY

J. HOOKER HAMERSLEY

One of the historic families of New York whose various generations, without interruption, have been identified with her interests, is that from which the subject of my note is sprung.

Sir Hugh Hamersley, grandfather of William Hamersley who came to this country, was Lord Mayor of London, in 1627.

William Hamersley, the first who came in 1716 to America, was an officer in the English navy. He married Miss Van Burgh, of a famous Dutch family here; was a vestryman of Trinity Church from 1731 to 1752, and buried in its old graveyard. Hamersley (now West Houston) street, was named for him. His son Andrew, grandson Louis Carré, and greatgrandson John W. Hamersley, were all prominent citizens of the city, and identified with its best interests and its government. John W., last named, was himself a graduate of Columbia's class of 1826, and married Catherine Livingston, daughter of the Hon. James Hooker, of Poughkeepsie.

J. Hooker Hamersley, their son, was born in New York City, January 26, 1844, prepared for college at College Hill and the Collegiate School at Poughkeepsie, and entered Columbia in the class of 1865, joining in the contests of Peithologia, its ancient literary society, and taking such rank in his class as to be awarded an oration at the commencement exercises at the Academy of Music in 1865. He received the degrees of A.M., A.B., and later that of LL.B., from its Law School, practiced law for about ten years, when the care of his great estates, and that of his father, left him no time for outside labor.

He is a Director of the Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company, which, after the "Eagle," is the oldest fire insurance company in New York; a trustee in numberless organizations for charity; member of the New York Historical and other societies; New York Law Institute; member of Saint Nicholas Society; the University, Metropolitan, Knickerbocker Bowling, Badminton, and other clubs.

In his leisure hours his poetic tastes have found expression in several short poems of much merit, the better known of which were "Yellow Roses," "The Countersign," "Midnight Sun," and "Ronkonkoma."

Mr. Hamersley came into some prominence a few years ago as an active worker in the Young Men's Municipal Reform Club.

He was in 1877 elected a delegate to the State Convention at Rochester by the Independent Republicans, and later by them nominated for Assemblyman from the Eleventh District, one of the best in town. He magnanimously withdrew in favor of his friend, William Waldorf Astor, and worked in the latter's favor, thus aiding in electing him by a handsome majority.



GEORGE A. MACDONALD

GEORGE A. MACDONALD, B.S., LL.B.

Of the New York Bar

BY HONORABLE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Of the Sons of the American Revolution

George Alexander Macdonald, who contributes to this volume the article on the Democratic Club of the City of New York, was born twenty-five years ago, is the son of Alexander and Janet (Campbell Erskine) Macdonald, and is a representative of two Scottish families that have for many generations been distinguished for their soldiers and jurists.

The limited space at my disposal will not permit a detailed notice of the uniformly honorable record held by the ancestry of Mr. Macdonald from the time of Somerled, one of the progenitors, who in 1135 married Effrica, daughter of Olave, King of Man, down step by step to the distinguished men of recent times.

Speaking from a genealogical standpoint it is my opinion that no family records exist in this country, and I have studied not a few, which for well vouched authenticity and completeness of detail are superior to his.

The early history of the family is replete in noteworthy incidents. Somerled was slain in battle at Renfrew in 1164. He left three sons: First, Dougal, from whom descended the Lords of Lorne, whose line ended in heiresses, married to ancestors of Argyll; second Reginald; and third Angus. The descendant of Angus who sheltered Bruce in 1306 was Donald, Lord of the Isles who entered into a treaty with Richard II., on the footing of a sovereign prince and after marrying the Countess of Ross, took up arms to establish his right to the earldom. He died in 1420.

Coming down to recent times, the intervening generations comprise many men noted either for military service or at the Bar. Captain Donald Macdonald, great-grandfather of George A. Macdonald, distinguished himself by conspicuous bravery while serving in the Canadian campaign, under Wolfe, in 1758. He was twice severely wounded. His son, Alexander Reginald, was prepared for the church, but devoted himself to the study of music and art. He had one son, Donald Gordon Macdonald, who had two sons. The younger of these is Alexander Macdonald, the integrity of whose business and private life shows him worthy of such a lineage. His son is George A. Macdonald who first contributed to literature by sending accounts of West Point cadet life to the New York papers. He studied law at Columbia College under the eminent Theodore W. Dwight and received in 1891 the degree of Bachelor of Science and in 1892 that of LL.B. from the University of New York. He also pursued a course of graduate studies at Columbia College School of Political Science. On graduating from the University Law School an obstacle stood in the way of his securing the valedictory. This was the fact that his junior year had been spent at another law school. In spite of this, however, his classmates cast for him the highest number of votes received by any of the candidates for the other honorary orations at commencement. While at Columbia Law School, he contributed articles to the *Scientific American*, one on the United States Naval cruisers being specially commended by no less an authority than Mr. Charles H. Cramp, of Philadelphia. His *History of the University of New York*, published 1892, met with favorable criticism by the press.

He was President of the Tilden Democratic Club, an organization of students and young lawyers formed during the last Presidential campaign. Is a member of the Democratic Club, of New York, of the Good Government Clubs, of the American Library Association and of several Greek Letter College fraternities. Among hereditary organizations he is eligible to the St. Andrew's Society and to the Society of Colonial Wars. In politics he is a Reform Democrat and he took an active part in the anti-Tammany campaign of 1894. He has a record in athletics and goes in for swordsmanship and rough riding. The fact that important interests have already been intrusted to Mr. Macdonald proves the confidence placed in his integrity and ability by men of means and standing. Among these interests is a large estate consisting of property in New York City and Boston.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.



T. SUFFERN TAILER

T. SUFFERN TAILER

OF NEW YORK

Mr. Tailer comes of a family perhaps as well known socially as any in New York. He is a member of the Union, Racquet and Tennis, Harvard and Tuxedo Clubs. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, in 1885, and from Harvard University in 1889, receiving from the latter institution honorable mention in English Literature. Together with Mr. Eugene Higgins, he drove the Paris-Trouville Trip on July 12, 1892, breaking the world's record for speed in long distance four-in-hand driving formerly held by "Jim Selby" of London—professional.



THE LATE
WARD McALLISTER
OF NEW YORK

THE LATE WARD McALLISTER*

OF NEW YORK

The McAllisters are descended from honorable old Colonial and Revolutionary stock. Archibald McAllister, from Scotland, settled in 1732 near Big Spring, Cumberland County, Pa. His eldest son, Col. Richard McAllister, was Lieutenant of York County, and member of the Council of Safety of that State, prior to the Revolution, a man of mark. His eldest son was Lieutenant Abdiel McAllister, of the Continental Army, whose commission was signed by John Hancock. Col. Richard married, 1748, Mary, daughter of Col. Matthew Dill, of Dillsburg, York County.

Col. Richard's fifth child was Matthew McAllister, born 4th May, 1758, who went to Savannah, Ga., and married Hannah Gibbons, sister of Hon. Wm. Gibbons, the Continental Congressman from Georgia. Hon. Matthew McAllister was United States District Attorney during Washington's Administration, and later Judge of the Superior Court. He died May 1823, leaving a daughter, Harriet, and a son, Matthew Hall, father of Ward McAllister. Hon. Matthew Hall McAllister, LL.D., just named, served seventeen years in the Georgia State Senate as President. He established the Court of Errors. His father had been Mayor of Savannah during the War of 1812. He declined the United States Senatorship and served, like his father, as United States District Attorney for Georgia, in 1827. On removal, in 1850, to California, he became Judge of the United States Circuit Court there. He married Louisa Charlotte, daughter of Sarah Charlotte and her second husband, Benjamin Clark Cutler, of Boston, High Sheriff of Norfolk County, Mass., whose great-grandfather was Surgeon-General in King Phillip's War. Sarah Charlotte Cutler (nee Mitchell) was a daughter of General Francis Marion's sister, Esther, by her second husband, Thomas Mitchell, a Scotch laird. She was Ward McAllister's grandmother. Hon. Matthew Hall died in California, 1865, leaving five sons: Hon. (Matthew) Hall McAllister, M.A., who died in 1888, the most distinguished lawyer of the Pacific Coast, and who made more money in his profession than any other lawyer of his time; Col. Julian McAllister, of the United States Army; Rev. Francis Marion McAllister, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Benj. Cutler McAllister, deceased, and Samuel Ward, better known as Ward McAllister, born 28th December, 1827, in Savannah, Ga.

In the spring of 1850 Ward McAllister sailed for California with his father. Young Ward, admitted to the Georgia Bar, then joined his father's law firm of McAllister & Sons, in San Francisco, and won success in the practice.

But his love for the East won him back, in 1852, to New York City, where he married, in 1853, Sarah T. Gibbons, daughter of Wm. Gibbons, the millionaire, a native of Georgia, then living at Madison, N. J., and who gave Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sr., the first two vessels that started him in life. After Mr. McAllister's marriage, he lived three years abroad. On the thirty-first day of January, 1895, after a brief illness he died at his residence, an unpretentious house, in 36th Street, simply furnished, but in exquisite taste. He was well known as a writer, and esteemed by those who knew him as a courteous, kindly, genuine gentleman.

* For Mr. McAllister's article on Club and Society Life in the United States, see page 8.



LEVI P. MORTON

HON. LEVI PARSONS MORTON, LL.D.

OF NEW YORK

The career of Governor Morton, is that of the ideal American ; his experience, that which every man in this broad country may honestly envy. Succinctly it is that of a boy with good ancestry, born May 16th, 1824, son of Rev. Daniel O. Morton, and his wife (a Miss Parsons); descended from George Morton of England and Plymouth in 1623. This boy, the fourth child, was educated at the public school and under the tuition of his parents; tended a village store at Enfield, Mass., at 14, a city store at Concord at 16. There he cast his first vote for Zachary Taylor for President of the United States.

In 1854 he had become a prominent merchant in the dry-goods business in New York. He established in 1863 the celebrated banking house of L. P. Morton, afterwards Morton, Bliss & Co. He found no field in which his ability did not carry him to distinction.

In 1878, when he ran for Congress in the old Eleventh District in New York, he converted a Democratic stronghold into a Republican district, and was re-elected in 1880, declining the nomination of Vice-President on the Garfield ticket. The latter offered him his choice between the mission to France and the Secretaryship of the Navy. He accepted the former, and became the most popular American Minister we have ever had in France. In 1885 he retired from the office, only to appear again in the loftier role of Vice-President of the United States under General Harrison. He has had honors of the most pronounced character and of the highest order thrust upon him, not the least of which was the celebrated complimentary banquet in Washington at the Arlington Hotel, February 27, 1893, attended by the entire Senate over which he had presided so gracefully and acceptably for four years. The cordiality and depth of feeling then exhibited were such as come to but one man in a million in the course of a long life.

He is 70, erect, bright-eyed and in vigorous health, correct of speech, free from affectation, courtly in manner, a trained diplomat, in complete command of powerful faculties. What strikes the observer as most remarkable is a face free from every trace of age, and with the complexion of youth.

Mr. Morton has been twice married. First to Miss Lucy Kimball of Long Island, in 1856. She was a brilliant woman and a prominent figure in the life at his Newport and in his New York home at Forty-second Street and Fifth Avenue, until her death in 1871. He married again in 1878 Miss Annie Street daughter of Wm. I. Street of New York and Poughkeepsie, at whose instigation he became the purchaser of "Ellerslie," the celebrated Kelly place at Rhinecliff, his present home. The present Mrs. Morton, a rarely accomplished woman, is too well known of fame and face to permit us to hazard a description, and is the charming mother of his five daughters.



COL. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN CHURCH
OF NEW YORK

COL. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN CHURCH, C.E.M.S.

OF NEW YORK

Col. Benjamin Silliman Church, C.E.M.S., the distinguished civil and hydraulic engineer, was born April 17, 1836, at Belvidere, Allegany County, New York. He was sent, when very young, to school in New Haven where he grew up under the care of his grandfather, Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Sr., of Yale College.

He graduated at Dartmouth in 1856. The following year he was made topographical engineer of the hydrographic survey of the Croton River drainage area, completed in 1859. In 1860 he was appointed principal Assistant Engineer in charge of the Croton Aqueduct, reservoirs and sewers in New York City. He held this position for many years. From 1868 until 1875, when he had somewhat reinforced the dangerous portions of the old aqueduct, the professional resources of Col. Church were constantly taxed to meet critical conditions and prevent repeated water famines which threatened the city. In 1881 he was appointed Chief Engineer of the Public Works of New York, but declined the position, retaining that of Resident and Consulting Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct.

In 1883 the new Croton Aqueduct commissioners were appointed and Col. Church was selected as Chief Engineer to carry out the work he had designed, and he retained the position five years until the new aqueduct was virtually completed.

In projecting, planning and constructing the greatest engineering enterprise of its character ever built, Col. Church has attained not only national but worldwide reputation. Since his retirement from the Croton Aqueduct in 1889 after an honorable and efficient service of thirty-one years to the City of New York, he has been engaged upon extensive engineering enterprises elsewhere. Among these are irrigations of tracts of arid desert land, covering millions of acres in Arizona and California.

In April, 1861, Col. Church went with his regiment, the N. Y. 12th, to Washington, and commanded the skirmish line that led the first advance of the Army of the Potomac across the Long Bridge into Virginia. He was soon after detailed to the U. S. Topographical service under Gen. Barnard. When reconnoitering without escort within the enemy's lines he was suddenly surprised and captured. During the parley which followed among the Confederates as how best to deal with their first prisoner he was ordered to dismount, but with a sudden cut of his sabre he loosened their hold and dashed ahead, making good his escape in the woods. He had been reconnoitering three days in the enemy's country, gathering data and had upon his person the notes from which the first defences of the war were planned. A painful malady contracted from exposure cut short his military career early in the war.

He now holds the rank of Captain from the United States Government and Lieut.-Col. of Engineers in the New York State service.

Col. Church is the great grandson of John Barker Church, a wealthy Englishman of rank, who was associated with LaFayette during the Revolutionary War. Col. Church's grandfather, Judge Philip Church, of Belvidere, was a favorite nephew of Alexander Hamilton's and on his staff. Col. B. S. Church is directly descended from other noted historical characters. Among whom are Johannes Van Rensselaer and Chancellor Livingston. On his mother's side he comes from John Robinson and John Alden, of Mayflower memory.

Col. Church is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the New York Academy of Science, the Historical and Geographical Societies, also a member of the Century, Union League and other prominent clubs of New York.



HON. CHARLES H. MURRAY

HON. CHARLES H. MURRAY

OF NEW YORK

Police Commissioner Murray was born in San Francisco, California, January 2, 1855. He came to New York State with his parents in infancy, and resided in Binghamton, Broome County, until he was five years of age. His parents then removed with him to the City of New York, which place has since been his home and residence. He received his preparatory education at private and boarding schools. He graduated from the Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing. Finishing his collegiate studies he entered the law office of his uncle, the Hon. Charles D. Murray, of Dunkirk, New York, and after remaining there two and a half years, he returned to New York City, and entered the law office of another uncle, Hon. Samuel G. Courtney, the ex-United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1877, and on the death of Mr. Courtney succeeded to his large and extensive practice. Mr. Murray has taken a prominent place at the New York bar, and has been engaged in many cases of magnitude and importance. He is regarded as a careful and painstaking lawyer of honesty and ability. In the early part of his legal career he was appointed counsel to the office of the United States Marshal during the incumbency of Hon. Louis F. Payn.

On the retirement of Judge Charles N. Taintor as Executive Member of the Third Assembly District Republican Organization, Mr. Murray was elected to succeed him, and has since been annually chosen as the leader of that District.

In 1890, he was appointed by President Harrison and confirmed by the United States Senate, Supervisor of the Census for the First District of New York, and although the census was bitterly assailed by the Democratic press, he performed the arduous duties of that office to the entire satisfaction of his superiors and received their commendation. In 1891 he was appointed Special Assistant United States District Attorney and Counsel to the Commissioner of Immigration of the Port of New York, and though appointed when the immigration law first went into operation and was in a chaotic state, yet he succeeded in getting a judicial interpretation and construction of the law from the Courts favorable to the Government of the United States.

Some months ago he was appointed by the Mayor of New York City to the office of Police Commissioner, the duties of which position he has discharged with great credit to himself and with much acceptance by the public.



GEN. HORACE PORTER
OF NEW YORK

GEN. HORACE PORTER

OF NEW YORK

Son of Gov. David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania, Gen. Horace Porter was born at Huntington, Pa., in 1837; entered the Scientific Department of Harvard University, going from there to the United States Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1860.

Serving through the war he was brevetted Captain in April, 1863, "for gallant and meritorious services" at the siege of Pulaski; was in May, 1864, brevetted Major "for gallant and meritorious services" at the battle of the Wilderness, and not long after the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864, was brevetted Lieut.-Colonel of the United States Army, and in 1865 Brigadier-General of Volunteers—always "for gallant and meritorious services." Few soldiers showed the same gallantry during the war. It was at Chattanooga, when Capt. Porter was serving on Gen. Thomas' staff, he was first brought to the attention of Gen. Grant. Gen. Grant soon afterwards transferred him to his own staff, and he was present at the capitulation of Gen. Lee at Appomattox. On March 13, 1865, Col. Porter was brevetted Brigadier-General of the United States Army.

When Gen. Grant made his first tour, he was accompanied by Gen. Porter. It fell to Gen. Porter to reply for Gen. Grant to the many addresses with which he was met, and so well did he answer for him that from that time forth his name grew to be mentioned among those of the great social after-dinner speakers of the country.

When, in 1869, Gen. Grant was inaugurated President, Gen. Porter served as private secretary. At the close of President Grant's administration Gen. Porter resigned from the army to enter into active business life.

He became Vice-President of the Pullman Palace Car Co.

Gen. Porter's now recognized ability as a financier brought him speedily into relations with great capitalists. He became director in the Equitable Life Assurance Society; the Continental National Bank; St. Louis & San Francisco Railway and the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway. Gen. Porter was also first President of the N. Y., West Shore & Buffalo Railway Co.; is a member of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, and of the Union League, Century, University, Lotos, Players', Republican, Authors', Grolier, Metropolitan, and other clubs; is an honorary member of the Whig Literary Society of Princeton College, and of the Mass. Historical Soc.; also an active member of the American Geographical Soc., and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; is President of the General National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; is President of the Army of the Potomac, of the Union League Club, and of the General Grant Monument Association.

It was thoroughly characteristic of Gen. Porter that, after the Grant Monument Fund had languished for several years, he gave the matter his personal attention, and in the months of April and May, 1892, raised \$400,000, a sum sufficient to complete the monument.

The public are not quite so familiar with him in the light of an author as in that of a soldier, scientific business man and after-dinner speaker. He has, however, found time not only to write a charming book, entitled "West Point Life," but very many magazine articles, notably for the *Galaxy*, *Harper's*, *Scribner's* and *Century* magazines, for "Appleton's Encyclopædia," and for the newspaper press.

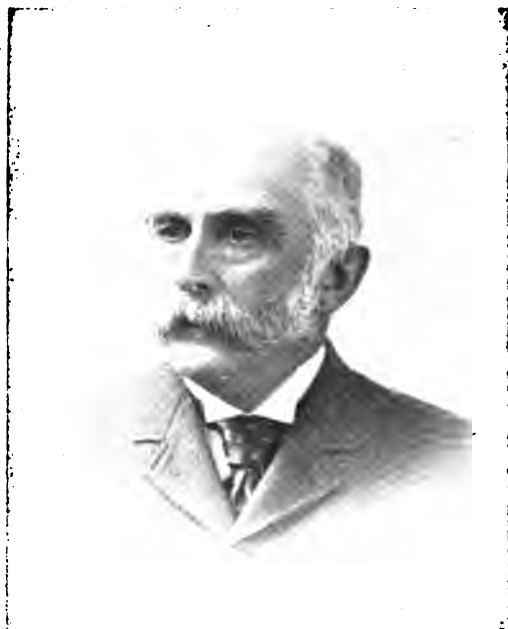
Gen. Porter married Miss Sophie K. McHarg, of Albany.



ELIHU ROOT

OF NEW YORK

Bar, Metropolitan, City, Union League, University, Sigma Phi, Century, Republican, Players, Commonwealth, Riding, Downtown, New England Society, Metropolitan Museum



JAMES C. CARTER

OF NEW YORK

Metropolitan, Bar, City, Harvard, Century, Union League, Downtown, University, Alpha Delta Phi, National Academy, New England Society.



WILLIAM H. BEADLESTON

OF NEW YORK

Union League, N. Y. Athletic, University, Psi Upsilon, American Museum, Metropolitan Museum



ARTHUR TURNBULL

OF NEW YORK

St. Anthony Club and Columbia Alumni

PETER B. WYCKOFF, M.D.

OF NEW YORK

Perhaps no fact has been more interesting to the writer than the large number of college bred and professionally bred men who are to-day to be found in active business. It happens frequently that they are men who, while thoroughly successful in their professional careers, have been allured by brighter prospects to also participate in the affairs of life.

Dr. Peter B. Wyckoff is a singularly happy illustration. Thoroughly well-trained at Genesee, Amherst and Bellevue; he was for ten years, until very recently, a member of the firm of Munroe & Wyckoff. Born at Oswaco Lake, near Auburn, N. Y., he was prepared for college at Cazenovia and Lima, N. Y., seminaries; took his Freshman and Sophomore years at Genesee College, now better known as the Syracuse University, and his Junior and Senior years at Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1868 with the degree of A.B. Taking the full course at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, he entered the medical profession in 1870, and held various medical positions in the municipal departments for the next ten years. Ambulance Surgeon to Bellevue Hospital in 1870-71; he was resident physician to the Nursery and Children's Hospital at Randall's Island in 1871-72; Examining Physician to the Department of Public Charities and Corrections from 1872 to 1873; District Physician to 1874, Assistant Sanitary Inspector to the Health Department in New York from 1874 to 1880. He was Vice-President of his class at Amherst, and member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity.

Life member of the Psi Upsilon Club in New York, he belongs also to the Metropolitan, St. Nicholas and Riding Clubs, and to the Country Club of Westchester County.

He has retained his membership in the Medical Society, is a director of various business corporations, and a member of the American Numismatic and Archaeological, and Holland Societies of New York.

Dr. Wyckoff, in 1875, married Miss Cora Dillon, daughter of Sidney Dillon, and his domestic life has been of the happiest.



JOHN E. PARSONS

OF NEW YORK

Metropolitan, Bar, City, University, Century, Downtown, Riding,
Players', Sigma Phi, National Academy, Metropolitan Museum, Ameri-
can Museum, American Geographical



AUSTIN CORBIN

OF NEW YORK

Manhattan, Reform, } Players', Law, Seawanhaka C. Y , Meadow
Brook, Southside Sportsmen's, New England Society



T. J. OAKLEY RHINELANDER

OF NEW YORK

Metropolitan, City, Union, Country, Sons of the Revolution,
Seventh Regiment Veterans, Colonial Wars and Delta Phi

CLUB MEN OF AMERICA

PORTRAITS AND BIOGRAPHIES OF
REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS

"Tell me thy companions and I will tell thee what thou art."—CERVANTES.



ORRIN PEER ALLEN



FREDERICK W. GEISSENHAINER
Of the New York Bar

ORRIN PEER ALLEN

OF PALMER, MASS.

Orrin Peer Allen is a native of Wallingford, Vt., where he was born September 30, 1833. He is descended in the eighth generation from Hope Allen, who came from England about 1651 and settled in Boston, which became his permanent residence ; on the maternal side from Abraham Doolittle, who came from England and settled in New Haven about 1638-40. He counts among his ancestors John Hawland and John Tilley, of the Mayflower, and among other early prominent emigrant families the names of Coffin, Chipman, Cady, Cook, Burt, Bartlett, Gardner, Knapp, Lee, Philbrick, Skiff, Strong, Todd and Winter, besides Colonial and Revolutionary heroes who served well their country in its time of need.

Mr. Allen completed his education at Chester Academy, Vt., teaching school a portion of the year in order to defray expenses ; he there won the first place in his class and laid the foundation for his after life of close study and love of literary pursuits. After graduating he was called to fill a position of Superintendent of Schools in a Vermont town, which office after several years' service, he resigned, to take charge of a school in Hackensack, N. J., where he taught with marked success.

He removed to Palmer, Mass., in 1859, where he still resides, engaged in active business pursuits. His reading has been extensive, as may be gathered from the remarkably fine library in his possession. He commenced writing for the press in his teens and has since continued to furnish articles for various publications. For some years he has been interested in the subject of geneology, to which he has devoted much research, especially as relating to the families of Allen, Cady, Doolittle, Lee, Scott and others allied to them ; some of the results of which have been published, with more to follow. He is a member of the New England Historic Geneological Society of Boston ; the Poluntuck Memorial Association of Deerfield and Local Secretary of the Connecticut Valley Historical Society of Springfield.

Though never a seeker after office, Mr. Allen had filled many positions of trust. He has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Eastern Hampden Agricultural Society for seventeen years ; for many years a Trustee of the Palmer Savings Bank ; Superintendent of the Sunday-school of the Congregational Church of Palmer ; a Trustee of the Young Men's Library Association since its foundation in 1878, and its librarian for many years. He was chosen by the town of Palmer to act as Chairman of the Publishing Committee which had the oversight of providing a history of the town which was published in 1889, a work to which he was a large contributor.

He married Lucinda E. Scott, of Vernon, Vt., a descendant of ancestors who fought in the Wars of Colonial times and in the Revolution. The children of this union are Walter Scott who was educated in Mitchell's Boys' School at Belerica, Mass., Julia Adoline and Lillie May, both educated at the Westfield Normal School.



COL. NATHAN APPLETON



WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER

Metropolitan, City, Century, Grolier, Racquet, N. Y. Yacht, Metropolitan Museum, Downtown, National Academy



DR. WILLIAM SEWARD WEBB

OF NEW YORK

Metropolitan, Union League, University, Union Alumni, Republican, Knickerbocker, Manhattan, Sons of the American Revolution, Calumet, Church, Players, Riding, Coaching, Tuxedo, Downtown, Country, Racquet, N. Y. Yacht, Seawanhaka Y. C., Westminster Kennel, Metropolitan Museum

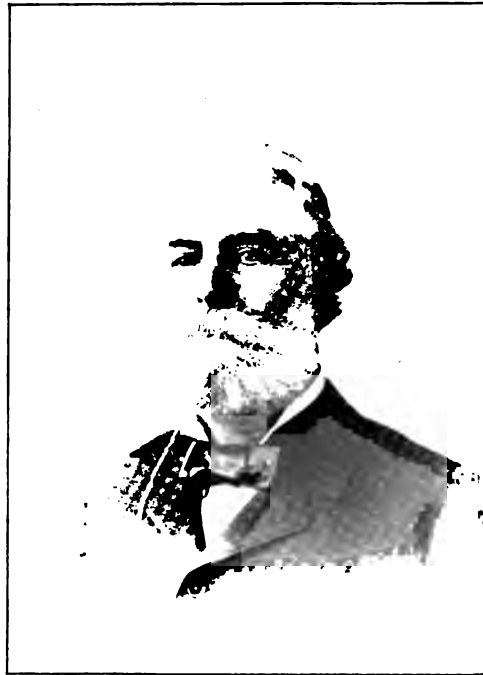
COL. NATHAN APPLETON

OF BOSTON

Born in Boston, February 2, 1843, the youngest son of Nathan and Harriot Coffin (Sumner) Appleton, the subject of this sketch bears an honorable record as soldier, business man, and patron of letters and arts. After graduating at Harvard in 1863, he received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Fifth Massachusetts Battery with which he served in the Virginia campaign in 1863.

Wounded in one of the engagements following the Battle of the Wilderness, he was breveted Captain for gallantry on the field. He afterward resumed military duty as aid on the staff of General Wainwright, with whom he was present at the Battle of Five Forks and at the surrender of Lee. In 1869 he was present at the opening of the Suez Canal as delegate of the Boston Board of Trade. A Director in the American Bureau, he attended the Paris Exposition of 1878, as delegate to several International Metric Congresses, where he represented the American Geographical Society, at the Congress of Commercial Geography. At Paris he took part in the deliberations for the proposed Franco-American Treaty of Commerce, and presented a plan for unifying coinage at the Congress for Weights, Measures and Coins. In 1879 he served as delegate to the International Congress called by M. de Lesseps, to decide upon the best route for a canal; representing in that body the American Geographical Society and the United States Board of Trade. Here he served as Chairman of the Committee on Commercial Relations, and with seventy-seven other delegates voted in favor of the Panama route. In 1880, in company with M. de Lesseps, he made a trip from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific, acting as interpreter to the noted Frenchman, and as the exponent of his ideas.

Colonel Appleton is a member of the Loyal Legion, and has been one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society of the Army of the Potomac; for two years he held the office of Commander of a Massachusetts Grand Army Post. He is now Vice-President of the Massachusetts Society of the sons of the American Revolution. He is an extensive traveler, particularly in Mexico and Central and South America, whence he has brought home many valuable mementoes which he has presented to art and educational institutions. In one of his recent visits to Central America he was active in encouraging the people of San Domingo to secure representations at the World's Columbian Exposition. He has been a frequent contributor to the press and has delivered many public addresses; notable among them being an oration on the Hundredth Anniversary of the adoption of the American Flag by Congress and an oration at the unveiling of the Columbus Statue in Boston, October 21, 1892. He is the author of two original plays. Some time ago his paper on "Harvard College during the War of the Rebellion," was read before the Bostonian Society and received much favorable comment by the press.



GEORGE WASHINGTON ARMSTRONG



HON. PAUL DANA
OF NEW YORK

GEORGE WASHINGTON ARMSTRONG

OF BOSTON

George Washington Armstrong was born in Boston, August 11, 1836. Mr. Armstrong is of Scotch blood. On his mother's side he is a direct descendent of a brother of the Pilgrim Governor, Edward Winslow, of the Plymouth Colony. The names of his parents were David Armstrong, who married Mahalia Lovering.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of his native city. He was a member of the "Old Hawes Grammer School." His school life was closed by the illness and death of his father, and his business life commenced at 14 years.

In 1852 he became a newsboy on the Boston and Albany Railroad. In 1863 he embarked in the restaurant business, becoming half owner of the restaurant and news room in the Boston Station of the Boston and Albany R. R. A few years later he was the owner, and his news business was branching out in various directions. Literature was supplied to the traveling public by his agents.

Along the line of the Old Eastern Railroad in 1875 his business had enlarged greatly. The news room and restaurants at the Boston Station, Portsmouth, Woburn and Portland were his. Later on he acquired control of the business in this department over the entire line and then over the Eastern Division of the Boston and Maine. The news business of the Western Division has lately been joined to his extensive interests. The news business of the Fitchburg, the restaurant and news business of the Boston Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad and the restaurant business over a part of the old Colony Railroad have recently been united to his other interests.

Some thirty years ago "King's Baggage Express" was bought out and reorganized by him. It became an important factor for the convenience of travelers and soon became well known and fully appreciated. By it railway baggage was checked from one station to another, with other features for the convenience of those who were journeying by railways. Passenger coaches became adjuncts of the system. This was incorporated in 1882 as "The Armstrong Transfer Company" of Boston. Mr. Armstrong became its President, and its Treasurer was Mr. Charles W. Sherburne.

He is a large share holder and Director in the following roads: The Manchester and Lawrence R. R., and the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester R. R.

In 1868 he married Miss Louse Marston, Bridgewater, N. H., who died, February 17, 1880. He married, 2d, in 1882, Miss Flora E., daughter of Dr. Reuben Greene, of Boston.

He belongs to several associations, being a life member of the Bostonian Society, the Beacon Society of Boston, the Scotch-Irish Society of America, and others.

In Boston his life was spent till 1875, when he moved to Brookline, Mass. There he, with his accomplished wife and three children, live on a very pretty estate in that place which is one of the wealthiest and loveliest suburban towns in the United States.

His children are:

Mabelle, born February 21, 1870. Louise, born October 22, 1871; died December 22, 1876. Ethel, born June 7, 1884. George Robert, born December 10, 1888.



HENRY CLINTON BACKUS



J. ASPINWALL HODGE, JR.

OF NEW YORK

Bar Association, Insurance, University, Reform and Princeton Clubs

HENRY CLINTON BACKUS

OF NEW YORK

Henry Clinton Backus comes of Puritan stock. William Backus, the progenitor of the family in America, settled at Saybrook, Conn., as far back as 1637, and with his son Stephen was in 1659 among the planters of the colony at Norwich, Conn., who received letters patent therefor.

Elisha, the great-grandfather of Henry Clinton Backus, fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and was a major in the Continental Army. His son Elisha, the grandfather of our subject, served as colonel on the American side in the second war with Great Britain.

Charles Chapman, the father of Henry Clinton Backus, was of Bennett, Backus & Hawley, at Utica, New York, which concern did a publishing business, and had the largest book-store in central New York from 1840 to 1847. In 1850 he came to New York City where he became prominent in the formation and organization of the American Express Company. He married Harriet Newell Baldwin, daughter of Edward Baldwin, one of the early settlers of Utica.

Henry Clinton Backus was born at Utica, New York, in 1848. He was educated in the New York City public schools, and at Exeter, N.H., afterward entering Harvard University. There he was a member of the Delta Epsilon Pi Society, and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1871. Then he read law at the Columbia College Law School, from which institution two years later he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The same year he was admitted to the Bar, and thereupon he entered the office of Sanford, Robinson & Woodruff, and a year later that of Beebe, Wilcox & Hobbs, then the leading firm in admiralty practice in New York City. In his early work, Mr. Backus devoted his attention exclusively to the civil departments of the law, and has become widely known for his knowledge of the municipal law upon probate, realty and the domestic relations, and also for his familiarity with the broader field of constitutional history and with questions of constitutional and international law.

He served as Chairman of the Delegation of the Thirteenth Assembly District to the Republican County Committee of New York City and County in 1891.

Mr. Backus was one of the Committee for promoting and supervising the erection of the monument to the memory of General Ulysses S. Grant on the Riverside Drive in New York City, which will bring honor and fame to that City for all time.

In 1890, Mr. Backus married Miss Hattie I. Davis of New York. He is a member of the New York City and State Bar Associations, a Fellow of the American Geographical Society, and was at one time a member of the New York Harvard Club.

Mr. Backus is a public speaker, of winning address and satisfying perspicuity. His convincing strength of argument and his versatile intellectual attainments, added to his other personal and social qualities, have secured for him the cordial regard and respect of the community in which he lives.



GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON



J. SEAVER PAGE

J. SEAVER PAGE

OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Page is a native of New York City and has from his early manhood been identified with the best interests of the metropolis. He was educated at the College of the City of New York. During his college course he evinced a taste for public speaking which developed to such a degree that in all the recent Presidential campaigns he has been a much sought for speaker on the Republican side. For many years he served as Public School Trustee. He is now a Vice-President of the F. W. Devoe and C. T. Reynolds Company, the largest paint and varnish house in the world. This firm has connections in almost every part of the country. Mr. Page is a devotee of all outdoor sports. He was at one time a baseball enthusiast and has made creditable records in pigeon shooting. By his noteworthy talent as a public declaimer he has been instrumental in raising large sums of money for charity.

He was at one time Secretary of the Union League, having been elected as the opposition candidate. He was later elected on the regular ticket with opposition. He is a member of nearly all the prominent outing clubs of New York, including the Country Club, Larchmont Yacht and Westminster Kennel; also a member of the Union League, the St. Nicholas, Fulton, Reform, Republican, N. Y. Athletic and Liederkrantz. A member of the St. Nicholas Society by right of descent on the maternal side.

In the subject of the Greater New York he is greatly interested. As an after-dinner speaker he has appeared before most of the well known societies.

Personally he is one of the most popular men in the mercantile and social life of New York.



J. ARTHUR BARRATT



J. BORDEN HARRIMAN

OF NEW YORK

Princeton, Metropolitan, Union, City, Country, Meadow Brook,
N. Y. Yacht, Racquet

J. ARTHUR BARRATT

OF NEW YORK

It is said among the friends of Mr. J. Arthur Barratt, that recently, when an aged English solicitor, the representative of matters involving over a million dollars, bearing letters of introduction to him, met Mr. Barratt, his first exclamation was "Bless me, how young you look!" But when, some weeks later, the legal opinion, which it had taken the American attorney ten sleepless nights and days to prepare was confirmed in every detail by the official opinion of the Secretary of State and office of Attorney-General of the United States, the Englishman is reported to have said, "Why, he is not so young as he looks!"

Descended from an old Yorkshire family, and born there in 1857, Mr. Barratt has the advantage, socially, of appearing younger than is indicated by his years, ability and experience.

Prepared in England, and in the public schools of this city, he entered the College of the City of New York, and was duly graduated in 1877 with the degree of A. B.

Mr. Barratt spent fifteen months after leaving college in foreign study and travel, preparing for his admission to the Bar. He then read law, and was admitted to practice in 1880, after having taken his LL.B. degree from Columbia. Counselor at the New York Bar, Proctor, Advocate and Solicitor in the Federal Courts, he was, on motion of Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, admitted to the Bar of the United States Supreme Court.

He makes a specialty of corporation, surrogate's and ecclesiastical law, as well as conducting a general practice.

He was one of the Bar Association committee upon its reception of Lord Coleridge to this city, and enjoyed the personal friendship of that eminent jurist, as well as other well-known English barristers and solicitors. He is frequently consulted by English lawyers on American law generally.

He has in recent years been active in politics, and during the first Harrison campaign did efficient work in stopping bribery at the polls in dangerous parts of New York City. His practice has become so engrossing that, while formerly a member of many clubs, he has resigned from every association of a social character, unless the Association of the New York Bar may be so characterized.

Mr. Barratt has contributed to American and foreign newspapers, and has engaged to some extent in ecclesiastical historical research; was a founder of the Chinese hospital; and is a Director of the New York Bible Society, and on the board of several churches, hospitals and charitable institutions.

Well connected, socially, here and in Europe, his opinion is, in the language of De Toqueville, that the legal profession is the only aristocracy in this country.

Starting in life without influence of any kind to aid him in the struggle for practice, he has to-day attained high rank at the Bar; and, it is reported, that in addition to his American clients, he has probably as large a foreign practice in this country as any other single lawyer.



JOHN H. INMAN

OF NEW YORK

Metropolitan, City, Manhattan, Southern, American Museum



AUGUST BELMONT

OF NEW YORK

City, Union, Manhattan, Democratic, Knickerbocker, Law, Downtown, Harvard, N. Y. Athletic, Racquet, Coaching, Meadow Brook, Rockaway Hunt, Country, Atlantic Yacht, N. Y. Yacht, Seawanhaka C. Y., Corinthian Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, Sons of the Revolution, Metropolitan Museum, Patriachs'



WILLIAM LORING ANDREWS

OF NEW YORK

City, Century, Union League, Players', Groller, National Academy of Design, American Geographical Society and Metropolitan Museum of Art



MORTON S. PATON

OF NEW YORK

University, Racquet, Princeton, Westminster Kennel

CHARLES F. BEACH, JR.

OF NEW YORK

Lawyer, author, financier; was born February 4, 1854, and spent his childhood and youth at Paris, Kentucky. His ancestors were of English descent. His father, the Rev. Charles F. Beach, was for many years one of the best known Presbyterian clergymen in Kentucky. His mother's name was Harriet A. Lockwood. From Mr. William L. Yerkes' celebrated school in Paris, young Beach entered Centre College, Danville, in 1872, and was graduated there with the Bachelor's Degree in 1877 and the Master's in 1881.

For a time he was connected with the *Courier-Journal*, and in the fall of 1879 he went to New York, where he was graduated from the Law Department of Columbia in 1881. In old Centre College he took the Scott Freshman and the Boyle Latin prizes and joined the fraternity of Beta-Theta-Pi.

Settling in New York for the practice of law, he has become widely known by his writings, both of books and contributed articles, as well as by his activity in the practice of his chosen profession.

He is the author of "Law of Private Corporations" (2 vols.), "Modern Law of Railways" (2 vols.), "Law of Public Corporations" (2 vols.), "Modern Equity Jurisprudence" (2 vols.), "Law of Receivers," "Laws of Contributory Negligence," and "Law of Willa," etc., etc. In addition to these, he was editor of the *Railway and Corporation Law Journal* from 1887 to 1891. He is also a constant contributor to the magazines on railway and economic questions.

Like most Southerners, Mr. Beach is a Democrat in his political views, a member of the Manhattan, the Reform, the Southern, and other leading clubs, and of the Bar Association of the City of New York.

Mr. Beach is President of the Investment and Guarantee Company of New York; President of the Louisiana Auxiliary Fire Alarm Company of New Orleans; Vice-President of the Charles F. Beach Company of Indianapolis, Indiana; Vice-President of the Collins-Beach Varnish Company, of Louisville, etc., etc., and a man of fortune and of other large business interests, as well as one of New York's most fearless and able lawyers.

For five years he was one of the General Counsel of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company in New York, and associated with leading New York lawyers in the litigation incident to the reorganization of that great railway property. Mr. Beach was also one of the counsel in the "Car Load Lot Cases" and in the "Anthracite Coal Cases," before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

During the last session of the Fifty-second Congress, Mr. Beach acted as counsel for the Sub-Committee of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, appointed to investigate the Reading Railway Combination. This committee took a large amount of testimony in New York, Philadelphia and Washington, and finally made a report to Congress which was regarded the most thorough and comprehensive statement of the Anthracite Coal Problem which has yet been made.

Mr. Beach is recognized as an authority on corporation and railroad law, and has many clients, among them the large Wall Street corporations.



JULIEN T. DAVIES

OF NEW YORK

Bar, City, Union, Lawyers, University, Republican, Players', N. Y. Yacht, Union League, Church, Psi Upsilon, Commonwealth, Mendelssohn Glee, Metropolitan Museum, Columbia Alumni, American Geographical



DUNCAN ELLIOT

OF NEW YORK

Knickerbocker, Calumet, Union, Country, N. Y. Yacht, University, Columbia Alumni



HON. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Of the Sons of the American Revolution and who has written the article on that society. He is probably as well versed in the genealogy of American families of English and Scottish extraction as any American of to-day; and comes of the Massachusetts family that served so well this country in her early history in the council chamber and on the field. His sister, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, is the well-known founder of several of the hereditary societies of Daughters.



WILLIAM G. DAVIES

OF NEW YORK

Tuxedo, Union, University, Bar, Lawyers, Grolier, Trinity Alumni,
St. Nicholas, Sons of the Revolution, Colonial Wars, American Museum,
Metropolitan Museum, Atlantic Yacht, Liederkranz



CHARLES A. MUNN

OF NEW YORK

Princeton, City, New York, Metropolitan, Union, University,
Racquet, Larchmont Yacht, Essex County, New England Society



JAMES G. K. DUER

OF NEW YORK

Union, Racquet, Westminster Kennel, Columbia Alumni



OLIVER HARRIMAN, JR.

OF NEW YORK

Calumet, Princeton, City, United Service, N. Y. Yacht, Lawyers',
Manhattan, Racquet, Metropolitan, Tuxedo, Knickerbocker, University



WILLIAM HENRY LEE



JOHN B. IRELAND
OF NEW YORK



TUNIS G. BERGEN

OF NEW YORK



WM. BAYARD CUTTING

OF NEW YORK

Metropolitan, City, Union, Patriachs, Century, Downtown, Delta
Phi, Church, Players', University, Columbia Alumni, American Museum,
Southside Sportsmen's, Tuxedo, Westminster Kennel and Riding

HON. TUNIS G. BERGEN, Ph.D.

OF NEW YORK

It is a curious fact, and yet it is a fact, that the average successful man in New York is not "to the manor born." Hence a man born in a house in this immediate vicinity where four generations of ancestors have first seen the light of day before him and whose individual success is growing more marked with each passing year, is almost an anomaly.

Perhaps a thorough training as well as natural ability may have had much to do in placing Tunis G. Bergen, until recently the President of the Board of Education in Brooklyn, in so prominent a position as he occupies to-day. The old Bergen house, by the way, where Mr. Bergen was born in 1847, still remains. It stands with its "slave hut" as it stood during the war of the Revolution and for many years before, on Third avenue, in Brooklyn, facing the bay, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. Though no longer occupied by the family, it has not been desecrated as has its immediate neighbor, the Schermerhorn mansion. And probably in order that it may become neither a tenement house nor a beer garden, the fiat will soon go forth, that it be torn down.

Mr. Bergen received his preparatory training at the Polytechnic Institute, his degrees of A. B. and A. M. (in 1867) from Rutgers, and his degree of LL. B. at the Columbia Law School in 1874. Soon after graduating from Rutgers College, he sailed for Europe, pursued studies at the Universities of Oxford, Paris, Berlin and Heidelberg receiving from the latter in 1871, the degree of Doctor of Public Law.

Perhaps the happiest tribute to his acknowledged position was his selection to be a trustee of his Alma Mater, of whose Board of Trustees he has been a member for several years. He was also chosen by his fellow alumni as their Orator in 1879. He has been President of the Board of Education in Brooklyn for six years, and has served on the Board longer than any other member, with one exception.

The only time when he allowed his name to be used in active politics was in 1876, when he accepted the Republican and Independent Democratic nominations for the State Assembly.

Though he polled 3,000 votes ahead of his ticket, his opponent was elected.

Mr. Bergen is married, lives in Pierrepont street, practices mainly in New York, and belongs to several clubs in Brooklyn and in New York. He is fond of athletics, and when a student at Oxford, is said to have pulled a practice oar on the University crew. He witnessed many exciting scenes in the Franco-German War, having been for several weeks in attendance upon the Crown Prince.



CHARLES E. BIDWELL



JOHN R. VAN WORMER

CHARLES E. BIDWELL

OF NEW YORK

Mr. Charles E. Bidwell, of the well-known firm of Bidwell & French of the East India trade, began his business career with Willett & Hamlin, which firm he left to accept a responsible position with the firm of Messrs. Tidman Balfour & Co., Batavia, Java. He left this city in the spring of 1878 and remained in Batavia for about two years, returning to this country in 1880 as the agent here of Tidman, Balfour & Co.

Here, together with Mr. J. Mortimer French, he formed in 1882 a partnership which has since existed. They have been active as agents of Eastern houses and in fact Mr. Bidwell's entire business life may be said to have been devoted to the East India trade with this country. He is also at present a member of the Board of Directors and Treasurer of the N. Y. & Java Trading Co. He is a bachelor. He has for a number of years taken an active interest in politics and is a staunch Republican. Mr. Bidwell was born in Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., and acquired his education in Norwich, Connecticut.

HON. JOHN R. VAN WORMER

OF NEW YORK

John R. Van Wormer was born in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y., in 1849. He was educated in the academy of his native town, became a telegraph operator when a boy, and a newspaper correspondent later.

In 1872, he went on the stump for General Grant. Immediately afterward he took up his residence in Albany. While there, he became private secretary to George B. Sloan, Speaker of the Assembly, after which he occupied a similar relationship to Roscoe Conkling at Washington, and was Clerk of the Senate Committee on Commerce. When Thomas L. James was made Postmaster-General under Garfield, Mr. Van Wormer became his Private Secretary, and afterward was promoted to be Chief Clerk and Executive Officer of the Post Office Department. In this connection he participated in the arduous and difficult work of ferreting out the "Star Route" frauds and purging the postal service of prevailing abuses.

In 1882, Mr. Van Wormer retired voluntarily from the public service, and accepted the tellership of the Lincoln National Bank of this city. For many years he has been Secretary and General Manager of the Lincoln Safe Deposit and Warehouse Company; he is also Vice-President and Managing Director of the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company, and he has numerous and important business connections. For two years he was Secretary of the Union League Club of this city.

From boyhood up Mr. Van Wormer has been an indefatigable student, giving particular attention to politico-economic subjects. He believes in the "American Idea;" in a Protective Tariff; in Reciprocity and in sound money. On the stump and with the pen he has for more than twenty years advocated all that was best in the policy of his party, all that aimed for the good of the community in which he lived.

He is a member of the Union League, the City and the New York Athletic Clubs, of which latter club he is Vice-President, and of the Saint Nicholas, the Holland and the New England Societies, and of the New York State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.



CORNELIUS N. BLISS

CORNELIUS N. BLISS

OF NEW YORK

Cornelius N. Bliss, for more than twenty-five years a leader in the political and mercantile life of New York City, was born in Fall River, Mass. His father, Rehoboth Bliss, having died while Cornelius was yet a child, his mother some years after, remarried and removing to New Orleans with her husband, left the boy at school at Fall River. Here he remained until fourteen years of age, when he entered his step-father's banking house in New Orleans. Serving in this position for one year, he entered the employ of James M. Beebe & Co., of Boston. After the late war Mr. Bliss established in New York City a branch of the Boston firm of John S. & Eben Wright & Co., in which he had an interest. Later this firm became Wright Bliss & Fabyan, and still later, Bliss, Fabyan & Co. (Boston, New York and Philadelphia), one of the largest commission houses in the world.

Mr. Bliss is at present Vice-President of the Union League Club of New York : and has refused the Republican nomination for Governor of New York State, when such nomination meant certain election. What the State has lost by such declination is realized by the thousands of New York business men who know the ability and executive capacity of Mr. Bliss.

He has been repeatedly a Delegate to Republican City and State Conventions. In 1885 and in 1891 he declined the nomination for Governor of the State.

He married in 1859 Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Avery Plumer, of Boston, and they have two children living.

He is Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank of New York, and is ex-Vice-President of the Chamber of Commerce. He now holds the office of Governor and Treasurer of the New York Hospital.



CHARLES L. BUCKINGHAM
Of the New York Bar

CHARLES L. BUCKINGHAM

OF NEW YORK

Engaged in the litigations of our largest corporations are many of the ablest attorneys and counselors in the country. Had the same amount of attention been devoted to will cases, legislative bills or to public life, many of their names would be on everybody's lips.

Such a man may be found in Mr. Buckingham, the patent attorney, who for years has devoted a large portion of his time and attention to the service of the Western Union Company.

Curiously enough, it is a University of Michigan graduate who has thus won position by sheer worth against numberless alumni of our great Eastern Universities, many of whom have also been aided by strong influence.

He was a native of Berlin Heights, O., and is scarcely 42; was graduated in the class of '75 at the University of Michigan as a civil engineer, and at the Columbian University, Washington, D. C., as a Bachelor of Laws.

On leaving college he devoted his energies to patent law, and has in this short time made himself an authority on the subject.

He, with such men as President Morton, of Stevens Institute, and Professor Brevelett, of Princeton College, was a contributor to the series of electrical articles published in *Scribner's Magazine* in 1889-90; has been leading counsel in the most important recent patent contests of the American District Telegraph, the Schuyler Electric Light (of Connecticut), the Delaware and Atlantic Telegraph and Telephone, the Western Union, the Gold and Stock, the American Speaking Telephone and other suits involving an extensive knowledge of electricity. He is now special counsel in an important litigation pending between the Edison and the Thompson-Houston Electric Light Companies.

While actively engaged in the engrossing duties of such professional labor, he yet finds time to attend the meetings and be a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Academy of Political and Social Science, American Institute of Electrical Engineers and the Electric Club.

Of distinctly social organizations, he retains his membership in the Union and Metropolitan Clubs of Washington, and the Ohio Society of New York. Strong in his convictions he is clear and courteous in debate, and a most attractive champion of free trade or low tariff Republicanism.



FREDERICK G. SWAN

FREDERICK G. SWAN

OF NEW YORK

Frederick G. Swan, who a few years ago was a well known and popular member of the New York Stock Exchange, comes of a family that has figured largely in American history.

Richard Swan in 1639 removed from Boston to the Rogers Plantation. Robert Swan, the son of Richard was the first settler of Haverhill, Mass. Samuel Swan of Charlestown, son of Timothy and Mehitable Austin, was Selectman, Town Clerk and Treasurer of Charlestown, Mass., during the Revolution. The Battle of Bunker Hill was fought on his farm. Samuel Swan, his son, married Hannah Lamson. He served under General Lincoln in the Revolution. He served at Ticonderoga and during Shay's Rebellion and was a member of Gen. John Brook's Staff with rank of Major. General Washington appointed him Deputy Collector of Boston.

Benjamin L. Swan, father of the subject of this sketch, was born at Charlestown in 1787. He was educated at the Medford Academy. In 1811 he came to New York and organized the firm of Benjamin L. Swan & Co., 66 Pine Street. This later became Otis & Swan with office at 69 Pine Street. In 1816 he married Jane Saidler of New York City. He was a director in the Bank of America from 1815 to 1866 serving with Stephen Whitney. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce in 1820. In 1822 he retired from active business. He was a member of the Relief Committee formed to relieve the sufferers from the great conflagration of 1835. He devoted his time in large measure to the service of his fellow-citizens. He was Vice-President of the famous Pine Street meetings of 1861. He was a member of the American Bible Society and a Director of the New York Life & Trust Co. He was a public spirited, upright, ideal Christian gentleman.

Frederick G. Swan, his son, was born in 1831; and his career has been an active one. He has given largely of his time and energy and means to the betterment of his fellowmen. He retired from active business some years ago.

He was one of the first thirty members of the Union League Club, formed in 1861 in the room on Broadway, above Thirteenth Street. He married in February, 1861, the daughter of Leonard Jarvis Wyeth. She with several ladies was instrumental in forming the first Training-school for Women Nurses at Bellevue Hospital.

Their daughter, Frances Wyeth Swan, a noted belle and beauty, as beloved by women as admired by men, married Benjamin Welles, a nephew of Mrs. William Astor. He is a member of the Colonial Society, a gentleman of culture and well known in society.

Mr. Swan was formerly a member of St. Nicholas, Union League, and Southside Sportsman's Club. He is still a member of the Metropolitan Club, Sons of the Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, stockholder of the Mercantile Library, the Society Library, life member of the American Bible Society, and a member of the New York Biographical and Genealogical Society, and of Good Government Club D.



MILLS W. BARSE
OF BUFFALO

MILLS W. BARSE

OF BUFFALO

Mr. Barse was born in Franklinville, Cattaraugus County, State of New York, of Holland descent, his ancestors being among the early settlers of the Mohawk Valley. His father, C. V. B. Barse, established a hardware business in Olean, N. Y., to which place he removed when young Barse was four years of age. At the age of eighteen he left the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and engaged in the hardware business at Bay City, Mich. He was successful, and five years later sold out the business and in connection with his father established the State Bank of Olean. Three years later, associated with a former partner of his father, he opened a hardware store in St. Louis, Mo. It proved a bad investment, and he lost nearly all his fortune. With the remnant that was left he returned to Olean, and was offered the position which he formerly held of Cashier in the State Bank now the Exchange National Bank of Olean. He held this position until nine years ago when he became its President, which position he still holds. The development of the Bradford oil fields offered opportunities for paying investments, and he soon regained the money lost in the West. Since that time he has been more or less interested in oil production and natural gas plants; his principal connection with these industries at this time being in connection with the Eastern Oil Company, of which he is Vice-President.

He was one of the founders and is a member of the City Club of Olean. Eight years ago he purchased a residence in Buffalo, N. Y., and has acquired banking and manufacturing interests in that city. He is a member of the Buffalo Club.

In 1890 he purchased what was known as the Blake Tract in the Adirondacks, a virgin forest of 104,000 acres, lying northeast of Trenton Falls, and thirty miles from the nearest railroad station. It was practically inaccessible, except to the sturdy woodsman. He purchased the Herkimer, Newport & Poland Railroad, a narrow-gauge road seventeen miles in length, with the purpose of extending it into the wilderness, so as to make this property available for club purposes. Before doing much work, however, he sold the road to W. Seward Webb, who built what is now known as the Adirondack & St. Lawrence Railroad. He organized the Adirondack League Club, and became its first President.

He is also one of the founders and a director of the Palmetto Club.



GILBERT S. CODDINGTON

GILBERT S. CODDINGTON

OF NEW YORK

Mr. Gilbert S. Coddington, of New York, the well known and popular member of the Metropolitan and St. Nicholas Clubs of New York, and of many of the most exclusive organizations in the European capitals, comes of a family that since the year 1280 has been prominent in the state, in letters and in social life. It was Henry VIII., who, having chased a deer from Windsor Castle to Barnstead, proposed to Sir Richard de Coddington, Lord of the Manor of Coddington, Barnstead, to make an exchange of estates, the royal hunter having been so greatly impressed with the beauty of the surrounding country.

One branch of the family came to America in the year 1630, and aided in the settlement of Rhode Island. The most prominent member of the family in Colonial days was Governor William Coddington, who together with Roger Williams, was the founder and first chief magistrate of Rhode Island.

Jonathan I. Coddington, father of Gilbert S. Coddington, was the grandson of John Coddington, a resident of Woodbridge, N. J., who married Margaret Edgar. Their eldest son, James Coddington, served in the Revolutionary Army as Lieutenant and married Experience, daughter of Jonathan Insley, and widow of Captain Nathaniel Fitz-Kandolph.

James Coddington's eldest son was Jonathan Insley Coddington, father of the subject of this sketch.

In 1812 he was captain in the Sixteenth New York, and was also on Governor Tompkins' staff. He was a warm Jackson Democrat and active in politics, being elected a member of the New York Assembly in 1827. In 1836 he was appointed Postmaster of New York, by President Jackson. Mr. Coddington ran for Mayor in 1843 on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by the native American candidate, James Harper. In 1856 he was tendered the Republican nomination for Governor of the State of New York, but was unable to accept on account of failing health, dying in December of the same year at his residence in Fifth Avenue, in the seventy-third year of his age.

In 1816 he married Matilda Eliza Palmer, a daughter of an English gentleman who came to America in 1779, and by her was the father of eleven sons and three daughters, a number of whom died early.

One of these eleven sons was Gilbert S. Coddington, who was born in New York City and was educated in private schools. During the War of the Rebellion he served as Captain of the Twentieth Independent Battery, New York State Artillery. At the close of the war he visited Europe where he remained four years, and since then he has divided his time about equally between Europe and the United States, being one of the very few Americans who at that time received social recognition at the European capitals. Indeed, it is doubtful whether any American has to-day so wide an acquaintance as he in the social centers of France, England, Germany, Italy and Spain. He married Amelia Norsworthy, daughter of the Honorable Silas M. Stillwell, author of the Stillwell Act. Mrs. Coddington died in 1891.

Jonathan I. Coddington's second son, David S. Coddington, was born in New York, September 21, 1824, and died at Saratoga, September 2, 1865. He read law in



LIEUT. ERNEST H. BALL
OF NEW YORK



EDWIN A. CRUIKSHANK

GILBERT S. CODDINGTON—*Continued.*

the office of Geo. W. Strong. As he was not dependent upon his profession, he was able to devote himself to literary pursuits. He took a great interest in public affairs. He was a Democrat of the Free Soil school and one of the supporters of Mr. Van Buren in 1848. He was a leader of that wing of the Democracy which upheld the Civil War, and became a well known and successful orator. He was elected a Member of the Legislature of New York in the autumn of 1861.

Clifford Coddington, the youngest son of Jonathan I. Coddington, was born in New York in 1841, and died in the same city February 28, 1892. He graduated at Yale College in 1861. Mr. Coddington joined as Second Lieutenant the Fifty-first New York Regiment and served through the war, in which he was severely wounded, distinguishing himself at Roanoke Island, Antietam and Jackson, Miss., and attaining to the rank of Captain. Later he became Colonel of the Twentieth, or Ulster County Regiment, of the New York National Guard.

EDWIN A. CRUIKSHANK

OF NEW YORK

Perhaps the best known real-estate man in New York City to-day is Edwin A. Cruikshank, who was born August 11, 1843, the son of James Cruikshank, the pioneer real estate agent and pier builder of New York City. Like so many of the successful men of this country he is of Scotch extraction. James Cruikshank, father of the subject of this sketch, was one of the party who threw up breastworks on Long Island in the war of 1812-14.

Mr. Edwin A. Cruikshank served in the Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn in 1862, and later was Lieutenant in the Eighty-Ninth Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y.

He is one of the incorporators of the New York Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room (Limited), and has served as its Treasurer, Vice-President and President. He is Vice-President of the Saranac Club, and a member of the Brooklyn Gun Club, the Blooming Grove Park Association, the Reform Club and the Insurance Club.

He is a prominent Mason and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.



ALEXANDER COTHEAL

OF NEW YORK

Born November 5, 1804: Died, February 25, 1894. Alexander Isaac Cotheal, Consul-General of Nicaragua, in the United States, was born in New York City, the eldest son of Henry Cotheal. The family name first appears in 1353, when Hilaria de Cothele married William Edgcumbe, thereby carrying the Cothele estates into the Edgcumbe family. In 1608 Sir Richard Edgcumbe, grandson, married Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Cotheal, who settled in London about 1556, and who is described as an eminent merchant of a Brabant family who had fled from the Spanish persecution of the Protestants under Philip II., losing all his papers at the sacking of Antwerp. From this line the American branch was descended through a Dutch colonial settler. The name is supposed to be extinct in Brabant, and so far as is known Alexander Isaac Cotheal is the last male descendant.

Alexander I. Cotheal was educated at the Broad Street Academy and at Pickett's School on Chambers Street, New York City. As a boy he showed a fondness for mathematics and the languages, as well as mechanical pursuits, and was quite proficient in the construction of philosophical and chemical apparatus. Refusing to enter Columbia College he was taken into the counting-house of his father and uncle (Henry & David Cotheal), who were engaged in shipping. Their trade included San Blas and the Mosquito Shore, California, Spanish America, both on the Atlantic and Pacific sides, particularly Costa Rica and Nicaragua; he carried on the correspondence of the house in both Spanish and French. He became a member of the firm in 1836, but on the death of his father, in 1849, the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Cotheal was a frequent visitor to the Arab ship, *Sultanee*, which arrived in New York in 1840, and became interested in the Arabic language. In 1851 he embarked for Mozambique and Zanzibar and the east coast of Africa, with the intention of founding a factory for the American trade, but abandoned the undertaking as impracticable at that time. He has been a member of various societies, social, literary, scientific and charitable, and has held positions of honor in them. He was Director in the American Oriental Society and was one of the founders of the American Geological Society, and the American Ethnological Society, of which he became President. He has also filled various offices in the St. Nicholas Society: a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. He is the author of "A Sketch of the Languages of the Mosquito Indians," published in the "Transactions of the American Ethnological Society" and a translation of the rare Arabic text of "Attaff, the Generous," made at the request of the late Sir Richard F. Burton, and published by him in Vol. VI. of "Supplemental Nights." Among the Oriental languages he has studied, besides Arabic, may be mentioned the Turkish, Persian, Hindustani and Guzeratti. In 1852 he made a visit to Nicaragua, and in 1871 he was appointed Consul-General of Nicaragua in the United States. Alexander Isaac Cotheal died at his residence, New York City, February 25, 1894. Funeral services were held in Trinity Chapel; the burial in the family vault, Trinity Cemetery.



GEN. ALEXANDER S. DIVEN

GENERAL ALEXANDER S. DIVEN

OF ELMIRA, NEW YORK

General Alexander S. Diven, of Elmira, N. Y., ex-Member of Congress and distinguished as a lawyer, legislator, soldier and man of business, was born at Catherine, Tioga County (now the town of Dix, Schuyler County), N. Y., February 10th, 1809. Educated at Penn Yan and Ovid Academies, studied law in the office of Judge Gray, in Elmira, admitted to the Bar in 1834 and commenced practice in Allegany County as member of the firm of Miles & Diven. He acted for five years as District Attorney for Allegany County. In 1858 he was elected to the State Senate. In 1859, at the Republican Convention the Free Soil element presented Mr. Diven's name for nomination for Governor, but the Whigs being in the majority it was given to E. D. Morgan. In 1860 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans of the Twenty-seventh District. Mr. Diven left his seat in Congress to aid with his sword in the suppression of the Rebellion. He organized and went to the front with the 107th Regiment, N. Y. Vols. serving as Lieutenant-Colonel.

After the battle of Antietam he was commissioned Colonel. In 1863, he was appointed Adjutant-General. In 1864 he was brevetted Brigadier-General and assigned to special duty as Assistant Provost-Marshal General. As early as 1844 he became a director in the Erie Railroad. In 1865 he was chosen Vice-President of the New York & Erie Railroad and held this office three years. In connection with General Thomas Price and Mr. James P. Kirkwood, he contracted for the construction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He has been President of the Elmira and Horsehead's Street Car Company for several years, and with his sons owns and operates the Elmira Water Works.

General Diven married in 1835 Miss Amanda Beers, of Elmira, now deceased, who bore him four sons and four daughters. The sons, George M., Alexander S., Eugene and John M.; Alexander and Eugene are dead; both served in the Army, Alexander as Major, Eugene as Captain, and were both prominent business men at the time of their death. George M., the eldest is prominent as a railroad lawyer, being attorney for both the Pennsylvania and Lehigh Railroads operated in the State of New York. John M. is prominent as a business man; is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. He represented the County of Chemung in the Legislature of 1892.

Of his daughters, Alice the youngest died in Colorado where she was taken for her health, in 1875. May, the wife of Major E. Liscum. United States Army, Amanda, wife of Henry Silsbee, and Eleanor survive.

General Diven was the second time married in 1876, to Maria Joy, widow of the late Lewis Joy, of Brooklyn, New York.



SHERBURNE BLAKE EATON

SHERBURNE BLAKE EATON

OF NEW YORK

Mr. Eaton was born at Lowell, Mass., in 1840, fitted for college at Phillips' Andover Academy, and graduated at Yale College in the class of 1862. He then went to the war, joining an Ohio Regiment commanded by his former roommate at school and college, Colonel Oliver H. Payne, of Cleveland, and after serving for a year and a half in Colonel Payne's Regiment, was appointed a member of the staff of General William B. Hazen, of the Army of the Cumberland. For two years he saw arduous service, always at the front, and participated in many battles, including Chickamauga, Look-out Valley, Knoxville and the series of battles fought by Sherman's army on its march to Atlanta, at which last named place, Mr. Eaton was seriously wounded, on July 19, 1864, his life at the time being despaired of.

After the war, Mr. Eaton lived in Chicago, where, in 1870, he was admitted to the Bar. In 1871, he moved to New York, where he formed the law firm of Carter & Eaton, of which W. B. Hornblower and Ex-Governor D. H. Chamberlain, Mr. Eaton's classmate at Yale, afterwards became partners.

Mr. Eaton's first prominence in New York City came from his professional services in 1874, as Counsel of the New York Chamber of Commerce, when that body, aided by similar organizations in the other seaboard cities, sought to reform the customs revenue laws, and to repeal the revenue law authorizing moities and the seizure of books and papers. Mr. Eaton's law argument before the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means, at Washington, when the representatives of these various business organizations were given a hearing, was widely read in this country, and being in part translated into French and German, was circulated abroad. The success of this movement gave Mr. Eaton a large clientage among importing houses, and he became a recognized authority on questions of custom laws, being retained in the trials of most of the important cases of the time.

In 1881 Mr. Eaton gave up the general practice of law, to become, at first, Vice-President and afterwards President of the Edison Electric Light Company, and, soon after, the President of many other companies engaged in developing Mr. Edison's inventions, both here and abroad. In 1884 he became the General Counsel of these companies, and assumed control of their large and complicated patent litigation. Soon after he formed a law partnership with Eugene H. Lewis, under the name of Eaton & Lewis, which still continues.

Mr. Eaton is a member of the Bar Association and the Law Institute, and belongs to the Union, Metropolitan, University, Lawyers', Players' and Electric Clubs, and to several clubs in other places, including the Raleigh Club of London.



THOMAS HENRY EDSALL

THOMAS HENRY EDSALL

OF COLORADO SPRINGS, COL.

Mr. Edsall is descended from English and Dutch settlers in New Amsterdam, who were prominent in the early colonial affairs of New York and New Jersey. Born in the City of New York, he was graduated from Brown University in 1861, commissioned adjutant of the 176th Regiment, New York Volunteers, in 1862, and served in the Department of the Gulf until the muster out of his regiment near the close of 1863. Then, entering the Law School of Columbia College and the office of Charles O'Connor and B. F. Dunning, he was admitted to the bar in New York City in 1865. After five years' membership of the law firm of Davis & Edsall, Mr. O'Connor having retired from practice, the well known firm of Dunning, Edsall, Hart & Fowler was organized in 1871, of which Mr. Edsall continued an active member until impaired health caused his removal to Colorado in 1886. Meanwhile, he had been an interested student of the early history of New York and New Jersey, to which he made several contributions; an active member of the N. Y. Historical Society; a member and trustee of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, for which he prepared several papers giving results of his genealogical researches; one of the founders and the Vice-President of the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution; one of the organizers of the University Club, in which his membership continues, etc. On his removal to Colorado, he went to Glenwood Springs—then 100 miles from any railroad and across the continental divide—where he remained several years, in special practice, as attorney for new railway, coal, land improvement and mining corporations, which had been formed to open up and develop the resources of north-western Colorado. In 1890, with restored health, he determined to return to general practice, and formed his present law firm of Pattison, Edsall & Hopson, of Denver and Colorado Springs, Col. Mr. Edsall resides in the latter city, and is the general counsel for a number of railway, mining, irrigation, etc., corporations in Colorado, Utah, Texas and New Mexico, and director and officer in several of them. He is Vice-President of the Sons of the Revolution in Colorado; member of the leading clubs of Denver and Colorado Springs, and President of the Country Club at the latter place; member of the Loyal Legion of the U. S., the Holland Society of New York, etc.



WILLIAM WALLACE FARMER

WILLIAM WALLACE FARMER

OF NEW YORK

William Wallace Farmer is the representative and leading light of the old established type founding firm of A. D. Farmer & Son, so well known as the Old New York Type Foundry, and the bitter opponent and successful rival of the American Type Founding Trust. Mr. Farmer was born in Brooklyn, January 12, 1851, and educated at the Polytechnic Institute. He graduated in 1868 and began his business career in his father's office. He served an apprenticeship of eleven years, becoming proficient in every branch of the foundry business, and in 1881 was taken in the firm as junior partner.

Mr. Farmer is a well known and popular member of the Colonial, Lotus, Fulton and Riverside Yacht Clubs. He resides at 106 West 78th Street, New York City.

Aaron D. Farmer, the senior member of the old New York Type Foundry, was born in Tolland County, Conn., January, 1816. He was educated in the common schools and at the age of fourteen came to New York. He entered the employ of Elihu White, type founder, and advancing rapidly, he became a partner and is now the head of the old firm.

The history of the Farmer Type Foundry is an interesting one. It was first established by Elihu White, at Hartford, Conn., in 1804. In 1810, the business was removed to New York, and became well known as the old New York Type Foundry. Mr. White was succeeded by Chas. T. White & Co., and in 1857 the firm was changed to Farmer, Little & Co. For many years the business was carried on prosperously under this title, and it was not until May, 1892, that the present firm became the sole owners under the name of The A. D. Farmer & Sons Type Founding Co. For over forty years the name of Farmer has been identified with the history and progress of typography in America.

In the entertainment of the friends and patrons of the concern Mr. William Wallace Farmer displays wonderful tact. Being the very soul of good fellowship, he is exactly fitted by nature for the congenial task of making people around him happy. It requires just such a combination of merchants as grace the vast office of A. D. Farmer & Son, Nos. 63 and 65 Beekman Street, to maintain, without friction and in perfect accord, the branch establishments of this typical American institution at Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, Kansas City and Detroit.



WILLIAM L. FINDLEY



GEORGE C. COFFIN

WILLIAM L. FINDLEY

OF NEW YORK

Born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, in 1843. Graduated from Law Department of Columbia College, Washington, D. C., in 1868. Admitted to the Bar in New York State in 1869. Great-grandson of Captain William Findley, who served with distinction in the Continental Army during the Revolution, and was for eight years a Member of the State Legislature of Pennsylvania, and afterward served for twenty-four years in the Federal House of Representatives from the Westmoreland District of Pennsylvania. Is engaged in the practice of law in the City of New York, and resides in that city. Married in 1877 to Miss Carliebel Chere, of New York, who died in 1893. Is a member of the Union League Club, of the Association of the Bar, of the Lawyers' Club, of Sons of the Revolution and of the Republican Club. Is Attorney to the New York Fire Department.

HON. GEORGE COFFIN

OF NEW YORK

Mr. Coffin is a son of Martin Coffin, a prominent citizen of Glens Falls, this State. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1872, and then studied law in the New York University, where he received the first prize of \$100 for the best oral examination in law, and was graduated with high honors. He was admitted to the Bar in 1874, and has practiced in this city since then continuously. From 1876 to 1879 Mr. Coffin held the office of Assistant Secretary to the Park Department. A few months ago he was appointed by Judge Andrews one of the Commissioners of Appraisal for the new Speedway, and he was made Chairman of the Commission. He is a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, Zeta Chapter, and was Secretary of the Council for several years. For five years, up to 1882, he was a prominent member of the Seventh Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., and was Chairman of the civil organization of Company B for a long time. He is popular with his fellow practitioners at the Bar and universally esteemed by the judges on the Bench.



E. B. HARPER

AUSTIN BARCLAY FLETCHER

OF NEW YORK

Mr. Fletcher, the son of Asa A. Fletcher and Harriet Durkee, was born in Mendon, Mass., March 13, 1852, and removed to this city to engage in the practice of law

Immediately after taking his degree of A.B., he entered the school of all sciences, Boston University, and the Boston University School of Law, from which he took respectively the degrees of A.M. and LL.B. After two years course he was graduated with the highest honors from the Boston University School of Oratory.

Of the various societies which he joined at Tufts and in Boston might be mentioned the Mathetican, Literary, the Zeta Psi, the Papyrus Club, and F. and A. Masons, Blue Lodge Chapter, and Knight Templars.

Of marked talent in literary and oratorical work, he took the highest prizes and honors whenever allowed to compete and after graduation was chosen to the Chair of Elocution at Brown University and as Lecturer on Forensic Oratory at the Boston University School of Law.

Since his settlement here he has been retained as resident counsel for a very large number of national banks and trust companies throughout the country, and is believed to have by far the largest practice of this kind in New York. In their service he has been remarkably successful, and his judgment and opinion is held in highest esteem in banking circles. Corporation practice, however, by no means absorbs his whole time, for besides this he has a large and important general and surrogate's practice.

For the past six years he has been the President of the Fletcher Family Union, composed of one of the oldest and most distinguished of our Puritan families, tracing their descent in an unbroken line through this country and England to the remote times of William the Conqueror. He may justly be proud of the record of his family here and abroad, and is himself rapidly adding to its renown by earnest and untiring energy.

Mr. Fletcher is cordial in manner, thoughtful, conscientious and studious, with a very decided capacity for reaching the business or practical side of a question. A leading paper of this city recently said of him: "It is to be regretted that he can be so seldom induced to make public addresses, for he has few equals in the finish of his oratory."



CHARLES R. FLINT
OF NEW YORK

HON. CHARLES R. FLINT

OF NEW YORK

The career of Mr. Flint, who has not yet reached his forty fifth year, has been such an eventful one that we may in the limited space at our disposal merely glance at a few of its salient points.

Charles Ranlett Flint was born at Thomaston, Me., January 24, 1850, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Tobey) Flint. In 1868 he was graduated from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. In February, 1872, he with W. R. Grace, established the firm of W. R. Grace & Co. In 1876 he was appointed Consul at this city for the Republic of Chili. In 1886 he organized the New York Commercial Company, which is the largest dealer in crude rubber in the world. In the summer of 1891 he entered upon a plan for consolidating the manufacturing of rubber boots and shoes, which resulted in the organization of the United States Rubber Company of New Jersey, with a capital of \$40,000,000, of which Company he is Treasurer. Mr. Flint is also Consul-General of the Republic of Costa Rica in the United States.

The most important service, however, that he has rendered during his active career was as a delegate of the United States to the International American Conference (held in Washington in the winter of 1889-90), to which he was appointed by President Harrison owing to his knowledge of the resources and conditions of the South American countries and his intimate acquaintance with the Latin-American trade. In 1880 he was elected President of the United States Electric Lighting Company. He represented Nicaragua in negotiations with the parties who are now the concessionaries of the Nicaragua Canal. In 1885 he entered the firm of Flint & Company, composed of his father, Benjamin Flint, and his brother, Wallace Benjamin Flint, thereby uniting the shipping business established by the senior in 1840, and the lumber, rubber, and general commission business which he himself had developed. He is now the senior member of this firm, which is interested largely in the business of exporting American manufactures, representing American manufacturers in London and in the Latin-American States. They are also engaged in importing wool, hides, and skins from the Argentine Republic and Uruguay.

During the De Gama Rebellion in Brazil, Mr. Flint became the agent of President Piexoto in the purchase of vessels and munitions of war. He discharged his duties in this crisis with characteristic energy.

Mr. Flint married in 1883 E. Kate Simmons, daughter of Joseph F. Simmons, of Troy, N. Y. Mrs. Flint is an accomplished musician, and with the proceeds of the sale of her musical compositions has endowed a bed in St. Luke's Hospital and aided many other deserving charities.

Formerly he gave much attention to yachting, being a member of the New York, Seawanhaka, Larchmont, and Atlantic Clubs, and owner of the sloop yacht *Gracie*, which has probably taken more prizes than any other yacht in the United States. He was also one of the owners of the successful cup defender *Vigilant*.

He has recently been elected one of the Council of the University of the City of New York.



HUGH R. GARDEN

OF NEW YORK

CAPTAIN HUGH R. GARDEN

OF NEW YORK

Of a family long identified with the history of South Carolina, Alester Gibbes caused his name to be changed, by act of Legislature of South Carolina, to Alester Garden. He married Elizabeth Richardson. Their son, Hugh Richardson Garden, was born at Sumter, S. C., July, 1840, and was graduated an A. B. at South Carolina College, class of 1860, and at the conclusion of the war passed through the Law School at the University of Virginia, in the class of 1866.

He was a member of the D. K. E., and of the Euphradian Society at South Carolina College, and of the Jefferson Society at the University of Virginia, of which he was the Anniversary Orator, April 13th, 1866. At graduation in 1860, he received the "first appointment," which was the third honor in the graduating class.

He entered the Confederate Army as color bearer of the 2d South Carolina Regiment (Kershaw's), and served at the taking of Fort Sumter and at the first Battle of Manassas in 1861. In 1862 he raised and equipped a battery of field artillery known as the Palmetto Battery, the guns being cast under his supervision from church bells at Columbia; served in General Lee's Army at the second Battle of Manassas and till the close of the war, having participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, the Crater, Fort Harrison, and Appomattox.

Captain Garden began the practice of law at Columbia, S. C., in 1867 with Mr. Wm. F. DeSassure, on the site of the old law office of his great-grandfather, Chancellor DeSassure. In the same year, unable to endure the misgovernment of his native State, he removed to Virginia; was married to Miss Lucy Gordon Robertson, daughter of Judge Wm. J. Robertson, of Virginia, in 1868, and practiced law in the Courts of Virginia and the United States for fourteen years, with residence at Warrenton.

He came to New York in the winter of 1883. His ability, tact, and executive power brought clients. His specialty is Corporation Law, and he has recently been leading factor in the settlement of the debt of the State of Virginia, heretofore attempted by five successive State Administrations, and by the Council of Foreign Bondholders of London, without success.

Identified with the Southern Society from its inception, Captain Garden presented to it three years ago a thousand volumes relating to the history, character, and literature of the Southern people, which, by resolution of the Society, is known as the Garden Library.

Captain Garden, besides having been President of the Southern Society, is a member of the D. K. E., Reform, Democratic, and Manhattan Clubs; has served on the Executive Committee of the D. K. E. Club, and on the Committee for Admissions of the Reform Club of New York. So completely is he identified with New York interests that he was appointed a member of the General Committee on the Columbian Celebration, Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Invitation and Reception, and member of the Sub-Committee on Military Parades.



JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
OF PHILADELPHIA

HON. JOSEPH M. GAZZAM

OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

(*By W. J. Chaney, Philadelphia Sunday Despatch*)

Joseph M. Gazzam was born in Pittsburgh, December 2, 1842. His father was Dr. Edward D. Gazzam an eminent lawyer, who later in life adopted the profession of physician. Dr. Gazzam also became prominently identified with State and National politics, and was the Free Soil candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania in the year 1848, the year that party came into existence. Joseph M. Gazzam's mother was of distinguished ancestry, her grandfather having been Resident Minister of Austria to the United States, from 1783 to 1789, finally settling in Lancaster County, this State.

Joseph M. Gazzam, at the age of fourteen, entered the Western University, remaining there three and a half years, when he made an extended trip to the West, to build up his health which was beginning to give way under arduous application to study. Greatly benefited by his travels he began the study of law immediately upon his return to Pittsburgh, being admitted to practice at the Allegheny County Bar at the age of twenty-one, to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania four years later, and to the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in 1869. The following year he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, acquiring the distinction of being one of the youngest attorneys ever admitted to practice before that high tribunal.

Many of Mr. Gazzam's political honors have come to him unsolicited, although he has been a tireless worker in the cause of Republicanism from his first entry into politics, and has won several bitter political campaigns. In 1869 he was a member of the Pittsburgh Common Council and in 1876 was nominated by acclamation by the Republican convention for the Forty-third Senatorial District, being elected by a very large majority. In the Senate he was quickly recognized as a man of character and ability, and his invariable courtesy and directness made him one of its most popular members, which esteem was not confined alone to his own side of the house.

Mr. Gazzam removed to Philadelphia in 1879, and has since devoted his time largely to corporations and other quasi-legal matters to which his earlier successes have been more than duplicated.

Besides being a director in numerous large corporations, he is President of the Wilkesbarre and Western R. R., Bridgewater Cordage Co., Kenilworth Inn Co., and Kenilworth Land Co., of North Carolina. He is Vice-President of the Quaker City National Bank, Dent's Run Coal Co., Deer Creek Coal Co., and the Bloomington Coke and Coal Co. For three successive terms he was President of the Pennsylvania Club. He is a member of the Union League and Lawyers' Clubs. He is now President of the Pennsylvania Fish Protective Association, a life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Fairmount Park Art Association and the Horticultural Society. His career shows a wonderful capacity for work as well as for social enjoyment, a rare combination in the present mad rush for wealth.



HON. LEWIS S. GOEBEL

HON. LEWIS S. GOEBEL

OF NEW YORK

Born in New York City July 9, 1839, the early youth of Mr. Goebel was passed with his father, Conrad Goebel, in mercantile pursuits. Financial reverses determined him upon a professional career. Educated in the public schools he was graduated from the College of the City of New York in 1864 A.B. and again in 1866 L.L.B. from the Law School of Columbia College.

While in college Mr. Goebel paid his expenses by teaching school. Two of the seven years in which he taught were spent in Grammar School No. 36. Once admitted to the Bar, push, energy, and determination soon brought to him a remunerative practice, mainly from clients of German descent.

Senator Goebel was induced to become the Republican candidate for Civil Justice in the 7th, 11th, and 13th wards. Though he carried the 11th ward, usually strongly Democratic, by nearly two thousand votes, he was not elected. In 1876 the Republican nominee for the Marine Court Bench, he ran 1500 votes ahead of the Hayes electoral ticket. Mr. Goebel's strength as shown in these elections led to his selection as candidate of his party for the Senator in the 6th New York District. The District was usually Democratic by seven thousand, but Senator Goebel was elected by a majority of six hundred votes. He made a strong run for the County Clerkship in 1885, but received his greatest compliment as Republican candidate for Registrar in 1886, when he polled twenty thousand more votes than Theodore Roosevelt who was the candidate for Mayor.

Married in 1866, his eldest son, George C., is a graduate of the College of the City of New York, and the second son, Lewis S., Jr., is taking a course in the same college.

Perhaps the best tribute to the worth and character of Senator Goebel is the fact that he is among the very few men who, despite political activity in a city where few favors come to Republicans, has acquired and kept a large and lucrative practice.

With offices for twenty-one years on Broadway near Warren Street, it was characteristic of Senator Goebel that when compelled to move by reason of the fact that the building was to be torn down, he moved to the nearest available building, the *New York Times*.



ERNEST RUDOLPH GUNTHER
OF NEW YORK

ERNEST RUDOLPH GUNTHER

OF NEW YORK

Mr. Gunther is the son of the late William Henry Gunther and grandson of the late Christian G. Gunther; was born in 1862 in what was known as "Gunther Row," which consisted of six large houses and one enormous house on the northwest corner of Second Ave. and Fourteenth St. This Row was built some forty-five or fifty years ago by Mr. Gunther's grandfather who came to America in the year 1815, for political reasons and to avoid serving in the German Army. His name was originally *von* Gunther and he was the son of the celebrated Surgeon *von* Gunther who was surgeon to the King of Saxony and of noble birth and a cousin of Prince Gunther's, one of the richest German Princes. Christian *von* Gunther brought with him to America, two coats-of-arms and four miniatures which have been handed down in the family. Ernest Rudolph Gunther is a member of many of the most select clubs in New York, and lives at 9 West Fifty-seventh Street. He is a clever conversationalist and extremely popular among club men and the people who comprise what is known as the best society of New York. An invitation to one of the frequent musicales given at his residence is prized very highly by members of the New York "smart set."

ORLANDO METCALF HARPER, M.A.,
OF NEW YORK.

It may be hypercritical, but the more I am brought in touch with graduates of various colleges, the more clearly appear different types of men. In a Trinity man one expects to find a gentleman; in an Amherst man, all rounded strength, of which Dr. Parkhurst is so eminent an example. In a Yale man, a certain force, an enthusiasm, an inability to accept defeat; in short, a combination of that which is universally recognized as the "Yale Spirit." There are few men in private life who better personify the Yale Spirit both in personality and in their careers than O. M. Harper, upon whom Yale last year conferred the honorary degree of M.A., in answer to a petition of his classmates of the class of '67.

After preparation at the Western University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Harper entered Yale. Near the close of his sophomore year, he was compelled to sever his connection with the University, on account of a permanent injury to his eyes.

The condition of his eyes and private interests have made him a business man rather than a literateur, toward which vocation his tastes inclined, and for nineteen years he was engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods at Pittsburgh, Pa. While residing there he was President of the Eagle Cotton Mills Co., of Pittsburgh, President of the Eagle Mills Co., of Madison, Ind., 2d Vice-President of the Association of Western and Southern Manufacturers, a director of the Bank of Pittsburgh, and a director of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Suspension Bridge Co. In 1888 he organized the business now bearing his name, in New York, and since he has made his residence in that city he has become President of the Merchants' Reliance Co.; a trustee of the Birkbeck Investment, Savings and Loan Co.; a member of the Cotton Exchange, of the Chamber of Commerce, of the Merchants', Manhattan and Commonwealth Clubs, of the Sons of the American Revolution, of the New England Society, of the New York Geographical and Historical Societies and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Mr. Harper was born in Pittsburgh, Sept. 17, 1846. His father, John Harper, was a leading citizen of that place. Through his mother, who was Lydia E. Metcalf, of Cooperstown, N. Y., he is of the ninth generation in descent from John Humprey, Deputy Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony, who in 1641 was chosen Major-General of the Colony, and of his wife, Lady Susan Clinton, daughter of Thomas, 3d Earl of Lincoln.

In 1877 Mr. Harper married Kathleen T. Ludlow, daughter of J. Livingston Ludlow, M.D., of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of John Ludlow, D.D., LL.D., Provost of the University of Pennsylvania.

E. B. HARPER

OF NEW YORK

E. B. Harper was born near Dover, Delaware, on the 14th of September, 1842, being a lineal descendant of Sir William Harper who was Lord Mayor of London in 1561. He was left an orphan at the age of thirteen, and by frugality saved sufficient money to pay for a complete course in a commercial college in Baltimore, where he graduated at the head of his class, before he was twenty-one years of age, after which, he removed to Philadelphia, and was for years engaged in the banking business which he gave up to enter a still broader field of enterprise, life insurance. He was appointed Western manager of the Commonwealth Life Insurance Company of New York, and so great was his success that within a few years he was appointed General Superintendent of the company, and more than doubled its new business within six months from the date of his appointment.

In 1875 he became New York Manager of the John Hancock Insurance Company of Boston. He was a diligent student of life insurance, and becoming convinced that life insurance was altogether too expensive, he sold out his business to the Company with the intention of devising a plan by which pure life insurance could be furnished at rates which would place it within the reach of all.

At the earnest solicitation of the organizers of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, he accepted the position of President of that Association in 1882, and from that time on the history of President Harper and of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association are inseparably connected. He remodeled the system, and by the adoption of safeguards and special features placed it upon a firm basis.

His extensive business experience enabled him to secure the assistance and influence of able associates. The first month the business increased from \$400,000 to over \$1,000,000, and to-day, the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association has well-established branches in almost every country in the world, having over 85,000 policies in force insuring nearly \$300,000,000.

To him, above all other men, is due the credit of having established the fact that life insurance can be furnished with absolute security at about one-half the rate charged by level premium companies.

That the efforts of President Harper have been crowned with success is proved by the record which his Association has made in the first fourteen years of its existence. It wrote more new business than the total new business written by the three largest life insurance companies in the world in the same years of their existence. Its surplus Reserve or Emergency Fund, which now approximates \$4,000,000, exceeds by over \$1,000,000, the total surplus assets which two of the largest New York companies both had in the twenty-eighth year of their existence.

President Harper is a member of nearly all the leading clubs of the City of New York, a Trustee of the Masonic Home, and a Trustee and consistent member of Calvary Baptist Church and a warm friend of its Pastor, Dr. R. S. MacArthur.



CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, JR.

CHARLES FREDERICK HOFFMAN, JR.

OF NEW YORK

Mr. Hoffman, in his character and personality, presents an exception to the ordinary rule that fortunes are generally dissipated before they reach the third generation.

Grandson of the late Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, and son of the Rev. Charles F. Hoffman, D.D., LL.D., and of his wife, Eleanor L. Vail Hoffman, Charles Frederick Hoffman, Jr., was born in 1856 at Morristown, N. J.

Prepared at St. John's School, Sing Sing, N. Y., he entered Columbia College and was graduated in 1878 with the degree of B.A. An honor man in his class, he was enrolled among the Phi Beta Kappa. His social standing among his fellows was such that he became a member of the Delta Psi fraternity. Since graduation Mr. Hoffman has not been an idler, but has gradually become devoted to business pursuits.

A keen and large operator in real estate, his judgment is sought by many large investors. His business growing too rapidly for the attention of one man, the firm of Hoffman Brothers, composed of himself and one of his brothers, Wm. M. V. Hoffman, was formed in 1884. He is a member of the Real Estate Exchange, and the firm acts both as brokers and as buyers and sellers on their own account. It is said that thus far they have never failed to make a profit.

They are acquiring such reputation for integrity, good judgment and keen operations that they have secured the patronage of many large estates. In the management of the New York investments of the Weld estate (Boston, Mass.) it is said that the Messrs. Hoffman have, within five years, made over a million dollars for their principals.

Mr. Charles Frederick Hoffman, Jr., as a member of the Republican County Committee, has taken an active interest and contributes largely towards its expenses, but has invariably refused to accept political office.

Mr. Hoffman married Miss Eugenia L. Schieffelin, daughter of Edgar Schieffelin, Esq., and belongs to the Metropolitan, St. Anthony, Colonial and West Side Republican Clubs, and to the St. Nicholas Society. He was one of the committee of twenty appointed by the Real Estate Exchange last spring to confer with the Rapid Transit Commission, and is one of fifty of the Columbia College Committee on site, appointed by the Alumni Association to solicit funds for the buildings which Columbia College proposes to erect on the lands which it has recently acquired.

Of great assistance to his father, the Rev. Charles F. Hoffman, D.D., rector of All Angels' Church at Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, extremely practical, though always generous in his dealings with men, successful in his business, not only from an intuitive knowledge of value, but because of his knowledge of men. Of unsullied integrity and reputation, it is probable that under his care the fortune of the Hoffman family will be increased by the third generation, in the same manner as the Astor and Vanderbilt families.



REV. EUGENE A. HOFFMAN, D.D.
OF NEW YORK

REV. EUGENE A. HOFFMAN, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L. OF NEW YORK

The Rev. Eugene Augustus Hoffman, D.D., LL.D., D.C.L., Dean of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is the son of the late Mr. Samuel Verplanck Hoffman, and was born in the City of New York, 21st March, 1829. In 1843 entered Rutgers College, where he graduated at the age of eighteen. From Rutgers he went to Harvard University, taking the degree of B.A. and of M.A. there. In 1848 he entered the General Theological Seminary in New York, and was graduated in 1851, and ordained Deacon in Christ Church, New Brunswick, in 1851. In 1853 he accepted a call to the rectorship of Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., then just organized. For ten years he remained in this parish, where he established one of the earliest and most successful free churches in this country. During this time a large stone chapel, afterwards enlarged and converted into a church building, a parish school-house, and a stone rectory were built, and two parish schools established.

In the spring of 1863, he accepted the rectorship of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, N. J. This parish was at that time encumbered with a debt of twenty-three thousand dollars. With his characteristic financial ability he succeeded in one year in wiping out the entire debt of twenty-three thousand dollars.

In 1864 he became rector of the large and important parish of Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. During his rectorship the parish attained the highest degree of prosperity and the liberal system of large annual offerings for missions, which still exists there, was successfully inaugurated. The keen air of Brooklyn Heights seriously affecting his health, he resigned in 1869, and accepted the rectorship of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia.

He remained at St. Mark's, Philadelphia, for ten years, at the end of which time it was found that the communicants had increased from four hundred to one thousand. During this time the first Workingman's Club in this country was here organized.

In 1879 he was elected to the responsible position he now holds, as Dean of the General Theological Seminary. In the fourteen years that he has been at the head of the Institution he has secured over a million dollars, for the increase of the invested funds, or for the erection of new buildings. Endowments for two professorships, and for the office of Dean, for four fellowships, for instructors in elocution and in church music, and the endowment of the Bishop Paddock Lectureship, are among the things added to its permanent usefulness.

He is Chairman of the Building Committee of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

Dean Hoffman is a member of the Archæological Institute of America ; of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy ; of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York ; of the American Museum of Natural History ; of the American Geographical Society ; of the New York Historical Society ; and of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. He is the author of a "Manual of Devotion for Communicants," besides various sermons, addresses and review articles.



JAMES WILTON BROOKS

HON. JAMES WILTON BROOKS, LL.D.

OF NEW YORK

Among many pleasant public criticisms of Mr. Brooks, perhaps the most condensed appeared in an editorial of the *New York Sun* of June 29, 1890:

"Our distinguished townsman, Mr. James Wilton Brooks, has received from St. John's College at Annapolis, the degree of Doctor of Laws. Dr. Brooks graduated from Yale in 1875 and is now only 36 years of age. Few scholars have ever achieved the enviable learned distinction of the Doctorate at his years."

His father, Hon. James Brooks, the son of Capt. James Brooks, who was killed during the War of 1812 while in command of the United States Privateer "Yankee," and who married Miss Folsom, a descendant of English emigrants who settled in Massachusetts in 1638, was a native of Maine. His mother was a Virginian whose principal plantation was Wilton, on the James River, some ten miles below Richmond. Mr. and Mrs. Brooks met at the White House in Washington, where Mrs. Brooks who was then Mrs. Randolph was a guest of her relative, President Harrison. Hon. James Brooks was a member of the Legislatures of Maine and New York, held several important Federal and State offices, was the founder of the *New York Evening Express*, and died in Washington while serving his seventh term as a Member of Congress from New York.

Mr. Brooks was elected a Member of the State Legislature of New York in 1882-83, where he served with distinction, being particularly identified with the statutes concerning Civil Service and political assessments.

While in Yale College, Mr. Brooks was a member of the Psi Upsilon fraternity and of the Skull and Bones Society. Since graduation he has belonged to many social organizations and has been for nearly twenty years a member of the Union and Knickerbocker Clubs of New York. He has frequently contributed articles to various journals and magazines. He is now devoting himself entirely to his practice at the Bar.

Mr. Brooks has been twice married. His first wife dying in 1888, Mr. Brooks married in 1893 Miss Florence Miller, daughter of the late Henry James Miller who was for many years president of the Cincinnati Gas and Coke Company.



JOHN E. HUDSON

JOHN E. HUDSON

OF BOSTON, MASS.

In the development and use of the great inventions which have especially marked the world's progress during the 19th century,—the steamboat, the railroad, the telegraph and the telephone,—America has taken the lead. Unknown less than twenty years ago, the telephone has already brought about such radical changes in commercial methods and social life that it easily takes equal rank with its three predecessors. To day no place in the United States of more than five thousand inhabitants is without its telephone exchange, and every year a quarter of a million exchange subscribers carry on more than five hundred million conversations. These exchanges are so knit together by connecting lines that towns and cities very widely separated talk together with ease. Indeed, all the great cities of the United States, north of Washington and east of Chicago inter-communicate readily by telephone, the opening of the line from New York to Chicago, on the 18th day of October, 1892, marking an event in the development of long-distance lines. This work is wholly carried on by companies licensed by the American Bell Telephone Company, and using its instruments. In this achievement Massachusetts may well take a peculiar pride. The telephone was invented by one of her citizens, and its usefulness has been developed and its business built up by Massachusetts men. Prominent in the councils of the Company from the beginning has been its present President, John E. Hudson. Mr. Hudson was born in Lynn, Essex County, Aug. 3, 1839, the son of John and Elizabeth C. (Hillard) Hudson. He was educated at the common schools of that city, and after graduating from the High School, he prepared himself for college. He was admitted to Harvard in 1858, and was graduated in the class of 1862, valedictorian, *summa cum laude*. From 1862 to 1865, he remained in the university as tutor in Greek, Latin, and ancient history, and, while attending to these duties, took the regular course of the Law School. He finished his studies in the office of Messrs. Chandler, Shattuck & Thayer, at old No. 4 Court St., Boston, and in the fall of 1866 was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar. In February, in 1870, upon the retirement of Mr. Shattuck, he became a member of the firm (Chandler, Thayer & Hudson until 1874, and afterwards Chandler, Ware and Hudson), and so remained until 1878, when the firm was dissolved, and he returned to his own practice. In 1879, with George Fred. Williams, he edited Vol. 10 of the United States Digest, introducing a substantially complete change in the classification adopted in that work. In 1880, on the formation of the American Bell Telephone Company, Mr. Hudson became general counsel of the company and gradually withdrew from other practice. In 1885, upon certain changes in the executive offices, he took up the duties of the General Manager, to which were added in 1887 those of the Vice-Presidency. In 1889 he was made President. Mr. Hudson is also President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Long Distance Company.



ARTHUR INGRAHAM

OF NEW YORK



SANDFORD LATHAM NORCOTT

OF NEW YORK

The Distinguished Organist and Composer

ARTHUR INGRAHAM

OF NEW YORK

Arthur Ingraham, the popular club man of New York, was born in this city and educated at Dwight's Private School. He was graduated at Columbia College. Since graduation his attention has been given to the management of the large estate of his family. He is a member of the Union, St. Nicholas, University, University Athletic, Manhattan, Reform, Whist, Racquet and Tennis, Larchmont Yacht and Cuttylink Fishing clubs.

SANDFORD LATHAM NORCOTT

OF NEW YORK

The distinguished pianist, organist and composer, was born in Buffalo, N. Y. After studying under private tutors, he entered the famous Conservatory of Leipsic, Germany, where throughout the entire course he took precedence among his fellows, particularly in composition. While studying at Leipsic he was also a private pupil of the celebrated Louis Plaidy. Since his return to his native country Mr. Norcott has held several important professional positions, and now ranks among the foremost musicians of New York. He has been very successful as an instructor on the piano and organ and numbers among his pupils many members of New York's "smart set." His original compositions are all of an advanced order; the most popular of which perhaps is "The Indian's Lament."

It was this composition which received such enthusiastic plaudits when it was sung by Mrs. Bent at the very successful benefit performance given March 26, 1895, at Abbey's Theatre, N. Y., in aid of the Women's and Children's Infirmary; at which performance also appeared Mme. Réjane and Mrs. Langtry.

"The Indian's Lament" is a musical setting for one of Mr. Edwin Arnold's poems.

Mr. Norcott has also set to music a patriotic song written by George A. Macdonald, of New York, and which was very highly praised by musical and literary critics when it was sung at a recent theatrical benefit performance.

Mr. Norcott's studio at 86 Fifth Avenue, is noted as the rendezvous of the musical, literary and artistic members of New York's "Four Hundred."

W. V. R. M.



J. WARREN NASH

MR. J. WARREN NASH

OF NEW YORK

For the past half century the name of Nash has been closely identified with the business interests and the social life of New York City. A well known representative of this family is Mr. J. Warren Nash, whose portrait appears on the opposite page. He is of French and English origin on the paternal side. His father in 1841 served as Alderman of New York City, a position which in those days meant undoubted business integrity and high social standing. Mr. Nash was never married, and although a staunch Democrat, he resides in that stronghold of Republicanism, the Fifth Avenue Hotel. His luxurious apartments, containing many works of art by the great masters, are often spoken of in the daily press for the rare artistic excellence and faultless taste of their appointment.

Some years ago Mr. Nash was a heavy operator in real estate, and the large estate in realty and bonds which he inherited has increased vastly in value under his management.

He is a member of the Union Club.



FREDERICK WM. JANSSEN

FREDERICK WILLIAM JANSSEN

OF NEW BRIGHTON, S. I.

One of the most prominent amateur athletes of New York is Mr. Frederick William Janssen. His active participation in athletic sports began about fifteen years ago. Mr. Janssen is a writer of more than ordinary ability. In 1888 he published a sporting paper called the *Ace of Clubs*, the official paper of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, and about the same time he wrote a history of athletics in America, and distributed some five thousand volumes gratis, among the athletes of the country. Quite recently he prepared a more complete history of American amateur athletic and aquatic sports, giving a compilation of records and tables in the line of amateur sports from 1829 down to the present date. It is a volume of nearly three hundred pages, handsomely illustrated, entitled "Janssen's American Amateur Athletic and Aquatic History," and is endorsed by the Amateur Athletic Union and the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen. It is the only official history of these two national bodies ever published.

During his active athletic career he held no less than five of the American records for hurdle racing.

He enlisted in the 7th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. in 1885, and was elected a non-commissioned officer in 1886, which office he still holds. Was elected to the Executive Committee of the 7th Regiment Athletic Association in 1886, Secretary of same in 1888, and Vice-President in 1889. Has been a Governor since 1886, and resigned this honorary position in April, 1893.

He was elected a member of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Union of the United States in 1887, and served until the re-organization in 1891. During these four years he was Chairman of Committees on Investigation, Re-instatements, Records, Athletic Rules, Lacrosse and Foot Ball. Was elected in 1892 by League of American Wheelmen as Representative from Richmond County, N. Y., but declined to accept the office.

He has been closely identified with the Staten Island Athletic Club.

In politics he has also taken an active part for some years past. In 1884, he was one of three men to organize on Staten Island, the Business Men's Cleveland and Hendricks Club of Richmond County, when he was selected as Secretary of the organization. He was one of the first in 1892 to start the organization known as the Business Men's Cleveland and Stevenson Club of Richmond County and was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the organization.

Mr. Janssen graduated from Prof. Hawkins' Trinity School, on Staten Island, entered Columbia College in the class of '71. He then entered Charlier's Institute, in New York City. He spent eight years in the office of his father in the export and import commission business, his father then being Consul-General of Servia in the United States.

He has recently opened a branch office of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, at New Brighton with himself as Superintendent and with his partner carries on a general real estate and insurance business.

He is also Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for Richmond County under Collector A. Augustus Healy, of Brooklyn.



E. FELLOWS JENKINS

E. FELLOWS JENKINS

OF NEW YORK

Mr. E. Fellows Jenkins is the Secretary and Superintendent of the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and has served in that position since its organization in 1875.

When the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was talked of in 1874, Mr. Henry Bergh proposed Mr. Jenkins for general Superintendent, and when the organization was completed in 1875, he was elected its Secretary and Superintendent. All the early work of systematizing the efforts of the Society, and in fact the whole policy and management of it, was left to him until 1879.

Even now all the details of the work are left in the hands of Mr. Jenkins, and it is well known how thorough and comprehensive the work of that society is.

Mr. Jenkins was born in Weedsport, Cayuga Co., New York, July 28, 1844. His father was the late John S. Jenkins, author of many historical and other works, prominent among which are the "New Clerk's Assistant," "Lives of the Governors of New York," "Political History of New York," etc. His mother was Minerva Porter Fellows of the well known Fellows family of Cayuga County, New York, and originally from Sheffield, Massachusetts.

He comes from Revolutionary stock, as his great grandfather was Brigadier-General John Fellows, who was one of the commanders of the minute men at Lexington in 1775, and was afterward one of Washington's generals at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Mr. Jenkins also has served his country faithfully. He enlisted in 1861 at the age of 17 years and was unanimously elected a non-commissioned officer of his company. He served with but a short interval until the close of the war, being promoted during that time to the rank of First Lieutenant. He was always noted for his thorough discipline and executive ability, and this has been of great service to him in his work in behalf of misused children.

The Society with which Mr. Jenkins is connected and with whose policy he has had so much to do, is one of the strongest and most influential societies in the country for prevention of cruelty to children and through the efforts of Mr. Jenkins and his earnest fellow-workers much suffering is annually relieved.

It is said that "it requires good judgment to pick out fitting tools; besides it is the organizer, the man who crystallizes and systematizes any great plan—who has the difficulties to encounter, who displays real brain power."

Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Sons of the Revolution, Old Guard, and other leading clubs and societies.



HON. GROVER CLEVELAND

OF NEW YORK

Democratic, Manhattan, Century, Reform, Players' and Bar



PERRY BELMONT

OF NEW YORK

Democratic, Metropolitan, Manhattan, Bar, Union, Knickerbocker, University, Sons of the American Revolution, Southside Sportsmen's, Country, Coaching, Racquet, Fencers', Harvard, Liederkranz



FRANCIS G. LANDON



JUDGE SAMSON LACHMAN

FRANCIS G. LANDON, OF NEW YORK

Born in New York City in 1859, son of Charles G. Landon, the prominent dry-goods importer.

In 1881, he was graduated from Princeton, and in 1882 he became a member of the New York Seventh Regiment. He was elected Corporal in 1884, and First Sergeant in 1887. His inborn aptness in the school of the soldier and company soon became widely known, and in 1891 he was appointed Regimental Adjutant, a very rare honor for a non-commissioned officer.

He is an amateur actor of no ability, and a skillful rider.

He is a member of the Calumet, Racquet, New York Yacht and County clubs.

He is not engaged in any particular vocation, but devotes his attention to the conduct of the private business interests of his family.

HON. SAMSON LACHMAN OF NEW YORK

Born in New York City, educated at public schools and College of City of New York, where he took his degree in 1874, with the highest honors. In 1876 took degree at Columbia College Law School, receiving prize of 100 for thesis and examination in municipal law. Read law also in the office of Vanderpoel, Green & Cumings. In 1879 formed the firm of Lachman, Morgenthau & Goldsmith, which is still in existence and is engaged in the general practice of law. In 1887 he was elected Judge of the Sixth District Court on a union ticket of the Tammany and County Democracy Organization and has served in that capacity for six years. Is a member of the Bar Association, N. Y. Law Institute, Reform Club, City College Club and other organizations.



LEANDER LOVELL

LEANDER NEWTON LOVELL

OF NEW YORK

Son of Leander Perkins Lovell and Ariadne Borden ; born in Fall River, Mass., November 15, 1835.

His ancestors on both sides were among the earliest settlers in New England, the Lovells having come from England in 1630 and the Borden at about the same time.

When eight years old his father died, leaving him the only son surviving. He pursued his studies at Fall River in the common schools and high school until March 13, 1852, when he came to New York, entering the office of Messrs. Tisdale & Borden who were then agents for the Fall River line of steamers, the Fall River Iron Works Co., and Borden Coal Mining Co.

Having passed through the various grades of clerkship he was taken into copartnership with Col. William Borden in July, 1863, under the firm name of Borden & Lovell.

His employers having had much to do with the War of the Rebellion, he was brought into connection with the different branches of the service, being frequently with the Army and Navy ; but he bore no commission.

Was a member of the Union League Club of New York in its early history and continued in its membership for several years. On January 16, 1867, he married Phebe B. Durfee. Col. Borden died in 1882, but the firm name has been maintained and the business continued to the present time.

Mr. Lovell is a life member of the New England Society, New York Young Men's Christian Association and Sons of the American Revolution. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Maritime Association, Society of Naval Architects and Engineers, a Trustee of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., and of the New York and Boston Lloyds. President of the Borden Mining Co., Director of the Old Colony Steamboat Co., etc.

He was for several years an elder of the Church of the Covenant, New York, and is now an elder of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, N. J., and a member of the Board of Education of that city.



ALEXANDER MACDONALD

ALEXANDER MACDONALD

OF CINCINNATI

(President of the Standard Oil Company of Kentucky)

Mr. Macdonald is one of the leading financiers in the Ohio Valley. He comes of the historic clan which has figured so prominently and so honorably in Scottish history, and his career has been one of uniform prosperity. His attention, aside from his vast business interests, is largely devoted to the interests of the Presbyterian Church. He is an Elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, and was a Delegate to the last Presbyterian General Assembly at Saratoga. His fortune is estimated at several millions of dollars.



DR. HENRY O. MARCY

DR. HENRY O. MARCY

OF BOSTON

Henry Orlando Marcy, A.M., M.D., LL.D., son of Smith and Fanny (Gibbs) Marcy, was born in Otis, Mass., 1837, of Puritan stock. His grandfather, Thomas Marcy, was one of the first settlers in Northern Ohio. His maternal great-grandfather and grandfather served in the Revolutionary War. His father served in the War of 1812.

Dr. Marcy received his preliminary education at Wilbraham Academy and Amherst College, and was graduated from the Medical Department of Harvard University 1863. He was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the 43d Massachusetts Volunteers in April, 1863, and in the following November Surgeon of the first regiment of colored troops recruited in North Carolina. He was appointed Medical Director of Florida in 1864, and served on the staffs of Generals Van Wyck, Potter and Hatch.

In the autumn of 1863 Dr. Marcy was married to Miss Sarah E. Wendell of Great Falls, N. H.

At the close of the war he returned to Cambridge, Mass., and entered upon the active practice of his profession.

In the spring of 1869 he went to Europe for the purpose of study and entered the University at Berlin, where he remained a year as a special student of Professors Virchow and Martin. He then visited the various capitals of Europe and studied the hospitals and their service. He became convinced of the truth of Prof. Lister's teachings and returned to America to adopt, among the first, the now famous, but then (in this country) unknown methods of aseptic and antiseptic surgery.

For the purpose of devoting himself more especially to the surgical diseases of women, Dr. Marcy removed to Boston in 1880 and opened in Cambridge a private hospital for women, which is still in successful operation.

He was President of the Gynæcological Section of the Ninth International Medical Congress held in Washington in 1887.

He has contributed largely to surgical literature, and is an active worker in the American Medical Association, to the vice-presidency of which he was elected in 1879, and in 1891 he was chosen President of the association, which is usually considered the highest elective honor which the medical profession can confer upon a member. He was President of the American Academy of Medicine in 1884.

The Wesleyan University conferred in 1887 the honorary degree of LL.D. upon Dr. Marcy in recognition of his skill and literary merit.

In 1884 Dr. Marcy published in two volumes the translation of the works of Prof. G. B. Ercolani, of Bologna, Italy, upon the "Reproductive Processes," besides which he has published his own special studies of the uterine mucosa during pregnancy. His best known publications are, "Plastic Splints in Surgery," "The Best Methods of Operative Wound Treatment," "The Comparative Value of Germicides," "The Relations of Micro-Organism to Sanitary Science," "The Climatic Treatment of Disease," "General Treatise on Hernia," 1889; "The Perineum: its Anatomy, Physiology and Methods of Restoration after Injury," "The Cure of Hemorrhoids by Excision and Closure with the Buried Animal Suture."

Dr. Marcy resides at 180 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.



COL. JOHN J. McCOOK
OF NEW YORK



THE LATE
GEORGE C. MAGOUN
OF NEW YORK

COL. JOHN J. MCCOOK, LL.D.

OF NEW YORK

The youngest son of Major Daniel McCook is Colonel John J. McCook, whose portrait is presented herewith. Colonel McCook was born in Carrollton, Ohio, May 25th, 1845. He left Kenyon College to enlist in the Sixth Ohio Cavalry. He was promoted to a lieutenancy and was afterwards assigned to duty on the staff of General Crittenden. He served in the campaigns of Perryville, Stone River, Chattanooga and Chickamauga, and was with General Grant in his campaign with the Army of the Potomac from the Battle of the Wilderness to the crossing of the James River. He was commissioned a captain and aid-de-camp of United States Volunteers in September, 1863, and was brevetted Major of Volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in action at Shady Grove, Virginia, where he was dangerously wounded. He was afterwards made Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel by brevet, for gallant and meritorious services in the same campaign. This boy soldier—not over twenty years of age when the war closed—showed at every step of his military career the splendid dash of an enthusiast and the iron courage of a veteran. His comrades praise him without stint.

His collegiate achievements are indicated by the proper degrees. From Kenyon he received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts in 1866, and Master of Arts in 1869. From Harvard University, in 1869, in graduating from the Law School, he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws. From Princeton, in 1873, he received the honorary degree of Master of Arts, and from the University of Kansas, in 1890, he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. The University of Kansas, in the twenty-five years of its existence, has granted only six similar degrees. Recently Princeton University has similarly honored him.

Col. McCook is a member of the law firm of Alexander & Green; is a director and the general counsel of a number of important railway and financial corporations. He knows the West and appreciates it and loves it as only now and then a New Yorker does. He is a member of the Council of the University Club, and Vice-President of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club. He has given money liberally to aid college work. Athletics, of which he is an ardent admirer, have had his full appreciation and hearty sympathy. His devotion to the church which his family has so long loved—the Presbyterian—has no characteristics of the severity often ascribed to members of the most "stalwart" of churches.

The great measure of success which has come to him in his professional and business career has left him untouched by the corroding acids of avarice, pride and selfishness. He has achieved the success which most men long for and never get, but in his prosperity he has not forgotten the ladders by which he came up and he has never deserted the principles to which he first gave his allegiance.

His private and public life are concordant, and censure for inconsistency does not fall in his direction. He has solved the always difficult problem of how to be at once a good man and a "good fellow."



JOHN JACOB ASTOR



E. ELLERY ANDERSON
OF NEW YORK

CYRUS H. McCORMICK, JR.

OF CHICAGO

Cyrus Hall McCormick, Jr., is the eldest child of the great inventor of the reaper, Cyrus H. McCormick. His mother is Nettie Fowler McCormick. He was born on the 16th of May, 1859, in Washington, D. C., where his parents lived for several months, while his father was securing patents on his reaper. At an early age, young McCormick entered the public schools of Chicago, and at the age of eighteen was graduated from the High School at the head of his class. He at once entered Princeton College and became a member of the class of 1879. In the autumn following, he entered the business of the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, and served in several departments in order that he might obtain a knowledge of its various branches. On the death of his father in 1884, he was elected to succeed him as President of the Company, and has continued in that position up to the present time.

On the 5th of March, 1889, Mr. McCormick was married at Monterey, California, to Miss Harriet Bradley Hammond, a niece of Mrs. E. S. Stickney, of Chicago. They have three children, two sons and a daughter.

For several years Mr. McCormick has been a director of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company, of Chicago. Since June, 1889, he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Princeton University. He is also Secretary of the Board of Trustees of McCormick Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, and was for several years the first Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago. In the summer of 1889 he spent some time in Paris in the interest of the Company's exhibits at the International Exposition, and was soon after decorated by the President of France "Officer of the Merite Agricole." In speaking of this honor, the *Courier d'Illinois* said: "This is one of but a few instances where that decoration has been bestowed upon a citizen of the United States, it being rarely conferred upon a foreigner."

Cyrus H. McCormick, who has inherited many of his father's qualities of head and heart, is a man whose education and business training have fitted him to fill the responsible position to which he has been called. Under his management, the great manufacturing industry has developed successfully, and its output of harvesting machines is the largest in the world.



GEN. GILBERT H. McKIBBIN



CHRISTOPHER WOLFE

BRIG.-GEN. GILBERT H. MCKIBBIN

OF NEW YORK

General Gilbert H. McKibbin, who has been repeatedly elected President of the United Service Club, was born in the City of New York. He joined the Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., just after Fort Sumter was fired on and went with that regiment to Washington, April 19, 1861.

On the return of the Seventh to New York, he entered the Volunteer Service and served throughout the war, being commissioned Brevet Brigadier-General in December, 1864, and assigned to duty in accordance with his brevet rank. He was severely wounded in front of Petersburg.

General McKibbin is a member of the Loyal Legion and of the following Clubs: Adirondack League, City College, New York Athletic, Reform, Seventh Regiment Veteran and United Service.

CHRISTOPHER WOLFE

OF NEW YORK

Mr. Wolfe was born in the City of New York in 1849, and is the only surviving son of the late John Wolfe. He is descended from an old Lutheran family in Saxony, through his great-great-grandfather who came to this country in 1729, and died in 1759, leaving three sons, David, Christopher and John Albert. After the War of the Revolution, David and John Albert were partners as hardware merchants in this city, and about 1816 they were succeeded in business by Christopher, son of John Albert, and John David, son of David. John Wolfe succeeded his father in business shortly before the Rebellion in 1842, and immediately at the conclusion of the war, he retired from commercial pursuits.

In 1870 Christopher Wolfe, the subject of this sketch, took up the profession of architecture under Detlef Lienan, but finding it too confining gave it up, and has ever since taken care of the several estates of the family. His father was a great lover of the fine arts, principally of the modern French school, and naturally being surrounded from childhood with the refined and cultivated taste of his sire, his inclinations naturally follow in his footsteps. He was educated in two of the principal schools at that time, Anthon's and Charlier's Institute, and finished his education at Marlborough Churchill's at Sing Sing-on-Hudson. He was married in 1881 to Miss Emma H. Leavitt, a daughter of David Leavitt, of Dresden, Saxony, and has three children, two daughters and a son; Maud Anzonella Wolfe, Mary Emma, and John. He is a member of the Union, Seawanhaka, Corinthian Yacht Clubs, Sons of the Revolution, Seventh Regiment Veteran Association, and a Fellow of the Academy of Design.



HENRY MELVILLE

HENRY MELVILLE

OF NEW YORK

Henry Melville, lawyer, was born at Nelson, N. H., August 25, 1858, son of Josiah Henry and Nancy (Nesmith) Melville. He is a member of the Society of Colonial Wars by right of descent from no less than twelve ancestors, nearly all officers who led the early settlers of New England in their terrible struggles with the Indians and the French, and also a member of the Sons of Revolution by right of descent from ten of those who fought for American Independence; of the latter six were at "Concord," two at "Bunker Hill," and two at "Bennington."

Having fitted for college at Keene, N. H., he entered Dartmouth in 1875, when on his graduation with high honors in 1879, he took part in a debate on the question "Is Suffrage a Birthright?" After spending two years as principal of the High School at Winchendon, Mass., he resigned to enter the Harvard Law School. There, in 1884, he received the degrees of A.M. and LL.B., *cum laude*, and was appointed by the Faculty to represent the Law School at the university commencement by an oration on the subject of "National Regulation of Interstate Commerce." Removing to New York he entered the law office of James C. Carter, which he left in December, 1885, to become associated in business with ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling. This connection continued till the death of the latter in 1888. Since then Mr. Melville has been for a time in partnership with the late Daniel Dougherty and the Hon. William A. Sweetser. As Counsel for the Apollinaris Company of London, he has been engaged in much important trade-mark litigation, in which branch of the law he is considered an expert, and has also a general practice, particularly in corporation matters. For several years he was Secretary of the Republican Club of the City of New York, and also of the Harvard Law School Association. In addition to those mentioned he is actively interested in the Association of the Bar, Harvard Club, Seventh Regiment N. G., S. N. Y., and many other organizations. He was one of the editors of a recent edition of "Smith's Leading Cases" and has written considerably on historical and genealogical subjects.



A. G. MILLS

A. G. MILLS

OF NEW YORK

It seldom happens in a metropolis of the size of ours that one name, and that the name of a man who has just passed the fifty-year mark, stands for so much in the business, social and club life of the city, as does that of A. G. Mills, Vice-President and Secretary of the Otis Elevator Co.

As a boy, he fought in the Union army. Twice he has been honored by an election as Commander of Lafayette Post, No. 140, G. A. R., the largest, and in the character and distinction of its members, the most important Post in the State.

He was elected unanimously, a few years since, as President of the New York Athletic Club, and he declined what would have been a unanimous re-election.

His love for forest, lake and mountain long ago took him to the Adirondacks.

In the West Side Inn at Lake Placid he found a hotel running down by shiftless and unbusiness-like methods. A company was formed, of which Mr. Mills became, and is still President, which acquired and reorganized the hotel, transforming it into the Whiteface Inn, and placing it upon a paying financial basis. He found the lake level fluctuating according to the pleasure of a band of selfish mill-owners at the outlet, leaving a barren and unsightly strip of shore all around the lake between high and low water mark. Mr. Mills organized the Lake Placid Shore Owners' Association, which secured control of the dam at the outlet, and thus maintains the lake at the desired level the year round.

In 1890 the Adirondack League Club was organized, and the interest of Mr. Mills in the enterprise actively sought. He recognized the tremendous possibilities of an organization, at once a business corporation and a social club, owning an Adirondack empire of over two hundred and seventy-five square miles of virgin wilderness, devoted to the preservation of the forest and the protection of fish and game, as well as to supplying its members with a splendid sporting preserve and a matchless summer resort. He was one of the first Board of Trustees. He formulated a constitution so well adapted to the unique conditions that not a line of it has ever been changed, and under it the Club has achieved a remarkable degree of success. For the last two years Mr. Mills has been the President of the Club, an office which will be thrust upon him as often as he will consent to hold it.

He is a member of six Veteran Associations, and besides the New York Athletic, the Adirondack League and the Loyal Legion above mentioned, he is a member of the United Service, the Colonial, the Engineers and the Patria Clubs. He belongs to the American Geographical Society, the American Society of Political and Social Science, and a large number of scientific and business organizations. In politics a partisan, he has declined nominations to high political office.



HON. WARNER MILLER
Ex United States Senator of New York



DAVID BANKS

HON. WARNER MILLER

OF NEW YORK

Rx-United States Senator Warner Miller was born in Oswego County, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1838. His parents were of German origin. His grandfather had served as Colonel in the American Revolution. The future Senator was graduated at Union, in 1860. A few months subsequent to this he enlisted as private in the cavalry and served under Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign, being taken prisoner at Winchester. Returning from the war, he visited Europe. When he returned he entered the business of paper manufacturing at Herkimer, N. Y., on which place he has conferred prominence by his honorable career. In 1872 he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia. In 1874-78 he served in the State Legislature. In 1878 he was elected to Congress and in 1880 he was re-elected. He resigned, however, in 1881 to enter the United States Senate, to which body he had been elected to fill the unexpired term of the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, who had resigned. His term expired in 1887, since which time he has been engaged in the management of large corporation interests in New York. He is a Methodist in religion. He is tall and commanding in appearance. While in the United States Senate he was noted for his conscientious devotion to the duties of the office and his masterly grasp of questions involving a knowledge of finance.

DAVID BANKS

OF NEW YORK

One of the most popular and interesting clubmen in New York City is the well-known law publisher. He comes of Revolutionary stock, and was born in New York City, son of David Banks and Harriet B. Lloyd. When twenty years of age, he became a member of the Banks' publishing house which had been established in 1804, and which is to-day the oldest law publishing house in America. After carrying on business on the present site of the Drexel Building for twenty-five years, the firm moved to the building on Nassau Street, which it occupied until its recent removal to Murray Street on the purchase of the Nassau Street site by the Tract Society for building purposes. This Nassau Street office was an historic place, noted for the famous men who were wont to meet there. Old Mr. Banks was a staunch Democrat, and among those who frequented the place were ex-Governors Morgan, Lewis, Wright and Marcy; Chancellors Kent and Walworth; Surrogate Miller and Chief Justice Nelson; last and not least Martin Van Buren and Old Hickory.

When we consider then the surroundings and influences amid which Mr. Banks was reared, we do not wonder at his staunch uncompromising democracy.

Like his father, he has never held public office, although repeatedly tendered political positions of high honor. He is a member of the Council of the University of the City of New York, and a member of its Executive, Library and Building Committees. He also claims allegiance to the following organizations: Sons of the Revolution, the Masonic Fraternity, Knights Templar, Veteran Firemen's Association, New York Club, of which he is President; the Lawyers, the Union, the Manhattan, the St Nicholas, the City, the New York Yacht, the Atlantic Yacht, and the Atlantic Boat. He is a Director of the East River Bank, of which institution his father was first President.



WILLIAM G. PECKHAM
Of the New York Bar

WILLIAM G. PECKHAM

OF NEW YORK

Mr. Peckham was graduated at Harvard in 1867 at eighteen years of age. He was first editor of the *Harvard Collegian* and its successor, the *Harvard Advocate*, pioneer and still leader of the college periodicals consecutively published. It is still the literary newspaper of the college. The editors were conspicuous as being the first advocates of elective religious services and elective studies. They earnestly opposed the compulsory religious services which had prevailed for many years at Harvard.

Mr. Peckham was a Junior Exhibition orator. He won specialists' certificate at Heidelberg in '68 and '69, and later an LL.B. at the N. Y. University Law School. He studied law in the offices of William M. Evarts and Joseph H. Choate.

He has contributed to the press upon legal and political topics and has brought out volumes of selections of the poetry printed in the *Harvard Advocate*.

When the Northampton National Bank was robbed of two millions of dollars, being the largest robbery ever known in the country, Mr. Peckham was employed to bring lawsuits against various stock brokers and others who had received the stolen securities, and to defend in suits brought against the bank because of its action with reference to the robbery. Several of the suits were carried to the U. S. Supreme Court at Washington and to the Court of Appeals at Albany, and in every suit in which Mr. Peckham represented the bank he was successful.

His special practice is in railroad litigation. He was retained in nearly all the prominent suits against the Elevated Railroads of New York City.

For six years he has been a member of the Committee on Art of the New York Harvard Club; was a colleague of George Wm. Curtis and Carl Schurz on the Executive Committee of the Independent National Committee of Mugwumps which managed the Independent part of Grover Cleveland's campaign prior to 1884, and Chairman of the New Jersey Mugwumps in the same year; later was member from New Jersey on the Executive Committee of the National Tariff Reform League. Mr. Peckham's vacation pastime of late years has been the carrying on of certain work at the University of North Carolina. The site of that University at Chapel Hill is noted for salubrity as well as for the charming society of the University people of the South. Northerners and Southerners have enjoyed the life at Mr. Peckham's University Tavern at College Hill. It is a quaint old fashioned institutions with attraction for college men of moderate purse.

He is a member of the Lawyers' Club, Bar Association of the City of New York, State Bar Association, Reform Club, Commonwealth Club and New Jersey Historical Society.

He was born in Newport, R. I., Feb. 7th, 1849. Son of Mary Perry and Wm. G. Peckham, and prepared for college at Choulé's Academy there. His mother descended from Edmund Perry of Sandwich, ancestor of the Commodores Perry and General Nath'l Green.

J. E. H.



HON. THOMAS C. PLATT

HON. THOMAS C. PLATT

OF NEW YORK

Senator Platt is a man whose rare success in the direction of political affairs has made him, nationally, a marked man. Seldom, indeed, can one find such a combination of tenacity with adroitness, of wonderful personal magnetism with unobtrusiveness of vast public influence with most keen insight into personal characteristics, as in this man whose frame, tall and slight, yet rugged, sinewy and energetic, so well portrays his mental versatility.

Thomas C. Platt was born in Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y., July 15, 1833. His father, William Platt, was a lawyer in the town. At the age of sixteen, he entered Yale College, from which the threatened failure of his health, at the end of his junior year, necessitated his removal. To regain his poise, he embarked for a time in the active life of a lumberman and merchant. He became, while yet very young, the President of a bank in his native town, and a director in the Southern Central Railroad.

He received his first political appointment in 1859, as County Clerk of Tioga, in which connection he was largely instrumental in gaining the nomination of General Grant for President. He also exerted great influence in the Congressional District in favor of Roscoe Conkling, and aided him materially in his political career.

Mr. Platt declined the Congressional nomination in 1870, being absorbed in the cares of business, but was elected in 1872 and also in 1874.

From his entrance to Congress, his rise was sure and rapid. In 1880, Mr. Platt was made Quarantine Commissioner, and by the Legislature, the following year, was elected to the United States Senate. From this he resigned the same year, in consequence of the issue implied in the nomination of Hon. William H. Robertson for the Collectorship of New York—the same causing the resignation of Senator Conkling.

Mr. Platt has held the headship of the State's Republican organization, with unabated influence, since the retirement from public life of Conkling. He has rare power of organization and great personal address. For knowledge of public men, their idiosyncracies, and their relation to interests and issues, both local and general, there is, perhaps, no man who can claim to be his equal. His judgment is true, his insight sagacious, and he has that power of judging of the relative value of details, which is indispensable to a successful political management.

Mr. Platt is an indefatigable worker. As head of the executive department of one of the great transportation institutions of America, and President of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, managing a capital of twenty millions of dollars, he has yet time to give to the little amenities of daily life and to his home and family. The strain of great election battles has left him unexhausted and with still a fund of energy to devote to his ordinary business.

Mr. Platt has a wife who possesses a large share of the same tact and leadership which have distinguished him. They have three sons, who show signs of great promise in their professions.



DR. ISAAC HULL PLATT

DR. ISAAC HULL PLATT

OF LAKEWOOD N. J.

Isaac Hull Platt was born in Brooklyn, New York, on May 18, 1853, and is the son and only surviving child of Frederick A. Platt and Augusta Hull. He is a descendant in the eighth generation from Epenetus Platt, of Huntington, L. I., whose grandson, Zephaniah Platt, founded Plattsburgh, New York. Dr. Platt was named for his maternal greatuncle, Com. Isaac Hull, of Constitution and Guerriere fame and received his early education at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. He spent a year at the South and then entered Columbia College Law School and was admitted to the New York bar, in 1878, with the compliment of a testimonial from the examining committee, in the form of an unsought certificate to the effect that in his examination he had passed head and shoulders above all the other candidates who had presented themselves at that term of the court.

He practiced law for a short time in New York City, but almost at once resumed the study of medicine which he had pursued for a year or two previous to his entering upon the study of law, and from which he had been diverted by temporary ill health. He graduated at the Long Island College Hospital in 1882, and afterward took supplementary courses at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., and the N. Y. Polyclinic, and served as House Physician at St. Mary's Hospital, Brooklyn. Shortly after the completion of his term he was appointed to the visiting staff of the same hospital.

In 1886 he married Miss Emma Haviland, daughter of the late Aaron G. Haviland, of Purchase, Westchester Co., N. Y., and removed to Lakewood, N. J., where he has since resided and practiced medicine. He has three sons, the eldest, Frederic Epenetus, is the eighth Epenetus Platt in an almost unbroken line.

Dr. Platt is a member of N. Y. Society of the Sons of the Revolution; of the N. J. Society of Sons of the American Revolution; of the N. J. Society of the Cincinnati, in right of his great grandfather, Lt. Jos. Hull, of the Continental Army; and also a member of the N. Y. Reform Club; N. Y. Academy of Medicine; N. Y. Society of Medical Jurisprudence, and other scientific societies; and at present is the second Vice-President of the American Climatological Association.

In politics Dr. Platt is a Cleveland Democrat, being one of the Brooklyn mugwumps who did so much to cause the tidal wave of 1884. He is an earnest student of his profession, of broad culture and advanced views, whose keen mind appreciates the best in literature, art and science.



HON. WILLIAM H. REDHEFFER



DR. CHARLES W. TORREY
OF NEW YORK

HON. WILLIAM H. REDHEFFER

OF PHILADELPHIA

Fidelity to his clients and friends and fearlessness in advocating in any cause in which he is engaged are characteristics of that earnest and able member of the Philadelphia bar, William H. Redheffer. He is one of the best products of the common schools and a Philadelphian.

At the breaking out of the late Rebellion he was attending school, and he made several attempts to enlist, but he was strongly opposed therein by his parents on account of the weakened condition of his eyes. He finally by persistent persuasion overcame this objection and on August 29, 1861, he enlisted as a private for three years in Company I of the Eighty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers. The regiment immediately went to Washington and were assigned to Couch's division of Keys' (Fourth) Corps, and after the peninsular campaign they were in Couch's independent division and upon the reorganization of the Army of the Potomac were assigned to the gallant old Sixth Corps and remained with that corps to the end. He was always in the front with his regiment and participated in all of the battles of the Army of the Potomac and the Army of the Shenandoah, under Generals Burnside, Hooker, Meade, Grant and Sheridan, until September, 1864, when his term expired and he was mustered out as Corporal. He was offered a commission to re-enlist, but he declined, believing it to be his duty to return home and prepare himself for the future. He at once engaged in mercantile pursuits, but finding this sort of life uncongenial, in 1868 he began the study of the law in the office of his brother, John C. Redheffer and after having passed a very creditable examination, was in 1870 admitted to active practice. He at once took an active interest in his profession and rapidly secured clients; he practices in all of the courts and has a good knowledge of the law and has a good reputation as an able practitioner.

CHARLES W. TORREY, M.D.

OF NEW YORK AND FLORIDA

Dr. Charles W. Torrey, is one of the most popular club men of the metropolis. Although a resident of Ocala, Florida, in winter, he never fails to be present at the more important regular meetings of his favorite organizations. He belongs to an old Knickerbocker family that owned real estate in New York as early as 1660. He is a Free Mason of the thirty-third degree, a member of the St Nicholas Society and many other organizations. He received his education at the German Universities at Gottingen and Wurzburg. At present he is President of the Ocala Driving Park Association, and very prominent in several industrial enterprises in Florida.



EDWARD S. RENWICK

OF NEW YORK

EDWARD SABINE RENWICK

OF NEW YORK

Edward Sabine Renwick, one of the few persons born in the old Columbia College buildings on the campus in Park Place, first saw the light January 23, 1823; his father being Professor there at the time and residing in the building; was prepared for college at Fanning S. Worth's old school on Church street, and entered Columbia's class of '39. He became a member of the Philolexian Literary Society, and was graduated A.B. in 1839, the youngest but one in his class. He became Master of Arts in 1842. He stood first in Physics, Chemistry and Mechanics, and second in Latin and Astronomy. Entering the profession of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Mr. Renwick has, since 1885, been an expert in patent causes in New York, and is the author of a small work on Artificial Incubation, entitled "The Thermostatic Incubator," and one on "Practical Invention," from the standpoint of the inventor and mechanic.

In 1849 he went to Washington, D. C., and associated himself with Mr. P. H. Watson (afterwards Assistant Secretary of War) in the business of soliciting patents as experts in patent causes. They jointly invented the original self-binding harvester by which standing grain is automatically cut, gathered into gavels, and bound into sheaves with twine, as the machine progresses through the field.

In 1862 he was called upon as engineer to repair the "Great Eastern," while afloat in the tideway of the East River, near Throgg's Neck. The vessel had collided with a ledge of rocks off Montauk Point. The fracture was at the turn of the bilge, 86 feet long and 27 feet below the surface. At his suggestion, his elder brother, H. B. Renwick, was associated with him. Under their direction a caisson of semi-cylindrical form, 104 feet long and 16 feet broad, was fitted over the fracture, made water tight, and pumped out, so that new plates were riveted to the hull and its form was restored—an engineering feat seldom equaled and never excelled. The ship was so thoroughly repaired that the underwriters permitted her to return to England with a full cargo insured at ordinary rates.

Mr. Renwick has produced many inventions in propellers, cut-off valve gear for steam-engines, furnace grates, railway chairs, incubators and brooders. In 1873 he took up artificial incubation as an amusement, and succeeded in producing the only incubator which is really self-regulating. By his improved brooders the loss in raising was reduced from 75 to 5 per cent. These brooders, however, are so easily constructed as to be made and used by breeders without payment of royalty, little benefiting the patentee.

Mr. Renwick is a Republican in politics, a member of the New York Yacht and Engineers' Club, and an excellent all round representative of Columbia's early Alumni.



ALEXANDER RICE
OF MASSACHUSETTS

HON. ALEXANDER RICE

OF BOSTON

Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

Hon. Alexander Hamilton Rice has lived for more than three-quarters of a century, where he was born at Newton Lower Falls, Mass., on August 30, 1818. The training he received in youth was careful and judicious. He graduated from Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., in 1844, and then joined Messrs. Wilkins, Carter & Co., who were large paper manufacturers. Public and local questions of importance enlisted his attention almost as soon as he stepped into this arena, and he possessed a mind well qualified to appreciate and to grapple with all the eager and progressive movements of his time. Even now, when his locks are silvered, and when he can gather several grandchildren around him, his interests burn with keen patriotism, and he loves to study and to review the great features of our national life. Time has dealt kindly with him—his step is elastic, his eye is bright, his voice is resonant—and he is liberal in drawing upon the store of his wide experience for the benefit or for the instruction of his friends.

His public services have been many and varied. In addition to these he has, for many years, been the senior partner of a large mercantile house that has sailed its commercial course with prosperity and with honor. In social life he has filled a large space, and he has been a helpful and sound adviser in the affairs of his church society.

Mr. Rice has served Boston as a member of the School Committee; for two years as a Common Councilman, 1853 and 1854, being in 1854 President of the body; as Mayor in 1856 and 1857; and as Representative in Congress from 1859 to 1867. He was a Delegate to the Republican Convention which met in Philadelphia in June, 1872, and which nominated Grant and Colfax. In 1876, 1877 and 1878 he was Governor of Massachusetts, an able one, too, and, like Othello, did the State "some service." In 1847, he received the A.M. degree, and in 1876 he was made an LL.D., by Harvard University. He has been Vice-President of the Webster Historical Society, a member of the American Archæological Society, and of the American Historical Association; a Trustee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Art Museum and the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge; a Director of the American Loan and Trust Company, of the Massachusetts National Bank and of the Bunker Hill Monument Association; President of the Sailors' National Home, and Honorary Chancellor of Union University at Schenectady. He was the first President of the old Central Club of Boston. He took an active part in the movement which led to the filling in of the Back Bay, and he delivered a memorable address upon the completion of the Public Library Building, an address which General A. P. Martin said made him feel his first ambition to "make a speech."



GEORGE B. POST



FRANK RUSSAK

GEORGE B. POST

OF NEW YORK

One of the three leading men in his profession in the United States is George B. Post, architect of the Equitable and Times Buildings, the New York Hospital, the World and Mills Buildings, the Produce and Cotton Exchange, Chickering Hall, and the Havemeyer Building in New York City.

He was born in New York City, December 15, 1837, and educated at Churchill's Military School, Sing Sing, and at the University of the City of New York, the Alma Mater of so many successful professional men of to-day.

After graduating from the University in 1858, he entered the Architectural School, then under the direction of Richard M. Hunt.

Leaving here he formed a partnership with a fellow student, Charles D. Gambrill, but on the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the service as Captain of the New York Twenty Second Infantry, of which command he rose to the rank of Colonel. He was present at the Battle of Fredericksburg, serving as aide to General Burnside.

Resuming the practise of his profession at the close of the war, his career has been a singularly successful one, and to-day he stands in the very front rank of American Architects. His office is in the Century Building.

FRANK RUSSAK

OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Russak was born April 10, 1858, in the City of New York, a son of Benjamin Russak, one of the oldest fur merchants of the city.

At the age of seventeen, he was graduated from the Science Department of the University of the City of New York, and later entered Harvard College as a member of the class of 1880. On account of poor health, he was compelled to discontinue his studies at Harvard and leaving College, he traveled in Europe and this country for three years. He afterwards revisited Europe and traveled extensively on the Continent during five years, incidentally cultivating his taste for art and music.

As an amateur pianist, he is favorably known, having frequently assisted in concerts for Charity. At one time he also took an active part in the management of amateur theatricals, in which connection the performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's operetta "Iolanthe" at the Academy of Music by a company of one hundred amateurs under his direction in the winter of 1887, is remembered as a noteworthy event.

In charity matters he has taken an active interest. He was the first Honorary Secretary of the "Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids."

He is the senior member of the firm of Russak & Herzog, successors to DeJonge & Co., Bankers & Brokers of 46 Exchange Place.

He is a member of the Lotos, Harvard and New York Athletic Clubs.



SATTERLEE SALTONSTALL

SATTERLEE SALTONSTALL

OF RYE, NEW YORK

Born at Rye, Westchester Co., N. Y., July 19, 1870, being directly descended from Sir Richard Saltonstall, Lord Mayor of London in 1597, also from Sir Richard Saltonstall, original patentee of Connecticut, also from Governor Saltonstall of the same State from 1708 to 1724, and from Brigadier-General Saltonstall in the War of the Revolution. He is a descendant also of John Winthrop, Governor of Massachusetts, also of Governor Winthrop of Connecticut, and Joseph Dudley, Governor of Massachusetts, all Colonial Governors. Mr. Saltonstall was educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, and at the Peekskill Military Academy, where he held the position of Senior Captain, and at Harvard University. He is a member of St. Nicholas Club of New York, the Toledo Club of Ohio, the Apawamis Club of Rye, N. Y., Sons of the Revolution, N. Y., and is eligible to the Society of the Cincinnati which he expects to join. Although a young man he has travelled extensively, and has a host of friends. He has identified himself with the Republican party and gives promise of a successful career as a lawyer and politician.

JOSEPH THORON

OF NEW YORK

Joseph Thoron, founder of the Catholic Club and President of the French Benevolent Society, was made an officer of the Order of the Saviour by King George I. of Greece, in recognition of his services to the Greek colony in New York. This is the only order in Greece, and is divided into knights, officers, and commanders. The decoration is a Greek cross in gold and white enamel, with a medallion in the center, bearing a picture of the Saviour. This is worn on a blue and white ribbon.

Mr. Thoron is also Commander of the Order of St. Gregory, having received that distinction from Pope Leo XIII. about five years ago. He is a prominent member of the Catholic Club, was its first President when it was the Xavier Union, and is at present the Chairman of the House Committee and lives at the club. He is also the President of the French Hospital. His wife, now dead, was daughter of Sam Ward, and his only daughter is the wife of ex-Secretary Endicott's son, and lives in Salem, Mass. His son is a practicing lawyer in Washington.



HON. CHARLES T. SAXTON

HON. CHARLES T. SAXTON

(Lieutenant-Governor of New York)

Charles T. Saxton was born in Clyde, New York, July 2, 1846. He was educated at the Clyde High School where he prepared for college, but the war breaking out he enlisted in the 90th N. Y. Vols., November 19, 1861, at the age of fifteen and served until February 19, 1866. He actively participated in the Port Hudson and Red River Campaigns in Louisiana and the Shenandoah Campaign in Virginia in 1864 and was under twenty years of age when he was discharged with the rank of Sergeant Major. He was admitted to the bar in 1867. In 1891 he was Honorary Chancellor of Union University at Schenectady, delivering the address to the graduating class and receiving the degree of LL.D. from that venerable institution. He was elected to the Assembly in the fall of 1886 serving during the session of 1887 upon the Judiciary and other committees. That winter he made an argument in the Assembly which attracted wide attention, in opposition to the constitutional objections urged by Governor Hill to the Crosby High License Bill. He was elected to the Assembly of 1888, serving as Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary and member of the committees on Public Education, Excise and Rules, and of the special committee to devise improved methods of legislation. During the session of 1888 he identified his name with the Ballot Reform Bill which passed both houses but was vetoed by Gov. Hill. He was elected to the Assembly of 1889, and served as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Public Education and Rules. The Ballot Reform Bill was again introduced by him and after passing the legislature was again vetoed. He was chosen to the Senate in the fall of 1889 by a plurality of 4,154, serving as Chairman of Banks and Poor Laws and member of Finance, Judiciary and Railroads. He again introduced his Ballot Reform Bill in the session of 1890. Again the bill passed both houses and was vetoed by the Governor. Then he introduced as a compromise measure the ballot bill which became a law but differs in essential particulars from the measure advocated by him. He also introduced in 1890 a bill framed by him which became a law and is known as the "Corrupt Practices Act." He was re-elected to the Senate by a plurality of 16,017, the Democratic party not running any candidate against him; and was a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Insurance and Miscellaneous Corporations. He served with great usefulness as a member of the Lexow Investigating Committee and his nomination for and election to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of New York, is too recent to be spoken of in detail. He is an able, fearless servant of the people, with a record as "clean as a hound's tooth."



HON. CLARENCE A. SEWARD

HON. CLARENCE A. SEWARD, LL.D.

President of the oldest and strongest social organization in the United States, the Union Club of New York, of honored name, made even more honorable in our day by his own life and career, it may be safely said that the career of the Hon. Clarence A. Seward, combines all the best qualities that may be found among those who have attained success in the great financial, social and intellectual center of the country.

He was born in New York City in 1828 and is of Welsh and Irish ancestry. Being left an orphan he was adopted by his uncle, the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, afterwards Lincoln's Secretary of State, and was prepared for college at Cooperstown and Auburn, N. Y.

Entering Hobart College he became a member of Alpha Delta Phi and was graduated with the degree of B.A. in 1848.

In 1871 he was granted by his Alma Mater the highest of all degrees, the Doctorate of Laws. Recognizing the great opportunities of a large city, Mr. Seward returned to New York to begin the practice of his profession. He soon became a partner of Mr. Samuel Blatchford, late Justice of the United States Supreme Court, which partnership continued without a single break until the latter was elected to the Bench. Mr. Seward's success has been so continuous that his name has been prominently mentioned for appointment to the United States Supreme Court. While his capacity and fitness were everywhere acknowledged, he could in no way be induced to allow his friends to work in his behalf.

Though entirely devoted to his profession Mr. Seward has occasionally diverted his talents to matters of diplomacy. After the attempted assassination of Mr. Wm. H. Seward, he was called to Washington as Assistant Secretary of State.

Always a Republican, he has been a delegate to State and National conventions and was one of the electors on the Garfield and Arthur ticket. He was also for four years Judge Advocate for the State of New York.

Though somewhat modest and retiring but always felicitous in manner, speech and judgment, Mr. Seward until a few years ago was a member of many clubs. From many of these organizations, however, he has resigned, retaining his membership to-day only in the Union, New York Yacht and Mendelssohn Clubs of New York and the Somerset Club of Boston.



DR. NEWTON M. SHAFFER

NEWTON M. SHAFFER M.D.

OF NEW YORK

Dr. Newton Melman Shaffer, Surgeon, was born February 14, 1846, in Kinderhook, N. Y. He is descended from William Shaffer, who came from Holland to Manhattan Island about 1750, where he established a paper mill. Dr. Shaffer's grandfather, son of the above, was born in New York City in 1773, and his father, Reverend James Newton Shaffer, a prominent Methodist clergyman, was born in Greenwich, Conn., in 1811.

Dr. Shaffer received his early education in the district schools of Columbia County. He also attended the public schools of New York City, entering the Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York) in 1862. In 1863 he commenced the study of medicine. His early medical education was conducted by Dr. James Knight. In March, 1867, he graduated from the University Medical College and was at once appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Hospital in which he received his education. In 1868, he resigned and commenced private practice.

In 1871 he accepted a position on the Assistant Staff of the New York Orthopædic Dispensary. In 1875, when Dr. C. Fayette Taylor resigned, Messrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Howard Potter invited Dr. Shaffer to take the medical charge of both the dispensary and hospital, a position which he still occupies. In 1872, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Potter, wishing to establish the new and successful methods of the New York Orthopædic Hospital in St. Luke's Hospital, secured Dr. Shaffer's appointment as Orthopædic Surgeon to St. Luke's. In 1882 he was appointed Clinical Professor of Orthopædic Surgery in the University Medical College, but resigned in 1886.

Dr. Shaffer was among the first to propose the formation of the New York Orthopædic Society—now a section of the New York Academy of Medicine. He inaugurated the movement which resulted in the recognition of Orthopædic Surgery by the Tenth International Medical Congress, held in Berlin in 1890.

He has devised apparatus for the treatment of nearly every chronic deformity of childhood, including especially apparatus for club foot and lateral curvature of the spine. His work upon club foot has been especially thorough and his treatment of this condition very successful. He demonstrated in the face of much criticism that ununited fracture of the neck of the femur might be cured without operation.

He is the author of works on "Pott's Disease of the Spine" and the "Hysterical Element in Orthopædic Surgery," both of which have been well received at home and abroad. He has been a frequent contributor to medical journals.

He is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, the New York Neurological, the New York Orthopædic and the County Medical Societies. He is Consulting Orthopædic Surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital and the Presbyterian Hospital, also Consulting Physician to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and is Surgeon-in-Chief to the New York Orthopædic Dispensary and Hospital.

In 1873 he married Miss Margaret H. Perkins, daughter of Hon. William Perkins, of Gardiner, Maine. He is a member of the University and Century Clubs.



MAJOR CHARLES F. ROE
OF NEW YORK

MAJOR CHARLES F. ROE

OF NEW YORK

The popular and efficient commander of New York City's crack cavalry organization was born in New York City, May 1st, 1848. He was graduated at the United States Military Academy at West Point in June, 1868. After serving twenty years in the United States Army he resigned in 1888. On April 2, 1889, he became Captain of the newly organized cavalry organization "Troop A," which under his wise guidance has since become known in military circles the world over, as the most efficient and soldierly body that has ever served in the cavalry arm of the militia service of this country. During the recent "strike riots" in Brooklyn the "Troop" gained still wider renown for the superb manner in which it discharged its duties. So efficient has the "Troop" become that recently another squadron was added to the original body; the whole organization being placed under the command of Major Roe.

Major Roe is a member of the Union League Club, the University, the N. Y. Athletic, Seventh Regiment Veteran Club, the United Service Club and the Sons of the Revolution.



DR. ANDREW H. SMITH

ANDREW H. SMITH, M.D.

Andrew Heermance Smith, A.M., M.D., was born in Charlton, N. Y., in 1837. He was educated at Ballston Spa Academy, Union College, College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., and the Universities of Gottingen and Berlin. At the outbreak of the war, he became Assistant Surgeon of the 43d Regiment, N. Y. Vols. Later he was appointed Surgeon of the 94th Regiment, resigning in 1862 to enter the Medical Corps of the regular army. He participated in many of the stirring events of the times, and later was stationed on the Rio Grande, and at Paso del Norte was brought into contact with President Juarez and his cabinet at the darkest period of the Mexican Republic.

Resigning from the Army in 1867, he settled in New York and has here, besides his private practice, been actively engaged in hospital work and in medical teaching.

In 1871-72 he was Surgeon to the Brooklyn Bridge Co., during the sinking of the caisson for the foundation of the New York pier. In this position he observed on a large scale, the effects of compressed air on the human body, and his report on this subject took the prize at the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He had once before taken this prize for an essay on the medical value of oxygen, which brought this agent for the first time into general use. He has also been a frequent contributor to current medical literature.

In 1881, his summer residence being at Elberon, N. J., he was associated with the case of President Garfield, and in view of the possibility that Guiteau might be tried before a New Jersey court, he was selected to represent the State at the autopsy. It fell to his lot to discover the situation of the bullet, so far from where it was supposed to be located.

In 1890, as Vice President of the New York Academy of Medicine, he was one of the representatives of the Academy at the International Medical Congress at Berlin, reading a paper before the section on internal medicine.

Dr. Smith is Attending Physician at the Presbyterian Hospital, Surgeon to the Throat Department of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, and Consulting Physician to St. Luke's, the Orthopædic, St. Mark's and the Babies' Hospitals. He is Professor of Clinical Medicine at the New York Post-Graduate Medical School.

He is a member of the County Medical Society, the Academy of Medicine, the Pathological Society, and the Practitioners' Society, of the New York Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and Corresponding Member of Gesellschaft für Heilkunde, Berlin.

He is also a member of the New York Association of the Alumni of Union College, of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the Century Club, and a companion of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

Dr. Smith comes of a military stock. His great-grandfather, Jacob Heermance, was a Captain in the Revolutionary War; his grandfather, Martin Heermance, a Brigadier-General in the War of 1812, and his father, Archibald Smith, served on the staff of Gen. Heermance, while he himself was seven years in the army.



OLE L. SNYDER

OLE L. SNYDER

OF BUFFALO

Ole L. Snyder, one of the leaders of the Buffalo Bar, was born in Pennsylvania thirty-eight years ago. After graduating from college he took the course in law at the University of Michigan, graduating there with high honors. He entered upon the practice of the law in Pennsylvania, where as District Attorney he acquired wide reputation as a criminal lawyer. Removing to Buffalo in 1883, he at once took a high stand at the Bar, and has steadily extended his reputation and influence as a skillful and painstaking lawyer. He is now at the head of the firm of Snyder and Ormerod, 368 Main Street, Buffalo.

Mr. Snyder has, however, spared time from his busy professional life to engage in other enterprises, which he has invariably carried through to success. He is a Director and the Secretary of the Ohio Southern Railway Company, President of the Niagara Storage and Warehouse Co., of Buffalo, and Secretary of the Burgess Gun Company, which he organized two years ago.

Mr. Snyder's greatest business achievement, however, and the one in which he takes the greatest pride, is his discovery of the great tract of land in the Adirondack wilderness which is now the preserve of

THE ADIRONDACK LEAGUE CLUB.

He recognized there the conditions which would make the finest private preserve in the world, and with no precedent to guide him, he evolved and successfully carried out the idea which has made the Adirondack League the model for the organization of proprietary clubs in this country. By almost superhuman efforts, he secured from forty heirs and trustees, scattered all over the country, the signatures which placed the title of over 100,000 acres of forest, lakes and streams in the new club. He became the leading spirit in the new organization, was successively Secretary and Treasurer of the club, and is still, as from the first, the attorney and a member of the Executive Committee. The club which he founded has now nearly 250 members, while the price of its shares have advanced from \$1,000 to \$1,500 each. The club has three handsome and well-equipped clubhouses, and is said to own the most valuable preserve in America.

Mr. Snyder and his estimable wife have a handsome cottage upon Honnedaga Lake, within the club preserve, where they spend six weeks each summer. Mr. Snyder is a veteran sportsman and has no rival in the club in his ability to cast a fly with success, or bring down a buck at long range.

A later success in the same line is his organization of a sporting club in South Carolina, called the Palmetto Club, of which he is President. This club owns a large plantation and preserve of many thousand acres on the Cooper River, above Charleston and also the historic Folly Island in Charleston Harbor, the scene of a gallant fight in the recapture of Fort Sumter.



FREDERIC R. STURGIS, M.D.

FREDERIC R. STURGIS, M.D.

OF NEW YORK

Frederic Russell Sturgis was born at Manila, Philippine Islands, on July 7, 1844, of English and American parentage. He was educated during his early life, in England, and at the age of thirteen came to this country, entered a private Latin school in Boston, and from there, went to Harvard College. In 1862 he entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he received the degree of M.D., in July, 1867. In 1864 he became a member of the Boylston Medical Society, and was elected its Vice-President in 1866. In 1865 he served for one year as House Physician to the Boston City Hospital, and in 1866 House Surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital for a term of one year, being attached to the division of Drs. J. M. Warren, Samuel Cabot and Richard Hodges. In the latter part of 1867 he came to New York, where he has practiced his profession since.

During his residence in Boston, he was a member of the Boston Society of Natural History and since his residence in New York, has become a life member in the American Geographical Society. From December, 1869, to October, 1876, he served as Assistant Surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital and in 1874 he was appointed Medical Lecturer on venereal diseases in the medical department of the University of the City of New York. In 1880 he was appointed Clinical Professor in the same department of the University. In 1881 he resigned his professorship in the University, and became professor of venereal and genito-urinary diseases in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital. From 1882 to 1888 he was Secretary of the above institution and from 1887 to 1890 served on the Board of Directors. In June 1876 he was appointed Surgeon in the department of venereal and skin diseases for the New York Dispensary. On October 29, 1877, he was appointed House Physician at the last named institution. Since 1873 he has been one of the visiting surgeons to the venereal and genito-urinary division of the City (formerly Charity) Hospital, Blackwell's Island, New York.

He is a member of the Medical Society of the County of New York, having been for several years a member of its Board of Censors and in 1882 its President. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine and a member of the American Association of Genito-urinary Surgeons and is a permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York. Of the latter society he was Chairman of the Committee on Legislation in 1883.

He has contributed largely to medical literature, in various journals and books.

Of the social clubs he is a member of the New England Society, the New York Athletic Club, the New York Rowing Club and the University Club of New York City. From May, 1885, to May, 1888, he served on the Committee on Admissions of the University Club.



WILLIAM SULZER

WILLIAM SULZER

OF NEW YORK

William Sulzer was born in this city in March, 1863, and was educated in the public schools and in Columbia College. To-day he stands over six feet high and weighs 185 pounds. He has a smooth face, sandy hair and sharp gray eyes.

Thomas Sulzer, his father, was a German patriot—a comrade of Sigel and Carl Schurz. At the age of eighteen, while yet a scholar in the University of Heidelberg, he joined the patriots in the revolution, and was among the first to try and secure freedom for his country. After being captured and imprisoned, he escaped to Switzerland. He came to New York in 1851, married here, and soon became a staunch Democrat. He spoke from the same platform with Stephen A. Douglas in the memorable meeting at Jones' Woods in the summer of 1860.

William Sulzer was recognized as a forcible speaker before he attained his majority. As a member of the Cooper Union Debating Society he won a medal in a discussion as to what was done for constitutional government by the Revolutionary heroes.

A prominent member of the Assembly, in speaking of him recently, said: "In intellect he is as rugged as he is in body. He has a compact flow of words and expresses his ideas fluently, but not redundantly. There was no better man in debate in the last Assembly. He is methodical, quick-witted and energetic. He has vim, patience and judgment. No one questions either his ability or his integrity. His record as a legislator is without stain."

Having long been identified with politics and being a Democrat through and through, it was natural that he should be selected by the National Committee to speak in Connecticut, New Jersey and New York in the Presidential campaigns of 1884, 1888 and 1892. He was sent to the Assembly from the Fourteenth District in 1889, and he at once took a front rank in debate. He has been re-elected every year since by increased majorities.

Mr. Sulzer has voted for every bill in the interest of the City of New York and of organized labor since he became a Member of the Assembly. He drafted, reported and secured the passage of the bill for the State care of the insane and led the fight for the Anti-Pinkerton bill. Among other bills which he has been instrumental in passing were those prohibiting net-fishing in Jamaica Bay, abolishing the sweating system, the Women's Reformatory bill, the Constitutional Convention bill, the law to ventilate the Fourth Avenue tunnel, free lectures for working men and women, the law for the Columbian Celebration, the codification of the Quarantine laws and the law abolishing imprisonment for debt.



THEODORE SUTRO
OF NEW YORK

THEODORE SUTRO

OF NEW YORK

Of ancestry distinguished for scholarship and learning, Theodore Sutro was born at Aix-la-Chapelle, Prussia, March 14, 1845. He was brought to this country when he was five years old by his widowed mother, who, with her children, took up her residence at Baltimore, Md. Passing through the Baltimore City College, thereafter through Philips Exeter Academy, he was graduated at Harvard University with the degree of A.B. in 1871. Standing fifteenth in a class of 158 men, he became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was graduated from the Columbia College Law School in 1874, receiving the degree of LL.B., and was admitted to the Bar of New York during the same year.

Well trained and equipped, Mr. Sutro's success in his chosen profession has been rapid. Perhaps the most notable instance in his career thus far, began in the autumn of 1886, when the affairs of the Sutro Tunnel Company, since known as the Comstock Tunnel Company, were placed in his hands as counsel. His achievements in connection with the litigation in which the company was involved, and his care of the interests of the stockholders, are, from a legal and financial point of view, little short of marvelous. When the company had been extricated from almost hopeless bankruptcy, it was re-organized. Mr. Sutro became its President, and should any material change for the better occur in the mines of the Comstock Lode, great financial results will accrue to the stockholders.

The firm of Salomon, Dulon & Sutro, which is composed of ex-Gov. Salomon of Wisconsin, Rudolph Dulon and Theodore Sutro, represents the Governments of Germany and Austria in many important matters and is of counsel to the German Savings Bank, German-American Bank, the Germania Life Insurance Company, the Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Company, and many other corporations.

While absorbed in his profession, Mr. Sutro has, nevertheless, found time to contribute occasional articles to periodical literature, has translated from French and German into English, and has adapted German songs to English words.

He has devoted a great deal of attention to music, both instrumental and vocal, and married in 1884 Miss Florence Edith Clinton, a lady distinguished for beauty, amiability, learning, benevolence, and especially musical attainments.

Member of the Harvard, Deutscher Verein, Drawing Room and Patria Clubs, Mr. Sutro belongs as well to the Society of Medical Jurisprudence, to the City and State Bar Associations, and also to numerous charitable and other organizations.

Well trained intellectually, well balanced morally and mentally, happily married, an able and upright lawyer, who has shown himself as well a financier of power and a leader of men, Mr. Sutro has every reason to be contented with the past, and to look forward with pleasure to the future.



ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR.

ALEXANDER TAYLOR, JR.

OF NEW YORK

Few gentlemen are more popular in the financial world and club life of New York than Mr. Taylor. To mention his name in either of these spheres of life is to meet with the response: "Oh, yes, I know 'Aleck' Taylor," and he can safely number his friends by the hundreds. Mr. Taylor was born in New York on June 22, 1848, and comes from Scotch stock. He was educated at the Charlier Institute, and the Churchill Academy at Sing Sing. At the age of seventeen he entered his father's banking house, Taylor Bros., as a junior clerk. On the retirement of his father from business he formed the firm of Alexander Taylor's Sons, and upon his retirement to private life a few years ago with an ample fortune, the firm was credited with doing the largest stock-brokerage business in the street. He founded the Gentleman's Driving Club, which controls Fleetwood Park. He is a member of the National Association Trotting Horse Breeders, the Tandem Club, New York Yacht Club, Larchmont Yacht Club, St. Andrew's Society, Union League Club, Member Society Cruelty to Children, N. Y. Jockey Club, Megantic Fish and Game Club (Province Quebec and Maine), Adirondack Club, New Rochelle Troutng Club, American Fisheries Society, Fellow American Fine Arts Society, Valley Gun Club, American Hackney Horse Society, Caribou Club of Maine, Westchester Horse Show, and was one of a dozen that started National Horse Show of America, the American Horse Exchange, the Country Club of Westchester. Also a member Holland Lodge No. 8, F. & A. M. In years past he has resigned from New Rochelle Yacht Club, the Exchange Club, New York City, American Jockey Club, The Arcadian Club, New York City, The Turf Club, Lambs Club, Point Lookout Club, Carlton Club, Land and Water Club, Wawayanda Club, Great South Bay, Liederkrantz Society, American Fox Terrier Club.

He is a club man in the fullest sense of the word; in field sports he has been prominent and fortunate, a great lover of the rod and gun. He is also an enthusiastic yachtsman, has owned both steam and sailing yachts. He has served many times as judge for some of the most important events in yachting, as well as once or twice in our International contest over the Queen's Cup. In coaching circles he has been prominent. Not many years ago "Aleck" and Col. DeLancey Kane were alone in their glory coaching through Westchester County. In politics he is well known.

On June 3, 1868, he married Fannie, youngest daughter of the late Hon. Henry I. Taylor. They have had seven children, four daughters and three sons; of this number only three daughters are living and they have grown to womanhood. Mrs. Taylor's residence is one of the beautiful places on the Westchester shore front of Long Island Sound. The home bears every evidence of taste and refinement; the family are very charitably inclined. His goodfellowship is proverbial, his popularity unbounded.



HENRY C. TERRY
OF PHILADELPHIA

HENRY C. TERRY

OF PHILADELPHIA

The career of Henry C. Terry, the distinguished Philadelphia lawyer, has been an exemplification of self-reliance and personal energy meeting with merited success. He is a lineal descendant of William Bradford, who came over in the Mayflower and who was annually elected Governor of Plymouth Colony thirty-one times. Mr. Terry was born in Philadelphia, March 17, 1846, and his father was possessed of large means till the breaking of the Southern business connections of his father by the civil war deprived the son of the prospect of a rich inheritance. In Woodbury, N. J., where his father removed, he pursued almost unaided, those studies which fitted him for entering his profession.

How well he was equipped for his chosen vocation, a mere allusion to some of his recent cases will serve to show. In the suit of the "Kensington and Oxford Turnpike Company" against the City of Philadelphia—an action brought to free from toll a road through a populous and fast growing portion of the city—he opened for municipal improvement property belonging to the principal stockholders in the plaintiff corporation valued at \$3,000,000 and upwards, receiving from his clients a fee, which was contingent upon success, of \$50,000. He recently, in the Dobbins Electric Soap case pending in the N. J. Court of Errors and Appeals, successfully established his client's title to that trade-mark valued at \$1,000,000, against some of the most eminent members of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania Bars. He also recently secured the appointment in Pennsylvania of a receiver for Abe. Stein & Co., the largest importers of leather in the United States and his clientele number, among many others, such representative manufacturers in Philadelphia as George Campbell & Co., Stinson Bros. and Bank of Metropolis, J. H. Rossbach & Bros., Henry W. Peabody & Co. and others of New York, H. M. Newhall's Sons & Co., of San Francisco, etc., etc. He organized, and has always been solicitor for, the Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., of Pennsylvania and New York, the largest bituminous coal company in the United States, if not in the world.

Mr. Terry is quite popular with the bench and his brethren in the profession, and while not anxious to shine as a post-prandial speaker, his ready ability in that particular is such that he is called on to preside at the banquet which the former students of Judge Brewster, about forty in number, annually tender their preceptor at the Hotel Bellevue, Philadelphia, as a mark of their esteem. Mr. Terry has had several students who are now in successful practice. He has long been a member of the Union League and some minor clubs, the Law Association and similar institutions. He is a charter member and has since its organization been one of the Governors and Treasurer of the Lawyers' Club of Philadelphia, member of the Pennsylvania Society of Sons of the Revolution, New England Society, Historical Society, Radnor Hunt, Merion Cricket Club, Devon Golf and Polo Clubs, Grand Lodge of F. and A. Masons of Pennsylvania.



FRANK TILFORD



HON. JOHN FOX

FRANK TILFORD

OF NEW YORK

Of the well known house of Park and Tilford, is the youngest son of John Mason Tilford, and was born in New York City, July 22, 1852, of Scottish ancestry. He received his education at private schools in New York City, and at the Mount Washington Collegiate School.

At an early age he entered his father's employ as clerk and at the age of twenty-one he was given charge of a new store at 38th street and Sixth Avenue. He rapidly became prominent in the business and financial walks of the metropolis, and in 1874 was elected a Director of the Sixth National Bank, thus becoming the youngest bank director in New York City. In 1876, he became a member of the Real Estate Exchange and has since gained princely fortune by successful speculations in realty. In 1885 he became a Trustee of the North River Savings Bank; and in 1889 he organized the Bank of New Amsterdam of which he is now Vice-President. He is also Treasurer of the Hancock Memorial Association, member of the Grant Memorial Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Union League, Republican and Colonial Clubs and the Sons of the Revolution. He is Vestryman of Dr. Heber Newton's Church, Trustee of All Souls' Summer House and of the Babies' Hospital.

HONORABLE JOHN FOX

OF NEW YORK

Hon. John Fox, President of the Democratic Club of the City of New York, has been a resident of the city for more than fifty years and is well known and respected in political, business and social circles.

He has served as delegate to five National Conventions, was elected to represent the Fourth New York District in the Fortieth Congress, having for his competitor on the Republican ticket, the late Horace Greeley, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress by sixteen thousand majority.

He has been Alderman, State Senator, for ten years a member of the State Committee, and among Democratic statesmen is considered a wise and a prudent counsellor.

In 1869, Mr. Fox took a leading position in the movement to break up the Tweed ring and as a recognition of his services in that eventful campaign was elected to succeed Tweed in the State Senate.

In 1878, he became a manufacturer and merchant in the iron business, in which line he has been remarkably successful and for the past seventeen years has ranked very high in the trade, enjoying the confidence of manufacturers, foundrymen and consumers. He is also a director in several large corporations, and President of the Board for the Improvement of Park Avenue, above 106th Street, one of the most extensive pieces of work now being prosecuted in the City.

He is a member of the Manhattan, Catholic and Democratic Clubs, and his unanimous re-election as President of the latter organization, is an evidence of appreciation on the part of its members, for his executive and business qualifications. During his first term, many reforms in the management were introduced, which have resulted in an increased membership, a greater usefulness and a sounder financial condition of the club.



JOHN W. TOWNSEND
OF PENNSYLVANIA



OTTO IRVING WISE

JOHN W. TOWNSEND

OF PENNSYLVANIA

Mr. John W. Townsend, Vice-President of the Cambria Iron Company, is well known in the business circles and social life of Philadelphia. His father, Edward Y. Townsend, was born in West Chester, Pa., and was married to Henrietta M. Troth. Their second son is the subject of our sketch and was born in Philadelphia on the 29th of May 1855. Mr. Townsend was prepared for college at Dr. John W. Fairies' classical Institute. Entering the University of Pennsylvania he was graduated with the class of 1875, receiving the degrees of B.A. and M.A. in course. While at college he was a prominent member and presiding officer of the Philomathean Society. Since leaving college his time has been fully occupied in the interests of the Cambria Iron Company, and although he belongs to several well-known scientific societies, his business prevents him from taking any active part in them.

In politics he is a Republican, and is a member of two of the leading clubs of the Quaker City, to wit.: the Rittenhouse and the Penn Club. He resides about one-half of the year at 2103 Walnut Street, and the other half at his country place, Bryn Mawr, ten miles from the city.

OTTO I. WISE

OF NEW YORK

Otto Irving Wise was born December 5, 1868. Graduate of the public schools and New York Law University. Has practiced law since 1889. During college career edited the *College Journal*. In 1887 he edited the English edition of a weekly called *Hungaria*, and in 1888 published and edited the *Literary Review*. In 1888 assumed the control and ownership of the New York *Hebrew World* which he successfully conducted for three years, since which time he has devoted himself assiduously to the practice of law. Practices principally in civil and commercial law and represents numerous business houses of prominence in the City of New York. Is President of the Calverton (L. I.) Land Association; Secretary and Treasurer of the Real Estate Improvement and Investment Company of New Jersey; President of the Literary Review Company; ex-President of the Comanche Legion; member of Phi Epsilon Gamma Society; Member of Temple Rodolph Scholom; Vice-President of the Young Men's Association connected with the Temple, and among other political organizations of which he is a member, Loyal Club, James G. Blaine Club, Logan Battery and member of the Executive Committee of the Republican League of the State of New York. Son of Rev. Dr. Aaron Wise, Rabbi of Temple Rodolph Scholom and brother of Rev. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi of Madison Avenue Temple.



SPENCER TRASK
OF NEW YORK

SPENCER TRASK

OF NEW YORK

Spencer Trask, one of the prominent business men of the "street" and head of the firm of Spencer Trask & Co., bankers and brokers, of 16 Broad street, was born in Brooklyn in 1844. He was educated at the Polytechnic Institute in that city and Princeton College. He was graduated from Princeton in 1866 and went into the banking business and later became associated with Henry G. Marquand. When the latter retired from active work Mr. Trask succeeded to his business. In 1870 Mr. Trask became a member of the Stock Exchange and the firm name was changed to Trask & Stone. In 1881 another change was made and Spencer Trask & Co., with branch offices in Boston, Albany and Providence, became the title. The other members of the firm are Edwin M. Bulkley, George Foster Peabody and Charles J. Peabody. Mr. Trask is President of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. Mr. Trask's wife was Miss Kate Nichols, a daughter of George H. Nichols, an old-time New York business man. One of his partners, George F. Peabody, is a Democrat and a member of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Brooklyn. Mr. Trask is a member of the Union League Club of this City. Though he keeps a few good horses his tastes generally are those of the cultured gentlemen of domestic habits. Mr. Trask takes great pride in his home. In the summer he lives at Saratoga and the family mansion is known as Yaddo, and is one of the finest country residences in America.

The park surrounding the structure is a beautiful one and the landscapes and drives are extremely picturesque. The woodland of the estate is open to the public. There are about twelve acres of land, and the approach to the mansion is through a stately stone gateway and along a meandering drive shaded with fine elm, oak and spruce trees that render the house invisible from the public thoroughfare that skirts the demesne. Here Mr. Trask and his family spend the summer. One of the evidences of Mr. Trask's generosity and feeling of sympathy for suffering humanity is a substantial stone building in the midst of a pine grove situated on the avenue leading from Saratoga village to the Geyser Springs. It is a home for convalescent children, and is undenominational.

He is a member of the Princeton, Metropolitan, Union League, Reform, City and Grolier Clubs, the American Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the New England Societies.



AUGUSTUS S. VAN WICKLE

AUGUSTUS S. VAN WICKLE

OF HAZLETON, PA.

Augustus S. Van Wickle, President of the Hazleton National Bank, the Tomhicken, Milnesville & Eastern Railroad Co., and the Beaver Meadow, Tresckow & New Boston Railroad Co., Hazleton, was born in New Brunswick, N. J., in 1856, and is a son of Simon and Anna R. (Randolph) Van Wickle, the former of whom was a Pennsylvanian, and an extensive coal operator in this region, the latter a decendant of the famous Randolph family of Virginia. The subject of this sketch was educated in Providence, R. I., and is also a graduate of Brown University, in the class of '76. After completing his education, he came to Hazleton, and engaged in the coal business with his father, who at that time was President of the Ebervale & South Mountain Coal Co. In 1878 he was elected President of this company, and continued as such until 1881, when he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and assumed control of a branch house belonging to the same company. There he remained until 1886, when he returned to Hazleton, although still retaining his interest in the Cleveland business. He was at once made President of the new firm of Van Wickle & Co., successors to the old company. The main office of this concern is at No. 1 Broadway, New York City. Mr. Van Wickle is an extensive and successful coal operator, and is largely interested in the manufacture of blasting powder.

In 1890, the Hazleton National Bank was organized, and Mr. Van Wickle was chosen President, which position he has since creditably filled; he is also President of the Tomhicken, Milnesville & Eastern Railroad Co., and Beaver Meadow, Tresckow & New Boston Railroad Co. Mr. Van Wickle is a very busy man, yet he is never so much occupied that he forgets those acts of courtesy which denote the breeding of a gentleman, and his willingness to assist those with whom he comes in contact has won for him hosts of warm friends. As a business man he has been eminently successful; as a citizen, he is enterprising and loyal; and as a man, he commands the respect and admiration of all classes. Mr. Van Wickle was united in marriage in 1882, with Miss Bessie, daughter of Ario and Maria Pardee, early pioneers of Hazleton, which union has been blessed with one child, a daughter.



WILLIAM HILDRETH FIELD

WILLIAM HILDRETH FIELD

OF NEW YORK

William Field, of an old family of English Catholics, came to America in 1837, and in 1841 married, in New York City, Frances A., daughter of Africa Hildreth, of Chesterfield, N. H. His only son, Mr. Wm. Hildreth Field, a prominent member of the New York Bar, and ex-President of the Catholic Club of New York, was born April 16, 1843, was graduated from Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, and entered Union College, graduating in 1863 with high honors in Mathematics and Philosophy. While at Union he introduced the first student gymnastic apparatus ever erected there, and directed the first gymnastic training. Entering Columbia College Law School, he received, in due course, the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

His career as a lawyer was brilliantly started as half partner of Judge J. W. Edmonds, in 1865. In 1867, Mr. Field was married to Lottie E. Miller, at Homer, N. Y., and in 1881 he organized the firm of Field & Harrison, which still exists and constitutes the real estate department of his business, and in 1888 the present firm of William Hildreth Field & Deshon.

Mr. Field possesses not only the training, but also the tastes of a scholar, and for this very reason stands head and shoulders above the majority of his legal competitors. He instituted the first suit brought by George Washington Bowen to set aside the will of Madame Jumel. He was attorney and counsel for the defendant in the case of Smith vs. Long, when the title to the Hopper-Mott farm was confirmed to the equitable owners thereof. He edited the ninth volume of Edmonds' "Statutes," assisted in editing previous volumes while Judge Edmonds was living, and has tried many cases in which his construction of the statutes has settled the law of the State by later appellate decision.

Mr. Field, for a score of years, has been prominently identified with a number of New York City institutions. An early member of the Xavier Union, he became its President in 1887, and transformed it into the Catholic Club of New York. He is a prominent layman of the Catholic church, warmly interested in a number of benevolent enterprises conducted under its auspices, and has a wide acquaintance with the priests and prelates of that faith. Twenty-five years of active law practice have brought him into personal contact with nearly all the distinguished lights of the legal profession in the State, and his friendships among them are both numerous and cordial. He is an active Democrat, living in one of the greatest strongholds of that party. He was appointed March 6th, 1889, a member of the Supervisory Board of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. Mr. Field is a member of the Catholic, Manhattan, Sigma Phi, Players', New York Athletic, Atlantic Yacht, Merchants' and other well-known clubs.



CAPT. JAMES C. SUMMERS



SAMUEL WALTER TAYLOR, JR.

GEN. BROOKE POSTLEY

OF NEW YORK

General Postley was Commander during the Rebellion of the famous Hussar Brigade. His family were residents of New York from its earliest history. His father was Charles Postley, who was born in New York in 1771. General Postley studied law, but never engaged in practice. He is a member of New York Club, Larchmont Yacht Club, New York Jockey Club and other prominent organizations.

COL. CLARENCE A. POSTLEY

OF NEW YORK

Colonel Clarence A. Postley, son of Gen. Brooke Postley, is a graduate of West Point class of 1870, and served in the Third U. S. Artillery, also as Instructor at West Point for five years. After resigning from the service he travelled for five years. He is a member of the University, United Service, Union League, Riders', Country, Players', New York Athletic, Hamilton Park, New York Jockey, Coney Island Jockey, New York Yacht, American Yacht, Corinthian Yacht, Larchmont Yacht, and Seawanhaka Yacht Clubs.



HON. GEORGE HOADLY

OF NEW YORK

Ex-Governor of Ohio

HON. GEORGE HOADLY, LL.D.

OF NEW YORK

(Ex-Governor of Ohio)

Of New England ancestry, Governor Hoadly was born in New Haven, Conn., on July 31st, 1826. His mother was a granddaughter of Jonathan Edwards, President of Princeton.

His father entered the legal profession; left it to become a banker; was Mayor in New Haven, and afterwards of Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Hoadly was graduated in 1844 with the degree of B.A. from the Western Reserve (now Adelbert College) and was afterwards given the degree of M.A. and LL.B. by his Alma Mater.

Passing a year at the Harvard Law School he was admitted to the Bar in 1847.

From 1851 to 1853, and again in 1859 to 1866, Judge Hoadly served on the Bench of the Superior Court of Cincinnati. Both in the years 1856 and 1862, he declined appointments to the Supreme Bench of Ohio. Resigning from the Superior Court in 1866, the firm of Hoadly, Jackson & Johnson was established.

In the memorable legal contest that ensued before the electoral tribunal on the question of the election to the Presidency of the United States of either Messrs. Hayes or Tilden, Judge Hoadly argued the Oregon and Florida cases. In 1883, he was elected the thirty-third Governor of the State of Ohio, defeating his competitor, Judge Foraker, by 12,529 majority.

Governor Hoadly has written many pamphlets and delivered many addresses; among the more recent of the latter are those delivered in 1887 at the Centenary of the Dartmouth Phi Beta Kappa, and the annual address in 1888, delivered before the American Bar Association. He has held many political offices, and was President pro tem of the Democratic National Convention in 1880.

Governor Hoadly, in June, 1885, was President of the Board of Visitors of the Military Academy at West Point, and in April, 1890, declined an appointment tendered him by Governor Hill, as member of the judicial constitutional commission.

Married in 1851 to Miss Mary Burnett Perry, Governor Hoadly has three children. The eldest, named after his father, took his degrees at Harvard University of B. A. in 1879, and LL.B. in 1882. The second, Edward M. Hoadly, was graduated at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, and the youngest daughter has been recently married to her cousin, Theodore Woolsey Scarborough.

Despite his active career, he was for twenty years Professor in the Law School at Cincinnati, for six years a trustee of the University of Cincinnati, and is to-day one of the trustees of Barnard College.

A Free Mason and Knight Templar (also 33d degree Scottish Rite), Gov. Hoadly is in New York a member of the Lawyers', Century, Democratic, Manhattan, University, Metropolitan, and 19th Century Clubs.



JAMES W. BEEKMAN
OF NEW YORK



REV. W. H. P. FAUNCE, D.D.

Pastor Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, New York
Delta Upsilon, Brown University Alumni



HORATIO N. TWOMBLY

OF NEW YORK

Union League, University, Reform, Alpha Delta Phi, Dartmouth
Alumni, American Geographical, New England, Metropolitan Museum

ORGANIZATIONS NATIONAL

IN CHARACTER

THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE CONSTANTLY ON THE LIBRARY TABLES OF
ORGANIZATIONS WHOSE AGGREGATE MEMBERSHIP
NUMBERS 250,000.

Editor's Note.—At the outset of this work, we estimated that the number of organizations that might properly be classified as "Select Organizations in the United States," including national and local societies, would approximate five thousand. We had not been long engaged in the work, however, when we learned that the number of such organizations was far in excess of that figure. In fact, our subscriptions from organizations (social and otherwise) alone approximate nearly five thousand. This is, perhaps, at first glance a surprisingly large figure, but when we remember that almost every one of the organizations classified as "National" in character is itself composed of many separate and distinct organizations, each conducting its affairs independent of the others, each with its own distinct board of officers, its own library and independent administration, then we will understand how wide is the field which this work seeks to cover. We will then also know one of the reasons for the unprecedented success of the present publication.*

* As an instance of this, Frederick W. Janssen's article on "Athletic Clubs in the United States," covers and classifies no less than 739 separate organizations; and other general articles in this volume include a still greater number of societies.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI

BY HONORABLE HAMILTON FISH

OF NEW YORK

The first suggestion of the organization into a society of the officers of the American Army of the Revolution appears in a paper, in the handwriting of General Knox, entitled "Rough draft of a Society to be formed by the American officers, and to be called the 'Cincinnati.'" It is dated "West Point, 15 April, 1783."

The original paper of General Knox aimed at some bond which would unite those who for long years had shared the hardships of the camp and the dangers of many a battlefield, now about to separate, many of them penniless, to find homes ruined, and families dispersed or dead: they sought some tie that should bring them together at intervals, in social reunions: above all they sought the means of providing for the necessities of the more unfortunate of their number, and for the support of the indigent widows and children of deceased associates. They wished that their children should inherit and maintain the friendship which bound *them* together. And conscious of their disinterestedness and proud of their claim to public gratitude and consideration, they followed in the line of that desire for recognition which is the life of the soldier's ambition, and adopted a "badge" or "order" to be worn by the members, and which, in too many instances, was all that they might transmit as a visible, actual inheritance to their children.

But this was too much for the civilian politicians, who had secured a country and a field for political ambition, without any of the dangers or the privations of the camp.

For eight years the army had stood between them and the enemy. The enemy gone—what need of an army? It may become dangerous; it is poor; the soldiers may become the objects of popular favor, and may interfere with our tenure of office—we will withhold pay, dismiss and disperse them. And so they did. And then came forth the outcry against the innocent purpose of these poor, unpaid, homeless and penniless soldiers of an occasional reunion, and of the opportunity of contributing to each other's wants and necessities.

Ancient classical history was overhauled for pseudonyms under which these who had been protected from danger from the enemy might assail the objects of the men who had risked their lives to secure the independence of their country.

Jealousy imagines dangers and magnifies objects of its own creation. And those who had no words of censure, but all of praise and encouragement for the officers and soldiers of the army, so long as they stood between themselves and a powerful enemy, not only forgot their promises, but became profuse in censure and denunciation as soon as peace was insured and the British forces were withdrawn.

It may be not altogether unnatural that those who had been engaged in the civil departments of the government should have looked with an honest apprehension upon

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—*Continued.*

a combination of military men, which might in time pass into a standing military organization. The trials through which the country had lately passed had strongly impressed upon the public mind the dangers and the oppression of such organizations; while the maintenance of "standing armies in time of peace," had been among the griefs "submitted to a candid world" in justification of the act which declared the States independent.

But the opposition to the Society was not wholly based upon patriotic vigilance. There were those who feared that this new association might appropriate to itself too much of the glory of the late achievement of independence. And there were probably some who feared that its members might receive more of the evidences of popular favor and gratitude than was entirely consistent with their own views or wishes of advancement; for it must be remembered that there was not wanting, even in that day, the class of "politicians," who infest all ages, courtiers and sycophants in despotic governments, demagogues and alarmists in those of popular tendencies.

Thus the outcry became widespread and violent.

To Aedanus Burke, a Justice of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, is believed to be due the credit of first exposing the profligacy and dangerous tendencies of a Society which now, after an existence of a hundred years, in the steady and direct pursuit of each and all of its declared objects, resting upon its original institution and foundation, having abated no one of the principles which were put forth as its basis—having outlived the clamor which attended its birth—enjoys an extent of favor, of sympathy and of confidence, the result to some extent of its unobtrusive weakness, but more the result of those pious charities, of that cultivation of mutual friendships, of that loyal devotion to the "rights and liberties of human nature," and of that "determination to promote and cherish, between the respective States, union and national honor," which its founders proclaimed, and which its history shows to have been its objects and its aims.

In October, 1783, Judge Burke issued a pamphlet, under the signature of "Cassius," proving, at least to his own satisfaction, that "the Institution created a race of hereditary patricians or nobility"—"an hereditary peerage" that would soon "occasion such inequality in the condition of our inhabitants that the country will be composed of only two ranks of men—the patricians or nobles, and the rabble." By equally conclusive proof he showed the object of the promoters of the Society to be the overthrow of the Republic and the usurpation of supreme power. "They have laid in ruins," said he, "that state of civil equality which our laws and the nature of a Republican government promised us." That "the Cincinnati would soon have and hold an exclusive right to offices, honors and authorities, civil and military." The evils were deep-rooted and past remedy, for the parties to the great iniquity were powerful, designing and numerous. "The number of peers," said he, "is not far short of ten thousand* and every generation will be adding to their numbers."

Judge Burke, although the first, was not alone in the assault. Pamphlets were the channel through which overpowering patriotism found its way to the public eye, and several made their appearance. But the expressions of hostility were not confined to pamphlets, and mightier men than Judge Burke entered the lists.

Mr. Jefferson saw in the Society opposition to the "letter of some of our Constitutions and to the spirit of all of them" opposition to "the natural equality of man."

* The original number of the Cincinnati was less than one-fourth of the number which Judge Burke's imaginative mind feared. Each generation has lessened their number. At present they do not exceed four hundred.

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—*Continued.*

He considered it "the germ whose development is one day to destroy the fabric we have reared," and that "the day will certainly come" when a single fibre left of this Institution will produce an aristocracy "which will change the form of our governments from the best to the worst in the world." And while, in writing to Washington, he does not avow it as a principle of action with himself, still his suggestion that "in competitions for office, on equal or nearly equal ground, Congress may give silent preferences to those who are not of the fraternity," is significant of the extent of his own hostility, and possibly foreshadows some subsequent acts. Many years later he claimed that the expression used by himself in a famous letter of "the Samsons in the field and Solomons in Council, but who had had their heads shorn by the harlot England," was "meant for the Cincinnati generally." He declared himself to have been "an enemy to the Institution from the first moment of its conception," considered "their meetings objectionable," and "the charitable part of the Institution still more likely to do mischief," and advised them to "distribute their funds, renounce their existence," and "melt up their eagles."

To Samuel Adams' watchful and suspicious mind, the Association presented "an odious hereditary distinction of families," a plan distasteful to the "American feeling." And because "one of the Order had received a majority of the votes" in the town of Boston for an elective office, the old patriot was "afraid the citizens were not so vigilant as they used and still ought to be."

John Adams considered it "the deepest piece of cunning yet attempted; it is sowing the seeds of all that European Courts wish to grow up among us, viz., of vanity, ambition, corruption, discord and sedition." At a later period in life, and in reply to a complimentary address from the Society in South Carolina, he spoke of them as "enjoying the sweetest of rewards in the grateful affection of their fellow citizens," and forgetful of the Pandora's box which he had thought the Society would inevitably prove, he closed by saying, "when the Cincinnati of South Carolina pledge their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honors, I believe no man will doubt their integrity."

The denunciation was not confined to individuals. Governors of several of the States presented the Society to the consideration and censure of the Legislatures; some of whom directed inquiries, and others passed hostile resolutions.

With the history of the Society for a century of quiet, steady pursuit of its objects before us, its extinct branches, and its diminished numbers, it is difficult to comprehend the existence, or the extent of the prejudice which was aroused and had become contagious.

Washington's name stood, subscribed by his own hand, the first on the roll of the Society. He had been requested, and had consented to officiate as President. He had been cognizant of the motives and of the proceedings which led to the formation of the Association. He knew the innocence and purity of those motives, and he apprehended no results less innocent or less pure. He knew the honesty, the sincerity, the devoted patriotism of the men who had formed the Society, and had no fears that the Republic would receive harm at their hands. The uneasiness which had been excited in the public mind had not, however, failed to attract his attention. He was not only a member of the Society, but, although divested of all official position, he was not a mere private citizen.

He felt, perhaps over-sensitively, the violence of the popular clamor, and was

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—*Continued.*

willing to make concessions to the prevailing excitement, which in the light of history, it must be admitted were conceived in an overestimate of the reality and of the honesty of the hostility to the Society.

He longed for retirement, and in his letter he touched feelingly and modestly upon what he had done. But his work was not completed; he had secured for the Colonies their independence; they were separate associated States, independent each of the other, and of foreign control, claiming sovereignty without the power or the means of exercising or enforcing its attributes in their separate, and still less in their associated capacity; but they had, yet, no national consistency.

Commissioners from some of the States, assembled in Annapolis in the Autumn of 1786, had recommended the appointment of Commissioners from all the States, to meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday of the succeeding May, "to take into consideration the situation of the United States, to devise such further provisions as shall appear to them necessary to render the Constitution of the Federal Government adequate to the exigencies of the Union, etc."

The General Assembly of Virginia passed an act for the appointment of deputies to the proposed Convention, and Mr. Madison, in communicating to Gen. Washington the measures which had been adopted in Virginia, said: "It has been thought advisable to give this subject a very solemn dress, and all the weight which could be derived from a single State. This idea will also be pursued in the selection of characters to represent Virginia in the Federal Convention. You will infer our earnestness on this point from the liberty which will be used of placing your name at the head of them."

"Although," said the General in reply, "I have bid a public adieu to the public walks of life, and had resolved never more to tread that theatre, yet, if upon an occasion so interesting to the well-being of the Confederacy, it had been the wish of the Assembly that I should be an associate in the business of revising the federal system, I should, from a sense of the obligation I am under for repeated proofs of confidence in me, more than from any opinion I could entertain of my usefulness, have obeyed its call, but it is now out of my power to do this with any degree of consistency." Referring then to his having been rechosen President of the Cincinnati Society, and that the triennial meeting of the Society is to be held in Philadelphia in May following (the same place and month named for the meeting of the Federal Convention), his letter proceeds: "Some particular reasons combining with the peculiar situation of my private concerns, the necessity of paying attention to them, a wish for retirement and relaxation from public cares, and rheumatic pains which I begin to feel very sensibly, induced me, on the 31st ultimo, to address a circular letter to each State Society, informing them of my intention not to be at the next meeting, and of my desire not to be rechosen President. . . . Under these circumstances it will be readily perceived that I could not appear at the same time and place on any other occasion without giving offence to a very respectable and deserving part of the community—the late officers of the American army."

Notwithstanding this letter, the Legislature of Virginia unanimously chose him to be a member of the Convention, placing his the first of the seven illustrious names selected; and Madison, communicating to him the action of the Legislature, and acknowledging the letter above cited, says: "It was the opinion of every judicious friend whom I consulted that your name could not be spared from the deputation to the meeting in May, at Philadelphia."

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—*Continued.*

Washington's reply, dated 16th December, 1786, enters into a fuller statement of the considerations which appeared to him to oppose his acceptance of the appointment made by the General Assembly of Virginia. Besides the reasons assigned in his circular letter to the Cincinnati Societies for his non-attendance at their meeting in the following May, there existed one (he says) which "*in confidence*" he communicates. He then refers to the formation of the Cincinnati Society, the honesty of its purposes, and the charity of its objects; that jealousies and alarm had arisen; that, to avoid the irritations which he feared would arise, he had exerted himself to effect the changes which had been recommended by the general meeting in May, 1784. These changes had not been acceded to. "The part," he says, "that I should have to act would be delicate." "I should feel myself in an awkward situation to be in Philadelphia on another public occasion during the sitting of this Society."

Replying to the official announcement by Governor Randolph of his being chosen a delegate, he wrote: . . . "There exist at this moment circumstances which I am persuaded will render this fresh instance of confidence incompatible with other measures which I had previously adopted."

Trusted intimate friends and powerful influences urged his acceptance of the appointment and that "a suspense of his ultimate determination would be no wise inconvenient in a public view."

On 3d February, 1787, he wrote to General Knox, in reply to an inquiry as to his intentions respecting the Federal Convention: "In confidence, I inform you that it is not, at this time, my intention to attend it;" that having objected to the use of his name for the appointment, "they again pressed and I again refused, assigning, among other reasons, my having declined meeting the Society of the Cincinnati at that place, about the same time, and that I thought it would be disrespectful to that body, to whom I owe so much, to be there on any other occasion." . . . "I have been requested in emphatic terms not to decide absolutely"—"thus the matter stands, saying to you *in confidence* that at present I hold to my first intention not to go."

In reply to a letter from Governor Randolph, Washington, under date of 28th March, after adverting to the determination he had previously expressed, and his reluctance to leave home, and to be "swept back into the tide of public affairs," and, to the "unusual degree of solicitude" expressed by his friends, he says, "I have come to a resolution to go, if my health will permit." "I would set off for that place" (Philadelphia) "the 1st or 2d of May, that I might be there in time to account personally for my conduct to the General Meeting of the Cincinnati, which is to convene the first Monday of that month. My feelings would be much hurt if that body should otherwise ascribe my attending the one and not the other to a disrespectful inattention to the Society, when the fact is that I shall ever retain the most lively and affectionate regard for the members of it on account of their attachment to me and uniform support upon many trying occasions, as well as on account of their public virtues, patriotism and sufferings."

In common with very many other thoughtful and patriotic statesmen, Washington was not without misgivings as to the proposed Convention, and so late as the 31st March he writes to Madison: "I am glad to find that Congress have recommended the States to appear in the Convention. I think that the reasons in favor have a preponderance over those against it."

On 2d April he wrote to Knox: "As I see, or think I see, reasons for and against my attendance in Convention so near an equilibrium as will cause me to determine

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—*Continued.*

upon either with difficulty." . . . "If I should attend the Convention I will be in Philadelphia previous to the meeting of the Cincinnati." . . . "Will the modifications and alterations" (those proposed in 1784) "be insisted on in the next meeting or given up? If the former, will it not occasion warmth and divisions? If the latter, and I should remain at the head of this order, in what light would my signature appear in recommendations having different tendencies? In what light will this versatility appear to the foreign members who perhaps are acting agreeably to the recommendations?"

Having determined to attend both the meeting of the Cincinnati and the Convention, as he was preparing to leave home that he might be present at the former meeting, on the first Monday of May, he received on 26th April, by express, intelligence that his mother and sister were dangerously ill.

Washington being thus delayed, did not reach Philadelphia by the first Monday of May (the 7th), on which day the Society of the Cincinnati met, ten State Societies being presented.

The Federal Convention, although called for the second Monday of May (the 14th), failed to obtain a sufficient number of members in attendance, to constitute a representation of a majority of the States, until the 25th May, on which day General Washington was elected their President and the Convention organized and proceeded to business.

In the meantime the meeting of the Cincinnati had completed their business, and had adjourned on the 19th day of May, having unanimously re-elected General Washington President of the Society.

Jefferson had written to Washington from Paris, 14th November, 1786, denouncing the Society of the Cincinnati in unmeasured terms, enclosing an article from the *Encyclopedie Methodique*, written by Mr. Jefferson, in which it is but justice to Jefferson to state that he claims that the editor "used his (Jefferson's) materials, mixing a great deal of his own with them," adding, "I thought it material to set facts to rights as much as possible."

This letter remained unanswered until 30th May, 1787, when Washington replied, intimating a very decided dissent from the correctness of some of the statements of the *Encyclopedie* article, "insomuch that it is commonly said, truth and falsehood are so intimately blended, that it will become very difficult to sever them." He points out some circumstances "in the narration, of which palpable mistakes seem to have insinuated themselves." He refers to his having been appointed by his native State to attend the Convention, then in session, and thus being present in Philadelphia at the time of the General Meeting of the Cincinnati and being again elected President, "after which I was not at liberty to decline the Presidency, without placing myself in an extremely disagreeable situation with relation to that brave and faithful class of men, whose persevering patriotism and friendship I had experienced on so many trying occasions."

On 7th September, 1788, more than fifteen months after his third election to the Presidency of the Society, he wrote: "I have once been a witness to what I conceived to have been a most unreasonable prejudice against an innocent institution. I mean the Society of the Cincinnati. . . . I was convinced that the members, actuated by motives of sensibility, charity, and patriotism, were doing a laudable thing in erecting that memorial of their common services, sufferings, and friendships."

In May, 1789, in reply to a congratulatory address, presented by a Committee of

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI—*Continued.*

the Cincinnati Society to him, then recently inaugurated President of the United States, he said: "The candor of your fellow-citizens acknowledges the patriotism of your conduct in peace, as their gratitude has declared their obligations for your fortitude and perseverance in war. A knowledge that they now do justice to the purity of your intentions, ought to be your highest consolation as the fact is demonstrative of your greatest glory."

If further evidence be needed to confute the assertion, which has gone into "*history*," and for a time was assiduously circulated, that Washington had withdrawn his confidence from the Society, and that he refused the Presidency, it may be found in the record of his official acts—receiving and signing official letters and documents through succeeding years—and in his successive elections as President in 1790, 1793, 1796, 1799.

General officers: Vice-President General and Acting President-General Hon. Robert M. McLane, Md.; Secretary-General, Hon. Asa Bird Gardner, LL.D., R. I.; Treasurer-General, Mr. John Schuyler, C.E., N. Y.; Assistant Secretary-General, Mr. Thomas Pinckney Lowndes, S. C.; Assistant Treasurer-General, Mr. Henry Thayer Drowne, R. I.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY SOCIETY

Officers: President, Col. R. H. Hall, Fourth Infantry; Vice-President, Major J. T. Haskell, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Secretary and Treasurer, First Lieut. E. A. Root, Nineteenth Infantry; Corresponding Secretary, Capt. G. S. Wilson, Twelfth Infantry; Executive Council, Capt. E. L. Randall, Fifth Infantry; Capt. James Fornace, Thirteenth Infantry; First Lieut. W. C. Wren, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. C. W. Abbott, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieut. R. M. Blatchford, Eleventh Infantry; Non-Resident Vice-Presidents, Department of Platte, Col. J. J. Van Horn, Eighth Infantry; Department of Colorado, Col. E. P. Pearson, Tenth Infantry; Department of Texas, Lieut. Col. H. S. Hawkins, Twenty-third Infantry; Department of East, Lieut. Col. H. C. Egbert, Sixth Infantry; Department of Columbia, Major G. M. Randall, Fourth Infantry; Department of Dakota, Capt. C. Hobart, Third Infantry; Department of California, Capt. J. J. O'Connell, First Infantry.

THE GAELIC SOCIETY

This organization was formed in 1879. Its object is to promote the study and extend acquaintance with the Gaelic language and history.

Its officers are: President, C. T. McCrystal; Treasurer, Patrick Reynolds; Secretary, William J. Balfe; Secretary's address, No. 117 East Twenty-eighth Street, New York.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA AND THE COLONIAL DAMES OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

BY MRS. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN CHURCH

During the century just drawing to a close, the unprecedented conditions of life in America have tended to absorb general interests in demands of the passing hour. Until latterly the energies of the people have been directed towards modeling political platforms and solving the problems of self-government, for with a new world to subdue amid the various factors requisite to develop resources and shape an immediate future, the brain and sinew of the nation were concentrated on living issues. In building up a system of government and material prosperity that was destined to become the wonder of the world scant interest could be accorded the past. Americans scarcely knew they had a history. The popular mind had room only for vague memories of Indian Wars or subsequent victorious struggles with Great Britain, and when the southern Rebellion was ended it seemed as though Washington and his contemporaries along with Colonial memories must permanently retire before modern heroes who had become the idols of popular recognition.

But this belonged only to the formative period. When position among the nations of the world was assured, our stalwart young giant, "with nerve of steel and heart of fire" rested a moment in the plenitude of his might. Currents were stirring, imperceptibly at first but steadily the glow of awakening sentiment asserted itself. A tide had set in which was drifting the thought of the people back to earlier times, and like a wave of gathering volume came realization of the close and indissoluble bond that unites the present of a nation's history with its past. Historical societies had long been established in the various States, but mere historic events seemed cold and uninspiring. They were not sufficient to fill the want that was in the air. The individualism of the age seemed in America definitely to seek for closer personal links with earlier days of the nation's life. Gradually the people were beginning to understand that American history was not devoid of romance and dramatic incident associated with the present generation. Moreover in another decade the opportunity might be forever lost of gathering authentic data from the few landmarks remaining, as personal antecedents of historic worth were rapidly yielding to the obliterating influx of foreign population and submerging growth of cities and towns.

The time had come for an expression of this gathering impulse of patriotic feeling and the Revolutionary War societies came into existence, and it was soon demonstrated that interest was rapidly giving place to conviction of their destined importance as factors of national value.

The widespread movement among men naturally turned the attention of women in similar directions. New York took the initiative and within a year of the first incorporated society of Colonial Dames of American, at Albany, in 1890, a number of

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES—*Continued.*

similar societies had formed in other States. Before many months these had banded under one constitution, and the National Society came into existence with representative delegates from the thirteen original States, analagous in its workings to that of the general government.

These delegates met at Washington and choose a national President and officers. So rapid and pronounced had been the movement along the line of purely historic and patriotic sentiment that New York who had inaugurated the first society found herself left out of the national organization. This was the result of several causes and for clearer comprehension we must go back to the articles of incorporation under which the parent society declared the reasons for its being. Its application to the Legislature at Albany, April, 1890, reads as follows:

"Whereas: Every year that passes renders it more manifest that there is a great and widespread interest being developed in matters appertaining to American history, an interest that is extending beyond our own boarders to every quarter of the habitable world and as the names of the founders of a nation are the first which greet the ears of growing youth in all countries, ancient or modern, it seems eminently fitting that the chief recipients of the blessings secured by such heroes and founders of the United States of America, should unite in doing them honor, and

Whereas, this fresh and healthful interest in the self-sacrificing services and noble achievements of our country's beginning inspires foreign visitors of intelligence and culture to make the most exhaustive inquiries into the history of their lives and characters and principles, and the times in which they lived, and that neglect on the part of their descendants to possess the knowledge with which to furnish accurate information, is inexcusable;

Therefore, the "Society of the Colonial Dames of America" has been formed and established in the City of New York that the women as well as the men of kindred institutions may interest themselves in the study of the past and become imbued with the lessons and the details of great events in which their ancestors were directly concerned and cultivate the spirit of genuine patriotism, becoming thereby prepared to aid at all times in perpetuating the memory of the brave men who in an important event by act or council contributed to the achievement of American independence, and the consequent founding of this great and wonderful empire of the western world, and to promote as opportunity offers the commemorative celebration of great historical events of national importance."

"Article I. The society shall be known by the name, style and title of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

"Article II. The membership shall consist entirely of women descended in their own persons from some ancestor of worthy life who came to reside in the American colony prior to 1776, and who was efficient in the service of the country either in founding of a town, a commonwealth, an institution that has survived and developed into importance, or who as a statesman or soldier contributed to the achievement of American independence through which was created a great and powerful nation

"Article III. Its objects shall be to collect manuscripts, traditions, relics and mementoes of bye-gone days for preservation to commemorate the success of the American Revolution and consequent birth of our glorious republic; to diffuse healthful and intelligent information in whatever concerns the past and tends to create popular interest in American history and with a true spirit of patriotism seek to

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES—*Continued.*

inspire genuine love of country in every heart within its range of influence; to promote social intercourse and fellowship among its members now and in the future; and to teach the young that it is a sacred obligation to do justice and honor to heroic ancestors whose ability valor and sufferings and achievements are beyond all praise."

* * * * *

These unequivocal utterances were sent forth in printed constitution and by-laws indicating the method of enrolling members and providing for the formation of chapters in other states. The response was instantaneous. The first touch had set the pendulum swinging with wide reaching sweep. Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, the late historian, in conjunction with Mrs. Archibald Gracie King and her daughter Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Mrs. J. Lyon Gardiner, Mrs. John B. Trevor, stood for the appeal and were mainly active in first inaugurating the movement. Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax, Mrs. Walter Bowne Lawrence, Mrs. Arthur Peabody, Mrs. Richard Derby, Mrs. Benjamin Silliman Church added their signatures in becoming charter members. Mrs. A. Gracie King was chosen President, Mrs. J. Lyon Gardiner, Vice-President, and Mrs. John King Van Rensselaer, Secretary.

Mrs. Lamb appeared to be the only one among them who had foreseen and comprehended the magnitude and nature of the wave of vibration that was being set in motion. The enthusiastic greeting accorded the inception of the society strengthened her hope that New York was leading the way and would keep the helm in piloting an important national movement, but the majority of women uniting with her were not in sympathy with her ideas. The sudden and importunate demand to board the little craft they had set afloat aroused alarm. They hesitated and drew back from the eager rush, despite its coming in response to their own gracious call. It was perhaps natural that among women reared amid the guarded precincts of old New York families, an inherited sense of social caste should assert itself. But it was unfortunate that personal tastes and local predilections could not have been subordinated to the broader policy which as a legalized institution they had committed themselves to by incorporating.

The old time Manor Lords, with their English and Dutch affiliations kept alive by many intermarriages had as a rule done good service to the growing western world. In many cases they had done priceless service. But equally valued service had been rendered by men and women who were freehold farmers, merchants, seafarers and these were not socially affiliated with the small group of extant leading families. Not only the standpoint of the Revolutionary War but the whole spirit of American institutions predicted social equality. The Colonial period had begotten and nurtured the moral and intellectual forces that were destined to play transcendent part on the world's stage. But it was the culmination of character in the activities of the war of 1776 that enforced recognition of the rights of the masses. The brave announcements of devotion to the founders of our great republic by the society just formed in calling upon their countrywomen to unite in doing them honor, was taken literally, particularly when the invitation specified that the descendant of "any man of noble life who aided in building up the country," should be eligible to membership. The administration was bound to a policy that should be consistent with the avowed purposes of their articles of incorporation. Many advocated impersonal adherence to those lines but the majority of the Board preferred a more exclusive membership and a resolution was shortly after passed limiting the society of Colonial Dames of America to the number of one hundred.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL DAMES—*Continued*

Members of the Society here as well as in the other States where chapters were in process of formation protested against New York women thus attempting to circumscribe the application of a general principle of patriotic sentiment. Independent State societies were at once incorporated, but not before ineffectual efforts were made to harmonize conflicting views. Soon these separate State societies combined to form the national society which adopted the constitution and name of the original society of New York, electing for their President, Mrs. Dawson Coleman, of Pennsylvania, and the national society so formed became really the true expression of what was conveyed to the public at the outset by a title so comprehensive as "The Colonial Dames of America." With delicacy of satire, perhaps scarcely appreciated at the time, the other States generously suggested by formal communication, that as it was definitely determined that each State must administer its own independent society, in the coalition about to be formed, New York should be the chosen place of meeting, and recognized by all as the parent society and head of the movement.

The offer was rejected. A restrictive and uncompromising policy was held to by a majority of the New York Governors, based chiefly on social qualifications, and the broader movement swept successfully on, leaving New York out. Much dissatisfaction resulted. A large contingent were avowedly opposed to proscriptive measures and the merely social channels into which the original movement was drifting. Representatives among the older and leading families of New York regarded such turn as a violation of, and practical forfeiture by the first society, of its charter. The situation offered to them a moral implication involving the necessity of vindicating the patriotic principles, to which they had legally pledged themselves. In the western part of the State two societies of Colonial Dames were in progress of formation, animated by the desire that New York should be represented in the national movement. Finally, several of the original charter members met again to re-enact the articles of incorporation and re-habilitate the association in more literal accordance with the forgoing articles of the Constitution.

The second society was incorporated April 29, 1893, under the title of the Colonial Dames of the State of New York, adopting practically the same articles as have been already quoted. The incorporators were Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax, Mrs. Benjamin Silliman Church, Miss Ruth Lawrence, Mrs. William Rhienlander, Miss Maria Duane Bleecker Miller, Miss Katherine E. Turnbull.

The national society gave welcome, and congratulations were received from all the other States. Mrs. Howard Townsend, granddaughter of the late patron, Stephen Van Rensselaer of Albany, was chosen President, and Mrs. Robert E. Livingston and Mrs. Pierre Van Cortlandt, Vice-Presidents. Although the society has been in existence little over a year, it is rapidly increasing in membership, and much earnest labor is given to the work. Links are welding all over the country among the descendants of old time progenitors who have waited long in comparative obscurity for light to be turned upon their virtues, and for hearts to warm to sense of kinship.

In the complexities of modern times, cultivating sentiments that accent moral excellence and simplicity of life cannot but leave an impress which will tend to modify artificiality, and possibly awaken emulation.

At a meeting in Washington of the national society in April, 1894, the New York President, Mrs. Howard Townsend, was unanimously chosen President of the national body. She now presides over both. Her natural endowments and long experience as Regent of the Mount Vernon Association, together with other important positions of

THE COLONIAL DAMES OF AMERICA—*Continued.*

trust in philanthropic work, eminently fit her for the post of honor to which she has been elected and ample scope will be afforded her astute judgment and tactful discretion in guiding the movement.

When the circumstance of birth rather than special qualification, bring women to the fore and vest them with responsibilities, the failure to grasp relationship of the whole to that part for which they may have been called upon specifically to act, tends to throw all out of focus, and thus jeopardize harmonious workings necessary to ensure ultimate results. The practical value of such results has to be in accordance with the purposes for which the Association was formed. Success in life has been truly said to depend on "power to discriminate between the important and the unimportant," and no truism better applies to successful administration of the Society of Colonial Dames. The spirit and intent of the Articles of Incorporation are the soul and life of the undertaking, and so long as the Society lives true to its "protestations of faith," and shapes its actions in accordance therewith, the movement will have worth and longevity with enthusiastic adherents.

MARY V. W. CHURCH.

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

This society was formed in 1857 and reorganized in 1870. Its object is "To elevate the character and advance the interests of the profession of teaching, and to promote the cause of popular education in the United States."

Any person connected with the work of education is eligible to membership, by paying two dollars and signing the Constitution. The annual dues are two dollars.

The officers are: President, Nicholas M. Butler, Paterson, N. J.; Secretary, Irwin Shepard, Winona, Minn.; Treasurer, J. M. Greenwood, Kansas City, Mo.; Board of Trustees, N. A. Calkins, New York City, Chairman; Z. Richards, Washington, D. C., Secretary; E. C. Hewitt, Illinois; H. S. Talbell, Rhode Island; Nicholas M. Butler, New Jersey, ex officio.

MEDAL OF HONOR LEGION

The membership, now about 200, of this organization is composed of officers and enlisted men of the Union Army who, during the Civil War, were awarded Medals of Honor for acts of bravery and devotion. Five hundred of these medals are worn by veterans of the army, and two hundred by naval veterans.

Officers: Commander, General James R. O'Beirne, New York City; Senior Vice-Commander, Colonel Robert Q. Orr, Philadelphia; Junior Vice-Commander, Alexander Mack, U. S. N., Connecticut; Chaplain, L. P. Norton, Homer, N. Y.; Adjutant, James I. Christiancy.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS

BY HON. CHARLES H. MURRAY*

This society is destined to be the leading historical, fraternal and patriotic society of the United States. It is second to none in point of priority, for it antedates even the Revolutionary War and commences with the first permanent English settlement of our country. It will be foremost in numbers and patriotism. It seeks to celebrate the great events of Colonial history and to inculcate respect for the sterling principles and unyielding courage of the early colonist.

The society celebrates the planting of the seed which under the fostering care of our forefather's grew into the sturdy oak of independence and commemorates those early events from which American unity sprang. It deals with the formative period of our country, and with those first victorious struggles upon which the very existence of the Colonies depended. It teaches reverence for the independent and patriotic spirit of those early founders whose deeds, precepts, and example made American freedom a possibility.

The incorporators of the society appreciated the fact that the incidents of Colonial history were practically unknown or forgotten and that there had never been any proper celebrations commemorative of the martial and stirring events of that Colonial period from Jamestown to the battle of Lexington. So the preamble of this first constitution of the society sets forth its objects as follows:

"Whereas, our brave and dauntless forefathers crossed an unknown ocean to establish homes on the virgin soil of a new continent where all men could freely worship according to the dictates of their consciences and secure immunity from religious persecution. And thereafter, they and their descendants periled their lives and jeopardized their families and possessions in hostilities with the savage Indian in the founding of the Colonies of America, and sprang when needed to aid their mother country with loyal patriotism, when in warfare with another nation. These glorious sires produced our heroic ancestors of the Revolution, who withstood the encroachments of a parent country, and accomplished the independence of the United States, and adopted those imperishable declarations of American brotherhood and inalienable rights which are to-day the pride and glory of the untrammelled freedom of the whole world.

"Therefore, the Society of Colonial Wars has been instituted by the descendants of these illustrious forefathers, to perpetuate the names, memory or deeds, of those brave and courageous men, who in military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel assisted in the establishment and continuance of the American Colonies; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscripts, rolls, records and other documents relating to that period; to inspire among the members and their descendants the fraternal and patriotic spirit of their forefathers, and to inculcate in the community respect and reverence for the acts and principles of those indomitable men which made the freedom and unity of our country a possibility."

* For Portrait and Sketch of Mr. Murray, see pages 44 and 45.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS—*Continued.*

The incorporators thought of the story of those little white-winged vessels setting sail from the mother countries, with their sturdy and fearless passengers, seeking religious liberty on the shores of a new hemisphere, tossed upon the billows of an untried ocean, with no chart save the lodestar of religious freedom, and no pilot except the courage of their convictions. They imagine them cautiously feeling their way over the blue waters of the Atlantic, with the man at the masthead keeping bright lookout for the anticipated green shores of the continent, which was to be their home, and which they were to people with a race which is to-day the pride and envy of the world. The lookout cries 'land ahead,' and the bleak and sterile shores of North America break upon their view. They landed undoubtedly with apprehension on unexplored territory, but the boughs of the century-old trees wave them welcome; the gray rocks, the murmur of the surf upon the sand give them hospitality, and the first permanent settlers stand upon what is now the free and independent United States of America. Yet the incorporators continued the story of these same dauntless men, of their descendants, leaving the scene of their first embarkation and moving westward, through the pathless woods, with their possessions in the slow-moving ox-cart, conquering the primitive forest, leveling its giant monarchs which had bid defiance to time and storm, but yielded to their sturdy strokes, making their little clearing, tilling their land, and building their stockaded fort as a haven of refuge and defense against the hostilities of the crafty aborigines, told in history of the stealthy savage creeping upon the unsuspecting settler, the war cry raised, the tomahawk uplifted, a scalp taken, or a prisoner carried into captivity worse than death. The swift horseman, or the panting runner reaching the neighbouring settlement announces the attack of the Indians. Then sounds the clanging of the alarm bell, the firing of the warning musket. The men, with fraternal love, rally in haste to help their neighbors in danger. At these times the colonists were all brothers. For in case of jeopardy the people of the world should be of kin.

And finally the incorporators thought of the sailing vessel bringing notice to the colonist that the two great nations of Europe had declared war. England and France had joined arms in mortal conflict. Our illustrious ancestors with loyal patriotism and love for mother country springs to its aid. They peril their lives, families and possessions on the wage of battle; they muster and enroll volunteers and harass the French settlements. Their enemies retaliate and enlist the savages in their service. Then ensues a war in which the barbarities perpetrated are unequalled in the annals of the world, and in which the devotion and loyal sacrifices of our liberty-loving forefathers for the cause of the parent country are unexcelled by any of the great heroes of cosmic history,

It was the thought of these first struggles for liberty, the thought that these early Colonial wars were the training-schools that prepared our ancestors for the successful effort that achieved American independence; the thought that these pioneers were the builders of America whose descendants have extended our civilization from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and caused the population of our country with more than sixty millions of free and independent citizens. The recognition of these creators of America, and the idea of making the liberty-loving sentiments of our indomitable ancestors the slogan of our society that led to its incorporation.

It was for these purposes, and the knowledge that the names and bravery of our combatants in the Colonial wars were unperpetuated by their descendants in any Society that led the writer to suggest to Mr. Edward Trenchard the formation of a

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS—*Continued.*

Society of French and Indian Wars. Mr. Trenchard spoke to S. Victor Constant, Esq., and found in him a ready and invaluable coadjutor. These gentlemen met and discussed the subject. On August 18, 1892, there met Mr. Constant, Mr. Pond, Mr. Draper, Mr. Trenchard, Mr. Swartout, Mr. Haight, and the writer, and resolved to form the Society of Colonial Wars. Shortly afterwards they were joined by Mr. Howland Pell, whose inestimable services to the society can never be adequately told.

It was a happy thought, a bright inspiration, the formation of this society. It has supplied a needed want and filled a vacant space. It has aroused a degree of enthusiastic interest which no other society has done. Its growth has been unprecedented and marvelous. The certificate of incorporation was filed on the 19th day of October, 1892. The society in the State of New York celebrated its first annual dinner on the 19th day of December, 1892, the anniversary of the Great Swamp fight in King Philips War, with a membership of over one hundred. It celebrated its second annual dinner on the 19th day of December, 1893, with a membership of over three hundred and fifty.

Within seven months after the incorporation, there met in the historic Governor's room in the City Hall, which was placed at the service of the society by the municipal authorities of New York City, delegates from five other successful sister State societies, namely from Pennsylvania, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut and District of Columbia. These societies had all been formed by the parent society of New York within this period. The delegates from these six States, including New York, then formed a national society of which Frederic J. de Peyster was chosen Governor General, and a Deputy Governor General was elected from each State to represent it in the national society's councils, as follows: New York State, Hon. Charles H. Murray; Pennsylvania, James Mifflin; Maryland, Gen. Joseph Lancaster Brint; Massachusetts, Gen. Wm. F. Draper, M.D.; Connecticut, N. G. Pond; and District of Columbia, Rear Admiral F. A. Roe, U. S. A.

The national society is growing most rapidly, other State societies are being formed by the national body and the strength of the societies already formed in the various States have increased remarkably. No other society can point to a similar record of such growth within so short a time, and nothing has been sacrificed for increase of membership. Its vigorous rules of eligibility have been most strictly enforced and the social standing and character of its members have distinguished it throughout the country. It has met with a popular response hitherto unknown, and its members feel with just pride that it is firmly grafted upon American soil, and in the hearts of its enthusiastic members for its beneficent purposes and objects. The objects of this society are stated in the preamble of the constitution as above.

"The fraternal spirit of our ancestors should always be one of the dominant influences of this society. The descendants of friends and kinsmen should be friends and kinsmen now, and after the lapse of time they have come together and extend the right hand of helping fellowship to one another, and renew those bonds of acquaintance and sympathy which existed between and bound our forefathers in the past, and prompted them to deeds and acts of assistance and generosity, a community of interests which made them brothers, as we should be, each endeavoring to do unto his neighbor as he would his neighbor should do unto him.

The historical work of this society will be important.

Sir Edwin Arnold said the Americans were an uninteresting people because they had no history.

THE SOCIETY OF COLONIAL WARS—*Continued.*

Unfortunately we must admit that the early chronicles of the Colonies have not been published, and are practically unknown. But it will be the pride and pleasure of this society to bring to light those buried Colonial records, and show to the world that we have a history extending over two and one-half centuries of which any people may be proud. Abounding in events of more momentous importance to progressive development and civilized liberty than has occurred to any nation, within a like period; and ancestors whose valorous deeds and nobility of character would illumine the page of any history.

We honor not simply the nobility of birth but we honor more the nobility of deeds, and we reverence the rugged integrity of those courageous men who, conscious of the invincible rectitude of their position, were led to defy the crowned or mitred potentate, to leave their birthland, to found a new nation, which would subdue a wilderness and enlighten the globe.

The possibilities of this society are unlimited. It will grow beyond the confines of our borders, and in the near future we will see societies in Canada and England.

There are societies to commemorate all the other wars, in which our nation had engaged. To perpetuate the memory of deeds done, of disasters overcome, of hardships borne, of victories won, and to continue friendships formed therein. But there was none to celebrate the achievements of the Colonial period.

The Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, and kindred societies, perpetuate the memory of war with the mother country. The Cincinnati existing in France has obliterated the remembrance of antagonistical Colonial wars and solidified the friendship and sympathy existing between the two republics, and this society, while zealously fostering and stimulating the independent patriotic and liberty-loving spirit of our God-fearing ancestors, will unite the mother with greater offspring in closer bonds of intercourse and friendship.

We are not for historical research and social intercourse alone, nor simply to inculcate respect for the acts, deeds, or memory of our forefathers, and to emulate their virtues, and not for self congratulation, that we had ancestors who were the founders of America. But this Society has a more real, active and patriotic duty before it. The great influx of foreign immigration into our country for years threatens to smother and obliterate American predominance, American influence and American ideas and institutions. Political parties have catered and trucked to this foreign element, which in any locality when it is in the ascendancy generally means rule and ruin. Under existing conditions it takes a generation of Americans to educate this element to the dignity and responsibilities of American citizenship. It should be the endeavor of the society to sooner educate them to an appreciation of the privileges they enjoy, or check the immigration like the coming of a pestilential invasion with its evil consequence. A work of real importance, therefore, lies before us. It is the revivification of the American spirit; it is arousing the dormant American element—the congregating of Americans for public and national welfare, for the perpetuation of American institutions and the theories, ideas and doctrines transmitted to us by our ancestors. In doing such a work we will make the name of our Society venerated by posterity, and its members worthy descendants of the creators of America."

CHARLES H. MURRAY.

ATHLETIC CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES

BY FREDERICK W. JANSSEN

When I lay down my pen some two years ago after the completion of my book, it was with the idea that I had finished with amateur sports, but I still find charms in the old subject and cannot resist the temptation of once more airing my opinion on the athletic clubs and amateur organizations of the United States. To one who is now in the character of a looker-on, the change in our athletic world during the last two years, brought about principally by the financial depression throughout the country, is most marked. From the year 1888, the time of the organization of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, until the year 1893, amateur athletic organizations were at their zenith. The coming into existence of a new governing body, national in character and scope together with the struggle and resistance of the old National Association of Amateur Athletics of America for supremacy with its newer, more active and enegertic rival, served to stimulate the interest in athletics and athletic clubs not only in all of the larger cities but over the entire country. Since the year 1893, a change has come about which even the most ardent admirer of our manly sports cannot but fail to realize. However, these days of temporary depression are not the ones by which our most worthy pastimes should be judged. Rather let us look upon the healthy state of affairs that existed after a year's warfare between the two national governing bodies, the interest stimulated thereby, the untiring amount of gratuitous labor, and the enormous sums of money expended by the people in the various localities of the country in fostering and erecting homes throughout the States for the athlete and his admirers. It can safely be stated that no nation on the face of the globe has ever attempted similar undertakings to those most successfully concluded in America.

Our athletic organizations with their large membership lists, innumerable departments, commodious grounds and palatial homes were far in advance of those of any other nation.

Thousands of dollars were spent in every city and young men by hundreds were gathered together as members of athletic clubs, and it is no wonder so called athletics prospered when the fact is considered, that these athletic clubs had taken on the aspect of gigantic social organizations, embracing all the facilities and comforts of homes and hotels, as well as every possible inducement and advantage for the members to participate in athletic sports.

To single out any one organization and give a detailed description of it would, in view of the many be unfair, and to give an equal account of all the athletic clubs would be a task which, when completed, would make this work an unwieldy volume. Therefore, readers will have to consider for themselves the rapid growth and enormity of this subject from the subjoining table of prominent clubs then in exist-

ATHLETIC CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

ence, to which, in order to properly draw conclusions, is added the approximate number of members and value of property owned by each organization:

<i>Clubs.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Value of property owned.</i>
A. C. of Schuylkill Navy, Phila., . . .	1,800 . . .	\$150,000
Athenæum Club, Toronto, . . .	1,200 . . .	50,000
A. C., of Buffalo, N. Y., . . .	1,500 . . .	100,000
Boston A. A., Mass, . . .	2,500 . . .	400,000
Crescent A. C., Brooklyn, N. Y., . . .	1,800 . . .	100,000
Chicago A. A., Ills., . . .	2,000 . . .	600,000
Columbia A. C., Wash., D. C., . . .	1,200 . . .	120,000
Cleveland A. C., Ohio, . . .	1,200 . . .	50,000
Colorado Springs A. C., Colorado, . . .	600 . . .	40,000
Denver A. C., Col., . . .	1,000 . . .	250,000
Detroit A. C., Mich., . . .	1,000 . . .	70,000
Englewood Field C., N. J., . . .	800 . . .	50,000
Elizabeth A. C., N. J., . . .	400 . . .	35,000
Jersey City A. C., N. J., . . .	600 . . .	50,000
Louisville A. C., Ky., . . .	800 . . .	75,000
Los Angeles A. C., Cal., . . .	500 . . .	35,000
Montreal A. A., . . .	1,200 . . .	225,000
Manhattan A. C., N. Y., . . .	2,500 . . .	850,000
Montclair A. C., N. J., . . .	600 . . .	75,000
Memphis A. C., Tenn., . . .	600 . . .	70,000
Maryland A. A., Balto., . . .	600 . . .	40,000
Michigan A. A., Detroit, . . .	800 . . .	100,000
New York A. C., N. Y., . . .	2,500 . . .	800,000
New Jersey A. C., N. J., . . .	600 . . .	50,000
Ottawa A. A., Ottawa, Can., . . .	500 . . .	40,000
Orange A. C., N. J., . . .	600 . . .	75,000
Olympic A. C., San Francisco, . . .	1,500 . . .	250,000
Pastime A. C., St. Louis, . . .	1,200 . . .	80,000
Providence A. A., R. I., . . .	1,000 . . .	100,000
Palma Club, Jersey City, . . .	600 . . .	55,000
Staten Island A. C., N. Y., . . .	800 . . .	100,000
Staten Island Cricket & B. B. C., N. Y., . . .	600 . . .	75,000
Southern A. C., New Orleans, . . .	1,200 . . .	50,000
Toronto Lacrosse & A. C., Can., . . .	500 . . .	60,000
Toronto A. C., Can., . . .	400 . . .	40,000
University A. C., N. Y., . . .	700 . . .	50,000

From this list we find that thirty-six of our principal athletic organizations had a total membership of 38,900, and own some \$5,350,000 worth of property. This is truly enormous.

In the year 1891 the vast number of clubs flocking to the Amateur Athletic Union, the then successful and only national governing body, and the large territory over which its comparatively small managerial board was legislating, made the organization unwieldy, and it was decided to divide the organization into five separate and distinct associations with geographical boundaries, each and every one with its

ATHLETIC CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

separate board of Governors. These were known as the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., Atlantic Association of the A. A. U., New England Association of the A. A. U., Pacific Association of the A. A. U. and Central Association of the A. A. U.

The union itself was composed of these various associations, each having a representation of two on the supreme governing board.

Since then two other associations have been set apart by the union, and as other sections of the country grow and prosper, similar action by the legislators may be looked for. This division of the union was a step in the right direction, and would have been of greater benefit had the legislative talent of the country been kept in closer touch, possibly by a greater representation in the supreme board, or by a different method of selecting the several Associations' boards of governors. However, this was not the case, and the larger and more prosperous clubs catering more particularly to various sports felt the need of a legislative body that would enact laws more to their varied wants than did the union.

Several of the organizations above mentioned have during the past year or two suspended or gone out of existence, but it is safe to predict that with the revival of financial stability and a restored confidence among our business people this country will again take up athletic club life with all its old time and possibly renewed vigor.

To give an additional idea of the magnitude of this subject, I give the following approximate estimate of amateur organizations bound together for the purpose of fostering and promoting amateur sports :

	<i>Clubs.</i>	<i>Membership.</i>
Amateur Athletic Union of U. S.,	120	24,200
National Association of Amateur Oarsmen,	58	11,600
U. S. National Lawn Tennis Association,	74	15,200
Intercollegiate Athletic Association,	21	6,300
Canadian Association of Amateur Athletes,	8	1,600
Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association,	6	600
Harlem River Amateur Association,	7	2,400
Kill Von Kull Amateur Rowing Association,	6	1,600
Long Island Amateur Rowing Association,	9	900
New England Amateur Rowing Association,	20	2,000
Minnesota Amateur Rowing Association,	3	300
Canadian Amateur Rowing Association,	12	1,200
St. Louis Amateur Rowing Association,	8	800
Louisiana State Amateur Rowing Association,	10	900
North Western Amateur Rowing Association,	21	2,100
Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association,	28	2,800
Detroit River Navy,	3	300
Chicago Navy,	11	1,100
Schuylkill Navy,	13	1,300
League of American Wheelmen,	120	25,000
Sundry Unattached Organizations,	200	20,000
	<hr/> 759	<hr/> 122,200

Thus in 21 Amateur Associations we find 759 clubs, with 122,200 individual members, all duly organized for the furtherance of Amateur Athletics.

Probably the most popular sport among the rising generation is cycling and

ATHLETIC CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

while this particular branch of athletics is more attractive and beneficial it has undoubtedly interfered with the progress of other sports. We are however, a nation of progress, and this fact, coupled with the true American desire to excell, encourages all true lovers of amateur sports to hope for a revival and even more active future of these manly pursuits.

In conclusion I would say that the revival and future existence of amateur athletic sports in this country, rests with the ability and energy displayed by the coming generation in this direction and I am assured that I voice the sentiments of my old time colleagues when I wish it all success and prosperity.

F. W. JANSSEN.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR GOOD ROADS

This organization was formed in 1892. Its officers are: President, Senator Charles F. Manderson, Nebraska; Secretary, General Roy Stone, 45 Broadway, New York; General Western Secretary, S. Thornton K. Prime, Dwight, Ill.; Treasurer, William H. Rhawn, Philadelphia; Executive Committee, E. H. Thayer, Iowa; Philip D. Armour, Chicago; Clem Studebaker, Indiana; Samuel W. Allerton, Illinois; Chauncey B. Ripley, New Jersey; Alex. J. Cassatt, Pennsylvania; W. Seward Webb, New York; Peabody Wetmore, Rhode Island; Charles L. Burdett, Connecticut.

Its objects are to awaken general interest in the improvement of public roads, determine the best method of building and maintaining them, secure the legislation, State or national, that may be necessary for their establishment and support, and conduct or foster such publications as may serve these purposes.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Officers: President, Charles P. Daly, LL.D.; Vice-Presidents, Gen. Egbert L. Viele, Rev. C. C. Tiffany, D.D.; Foreign Corresponding Secretary, Professor W. Libbey, Jr.; Domestic Corresponding Secretary, James Muhlenberg Bailey; Recording Secretary, Elial F. Hall; Treasurer, Walter R. T. Jones; Councilors, Francis M. Bacon, Isaac Bernheimer, D. O. Mills, W. H. H. Moore, Orlando B. Potter, Levi Holbrook, Morris K. Jesup, Gustav E. Kissel, Henry Parish, Chandler Robbins, John A. Hadden, William G. Hamilton, Henry Holt, Clarence King, William Remsen.

This organization formed in 1852, now numbers 1,500 members. Its purposes are to encourage geographical exploration and discovery; to investigate and disseminate new geographical information by discussion, lectures and publications; to establish in the chief maritime city of the country, for the benefit of commerce, navigation and the great industrial and material interest of the United States, a place where the means will be afforded of obtaining accurate information for public use of every part of the globe.

THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN

BY ARTHUR K. PECK*

(*Bicycle Editor, Boston Post.*)

The League of American Wheelmen is the paternal organization which presides over the destinies of cycling in this country; the date of its inception was May 31, 1880, founded at Newport, R. I. It owes existence, apart from the fraternal and social side, to the fact that the rights and privileges of the highway were in the early days of cycling denied or at least severely restricted.

The concerted action of the wheelmen have brought about most desirable changes; the growth of cycling has swelled the membership list of the organization to over 26,000.

To-day the League stands a recognized factor in the community and one which asserts itself at all times in the interest of cycling and the cause of good roads.

Briefly described: The League of American Wheelmen, is an organization to promote the general interests of cycling; to ascertain, defend, and protect the rights of wheelmen, to encourage and facilitate touring, to promote the improvement of roads, and to regulate the government of all amateur sports connected with the use of the wheel.

In the interest of good roads it is really a public benefactor for its avowed purpose is to secure improvement in the condition of the public roads and highways by promoting in the public mind a sense of the utility, general economy and desirability of high-class roads, and an active sentiment in their favor.

By its own publication, the magazine *Good Roads*, and by political work, state and national, the problem of improving the highways is being rapidly pushed towards a solution. Within the past year particularly the L. A. W. asserted itself declaring that the organization was semi-political in its character and solicited promises from political candidates requesting their support to the good roads movement in exchange for wheelmen's votes.

The advantages of league membership are too manifold to be mentioned with-

*Arthur K. Peck is the bicycle editor of the *Boston Post*. His executive ability and his writings have found prompt recognition and he has risen to a position in the front rank. His articles show marked individuality with a spice of wit running through them.

Mr. Peck for a number of years has been very prominent in Boston society. Has been the leader in a number of large social events, the list including dancing and coaching parties, tennis tournaments, and socials clubs. When interested in tennis he organized a club which stood second to the Longwood Club in this state, in size and influence. His work on the *Post* has made that paper widely popular as a wheelman's paper. His first step in journalism and as an active member of the cycling community was taken in conjunction with Ed. McGlennen; they planned the Paul Revere's ride and colonial night at the Massachusetts Club, one of the most unique and successful bicycle events ever conducted.

Mr. Peck is a road officer of the Massachusetts Club, a delegate to the National Assembly a member of the Massachusetts Division Board and the State Committee on Tours and was chosen Chairman of the Committee on Prizes.

THE LEAGUE OF AMERICAN WHEELMEN.—*Continued.*

out many words and much space. The strength of concerted action by a large body of men, well organized, is the factor that makes success in its every undertaking; and the League does undertake to accomplish for its members and wheelmen generally such rights and the enjoyment thereof as any reasonable man can.

The undisputed right to use all public highways; free transportation of wheels; improved hotel accommodations under proper conditions; the dissemination of general cycling news; and the education of the cycling masses; maintenance of the proper public respect for cycling, and the promotion of social intercourse among kindred spirits, are its general advantages.

In some of the larger divisions roadbooks replete with maps and routes are additional inducements to join. In Massachusetts a plan is soon to be put in force which insures members gratis and provides for the payment of \$500 in case of death as a result of an accident in riding a bicycle.

As the guardian of racing the general public hear of the league most frequently. Certainly the League exercises a healthy supervision of racing on the wheel, and provides a code of rules for the best government of this branch of the sport. Through the influence of the League, amateur cycle racing has been kept above the level of the contests held in kindred sports.

The L. A. W. is governed by an executive and legislative department. The government of state interests is vested in a body known as the division board of officers while national policy is determined by an assembly of national delegates. A seat in the division board is an elective position, the choice of the individual wheelmen of the state. From this board are chosen the component parts of the national assembly, representation being proportionate to the size of the division. The national assembly elects annually its executive officers. The Board of Officers for 1894 and 1895, are President, Chas. H. Luscomb, New York; First Vice-President, A. C. Willison, Cumberland, Md.; Second Vice-President, Geo. A. Perkins, Boston, Mass.; Secretary, Abbot Bassett Chicago; Treasurer, W. M. Brewster, Philadelphia, Penn.

The National Assembly for the present year convened at New York, Feb. 18th, when the future national policy was outlined.

Of the practical work done by the League may be mentioned the prosecution of very many cases in which the rights of wheelmen were sought to be invaded. The passage of the so-called Liberty Bill by the New York Legislature is a case in point. This was framed and pushed through by officers of the L. A. W. This measure, in brief, provides that no laws nor local restrictions shall be enacted against the use of the wheel in the State of New York, that are not equally applicable to vehicles drawn by horses. New York wheelmen reaped the advantages accruing to an extent not anticipated. Central Park was immediately opened.

In Massachusetts a bill was passed making a uniform rule restricting the use of bicycles throughout the state, thus doing away with local legislature frequently of the most absurd type.

The establishment of a state highway commission in Massachusetts is now largely aided by the wheelmen and was a measure which will be productive of much good. With the increased interest in cycling, the organization will double its present membership without a doubt before another year.

ARTHUR K. PECK.

CANOE AND BOAT CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES

BY GEORGE PARSONS DOUGLASS

(Ex-Secretary-Treasurer of the American Canoe Association.)

Have you no longing to relieve the dreaming,
Adrift in my canoe?
To watch my paddle blade all wet and gleaming
Cleaving the waters through?
To lie wind-blown and wave-caressed until
Your restless pulse grows still?
Do you not long to listen to the purling
Of foam athwart the keel?
To hear the nearing rapids softly swirling
Among their stones, to feel
The boat's unsteady tremor as it braves
The wild and snarling waves?
What need of question, what of your replying?
Oh! well I know that you
Would toss the world away to be but lying
Again in my canoe
In listless indolence entranced and lost,
Wave-rocked and tempest-tossed.

Its needs nothing more to set the practical canoeist dreaming of the happy hours and experiences he has had in the heirloom he has inherited from the "Red man," than these beautiful words of an Indian poetess, descriptive of a canoeing episode.

Until the last few years when canoeing has become so popular among the recognized sports and pastimes of the United States, but little well formed ideas of what canoes and canoeing really are were lodged in the minds of any but those directly connected with the pastime.

Nearly every one had an idea of some kind, more or less vague, that a canoe was the Indian's "ferry-boat" before the days of bridges, and was an extremely uncertain and dangerous craft in which to venture. Not so to those who were enjoying the possibilities of the evolution of this most unique craft. It is quite true that in early days the canoes as built by the Indians were very crude and uncertain quantities, but like everything else that the white man has taken in hand, the improvement is marvelous, and long after the people who were its originators are extinct their memory will be held in honored remembrance by those who will sail the offspring of their creation on the exposed rivers and harbors that were not safe for them to venture on in the canoe in its primitive state, or paddle on quiet streams, once theirs and bordered by forests and plains that were once their hunting grounds.

The canoe being essentially an American craft it is fitting that in this country its development should have placed it in advance of all other countries and its use should meet with heartiest favor. But it is only within the past few years that its charms and advantages as well as its possibilities for pleasure and sport have become widely

CANOE AND BOAT CLUBS OF THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

recognized and those who might justly be called the fathers of canoeing may yet be seen at any national gathering of its devotees.

While it is, of course, impossible to locate the time when the canoe was first used by the white man, the first canoe club in America was formed in 1871 called the New York Canoe Club. As an organized sport, however, canoeing may be said to date from the birth of the American Canoe Association in 1880, and the founders of that body have lived to see their work meet with a success of which they then could hardly have dreamed, even in the wildest flights of imagination.

Of this association Mr. N. H. Bishop, of Crosbyside, Lake George, may justly be called its creator, and to his conception much of the present result is due.

After being an ardent canoeist for many years, he recognized the benefits to be accrued from a unity of numbers, and considered the idea of forming a National Association that would bring a development to the sport otherwise impossible. In 1880 he sent out letters of invitation to a little more than a score of canoeists from New York, Albany, Toronto, Cincinnati and other places, whose names had gotten into print, to assemble at Crosbyside, at a given time, for a few days' camping out. They took advantage of his invitation to meet there, and before they left had formed the American Canoe Association, electing W. L. Alden, of New York, its first Commodore and Mr. N. H. Bishop, its Secretary and Treasurer.

The membership of the association now numbers in the thousands and includes representatives from hundreds of canoe clubs in the United States and Canada. In fact its growth was so rapid that in a few years it was found necessary to subdivide it, and it now has four divisions, each with its own officers and management, though all subject to the General Association in much the same form of relationship that each State bears to the United States.

The General Association has a Commodore, Secretary, Treasurer, Librarian, Board of Governors and Executive Committee. Each division has a corresponding set of officers, and all these form the Executive Committee of the Association proper.

There is also the Western Canoe Association in America and the British Canoe Association, in England, each doing good work in its own field, but neither one is as large as one of the Divisions of the American Canoe Association.

In addition, there are a number of small informal canoe associations that are to localities what the larger associations are to the whole. The most prominent of these are the Associated Canoe Clubs of the Passaic River and the Owanux Canoe Association of Long Island Sound.

Canoeing may be generally classified in two ways—as a pastime and as a sport. Canoes themselves are really made in four classes, although all of the same dimensions. Paddling cruising, paddling racing, sailing cruising and sailing racing.

The usual difference between the sailing and paddling canoes is that the sailing canoes are decked over, have bulkheads and carry centreboards in addition to their sails. The cruising canoes of each class are of full, staunch model, giving large carrying capacity, whereas the racing canoes are built lighter and with finer lines, giving more speed. A paddling canoe is built to carry two, though three and often four can be comfortably accommodated, while on the other hand a sailing canoe is only intended to hold two. Taking canoeing as a pastime there is probably nothing so enjoyable and at the same time healthful.

There is "cruising" where short trips are taken on contiguous watercourses, usually by a small party of half a dozen or less.

CANOE AND BOAT CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

There is a man for each boat—they carry their own provisions, except such articles as are needed fresh each day—do their own cooking and sleep in their boats at night. In the outfit for such an expedition great ingenuity is shown to make everything compact as possible and to serve the greatest number of purposes. Usually an alcohol or oil stove is carried, pails and dishes that "nest" in one another, and a frying pan, without which it would be almost impossible to live. In this, the mainstay of the cruiser, you fry your steak and bacon, bake your flapjacks, fry or boil your potatoes, poach your eggs and bake your corn bread.

Your cushions are made of "cork shavings" and at night spread out in the bottom of the canoe, they make a mattress that is not to be despised.

With sufficient blankets to keep warm and a small tent, swung between the masts covering the cockpit of the canoe, having a mosquito net inside to keep the mosquitoes and other insects away, one may defy the elements, and everything else in preparing for a good night's rest.

In addition to "cruising" as a pastime there is much enjoyment in sailing or paddling by daylight or moonlight, the running of rapids, exploring strange waterways and other innumerable ways.

The social life of the canoeist is quite different from any other body of men. They seem to come very much closer together, which fact is probably due to the number of years they stay interested in the sport, for it is said that "once a canoeist, always a canoeist." In the winter they give club smokers and dinners, to which all canoeists are invited and with a continual round of these enjoyable affairs, it binds all practically into one large family.

Canoeing as a sport may lay claim first of all to being the most "purely amateur" of all the sports, and many are the eyes of longing that are turned upon it by the better elements in other organizations. Counting among its adherents, principally business and professional men, and offering no prizes of intrinsic value, but usually silk banners or other appropriate emblems, there is no attraction or inducement for any one to indulge in it for other than pure enjoyment and glory.

No entrance fees are ever charged, and in club regattas, all races are open to members of other clubs.

Each club, as a rule, has a regatta every year, and at these are pretty well settled the fastest boats and men in the different localities. Then they all assemble at the annual meet of the American Canoe Association, where Greek meets Greek, and the real championships are decided.

The Associations have done much to develop canoeing in many ways, and have even given it quite a wide international rivalry.

The sailors of Great Britain, following the example of their yachting brothers, and the spirit of adventure that was ably represented by John MacGregor, really the founder of modern canoeing, thought they had faster canoes than their American cousins, and in 1886 proceeded in an attempt to prove it.

The American Canoe Association, and the New York Canoe Club, each offered an international challenge cup, to represent the championship of the world, and each was formally challenged by the Englishmen.

The Englishmen sent as their representatives, Mr. Warrington Baden Powell, and Mr. Walter Stewart, both members of the Royal Canoe Club, and their ablest sailors. The Englishmen used very heavy canoes of staunch model, sitting in the bottom and depending on ballast for stability. The Americans, with their usual ingenuity

CANOE AND BOAT CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

had been quick to see that instead of sitting in the bottom of the canoe, a position on the deck, would be much more advantageous, particularly going to windward. Their weight being on the side of the canoe instead of the middle, would have a greater counterbalancing power against the pressure of the wind on the sails, and thus more sail could be carried and consequently greater speed obtained.

Nor were the Americans wrong in their theory; their canoes were lighter and of better model than the English, and this, combined with the superior method of handling, enabled Mr. R. W. Gibson of the Mohican Canoe Club of Albany, to successfully defend the American Canoe Association Cup, beating his rivals quite handily. The Englishmen made a closer fight for the New York Club Cup, but this was also successfully defended by Mr. C. Bowyer Vaux.

Taking advantage of what they learned in their first trial, the English made another attempt in 1888, when Mr. Stewart came to America again, this time bringing with him a new canoe, very similar to the American model and sailed in the same way. In the interim between the two challenges, however, the Americans had not been idle, and models and sails were being continually improved so that Mr. M. V. Brokaw of the Brooklyn Canoe Club was able to again prevent England from claiming the better sailors and canoes. In like manner, Mr. Reginald Blake, also of the Brooklyn Club, successfully defended the New York Club's Cup, a little later in the season.

Since that time no challenges have come from abroad for our cups, with the exception of two from Mr. Ford Jones of Brockville, Ontario, who tried in both 1890 and 1891 to carry the New York Club Cup back to Canada with him, but he was defeated each time, the latter by Mr. T. E. H. Barrington, of the New York Canoe Club, and the former by Mr. H. Lansing Quick of the Yonkers Canoe Club.

During this time and subsequently, other men have been winning honors in the contest for the supremacy, the most notable of whom are the "Honor men" of the American Canoe Association. This record is as follows:

Record Championship.	Sailing Championship.	Paddling Championship.
1884. J. L. Weller.		
1885. R. W. Gibson.		
1886. C. J. Bonsfield.	1886, 1887. R. W. Gibson.	
1887. E. C. Knappe.		
1888. M. V. Brokaw.	1888. M. V. Brokaw.	1888. Dr. H. E. Rice.
1889. W. G. MacKendrick.		1889. Alex. Torrance.
1890. G. P. Douglass.	1889, 1890, 1891. Ford Jones.	1890. H. F. MacKendrick.
1891. H. D. Murphy.		1891. R. G. Muntz.
1892. E. C. Knappe.	1892, 1893. Paul Butler.	1892. E. C. Knappe.
1893. G. P. Douglass.		1893. R. d Arcy Scott.
1893. C. E. Archbald.		
1894. L. B. Palmer.	1894. C. E. Archbald.	1894. Clarence Enson.

The American Canoe Association holds an annual encampment of two weeks and rotates from one of its "Divisions" to the next each year thus giving a great variety of locations. Sometimes it is held on salt water; sometimes on Lake George, Lake Champlain, the St. Lawrence River or Stony Lake in Canada.

The first week, under canvas, is a veritable period of lotus eating.

You idle through the long August days, living a happy-go-lucky life, the very memory of which brings a certain care-freeness into your busy afterdays, when with your return to formality and fashion you would give half your years for a glimpse of

CANOE AND BOAT CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

the broad St. Lawrence, island-dotted, sail-sprinkled, stretching calm and cool at your feet. There is an absolute freedom which permits every man to do just about as he pleases, and this, added to the racing, the cruising and the varied amusements that each day brings forth, gives the camp a charm which cannot be found elsewhere.

The men take their wives and sisters to camp, where there is a special place for them a short distance from the main camp, and to retain the Indian's idea, if not his exact mode of life, is always called "Squaw Point."

Most of the ladies have their own dainty canoes which they paddle as easily and perhaps more gracefully, if not quite as rapidly as their brethren who strive for the dainty silken banners awarded in the races.

Then in the evening there are the camp fires, perhaps the pleasantest features of the entire camp life.

Here the men and women clad in their picturesque summer costumes range themselves upon the grass around the blazing logs and devote the waning hours of the evening to singing songs, telling stories and listening to the soft music of banjos and mandolins.

The stars shed their radiance upon no happier group, and the rippling waters on the shores hear no more cheerful sounds than those which come as echoes from the merry party around the canoe camp fire.

Then comes "race week." The men formerly given to immaculate flannels and gay blazers, array themselves in their old clothes and scrub and oil their canoes, adjust their canvas and look over centreboard and steering gear to see that everything is in good racing trim.

For them the idle days are over and the very men who the week previous had strung to their halcyons some impressionable feminine heart from the ladies' camp, supplement their victories at the close of race week by stringing a half dozen pennants to their main mast—pennants that it took more than everyday wiles and holiday smiles to secure the winning of which means muscle and brain, intrepidity and cool keen judgment which proclaims them as honest and honorable athletes and sportsmen the continent through.

There is no prettier contest on turf or tide than a canoe race, and no better man in the world's arena of manly pastimes than he who manages sheet and tiller, or plies the ashen blade; and if indeed American sportmen may be estimated by these representatives, the athletic world may well wish that canoe clubs were more numerous and sailing-men more plentiful.

While the canoeists have been busy with the development of the canoe, the boating men have not been laggards in the pursuit of their favorite sport—rowing.

This subject is one that is much more widely known than canoeing, both because of its larger ranks and the greater attention that is attracted to it by the "crew" work of the various boat clubs and colleges and the great rivalry between them.

It is an accepted fact that greater public interest is aroused in any athletic competition where a team or crew is competing, than if merely an individual is concerned, and in this respect the rowing man has the advantage over the canoeist, for in the case of the latter it is almost entirely individual competition. So, it is the greater number of men in a crew, the greater the public interest. This is perfectly exemplified in the great college contests of eight oared crews, where the public are informed of every move of a crew from the time it goes to the training table until it crosses the line a winner, or—defeated.

CANOE AND BOAT CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

To the average rowing man, however, his club appeals most strongly and to its success and advancement all of his energies are bent. And well is it that it is so.

The subject of boat clubs and rowing is one that can scarcely be treated in any other form than as "racing." Of course there is a great deal in rowing aside from racing, but the prime object of boat clubs is the number of banners its men can win during the season.

The organization of rowing clubs and associations has done much to bring the racing shell to the perfection that it now enjoys. Indeed it would seem as if the model of a racing shell could scarcely be improved upon, and the only advancement that can be looked for is in the way of increased skill in building, to make as strong, light and smooth a boat as possible, and until some other material than wood and paper is successfully adapted, not much can be expected in that direction. We hear repeatedly of some big college crew going back to a boat two or three years old, in preference to a new one built specially for a certain race, but which in practice seems slower than the old one.

Success in rowing races in modern times depends almost entirely on the training that an individual or crew receives, taking it for granted that the boat to be used is first class.

Under the head of training one of the most important items is the "stroke" to be rowed, and what is really known about this, even to the experienced oarsman, is far less than the average newspaper writer or the general public lay claim to knowing themselves.

The length of the stroke is to be considered; how fast or how slow the "recover" is to be and what part of it the "slides" are to be "rushed;" at what part of it the arms are to be shot out and finally when the oars are put in the water again, whether it is to be a sudden sharp heave that is to be given or whether it shall be a long hard pull from beginning to end.

Much time and study is spent upon the solving of this mystery by all racing oarsmen and particularly by their coaches. Every well known professional coach has a method of his own, and the battle between the crews they train is hardly less than a battle between themselves.

When a crew goes into training they are supposed to exile themselves, at least from the pleasures of the world, until the race is over. They must be very careful in their eating that only the most strengthening and least fattening foods shall be consumed, and in the colleges and in some cases, where possible, boat clubs have a "training table" where every particle of food used is ordered and passed upon by the "Coach." Smoking and drinking is rigorously prohibited, and every man is supposed to retire at a certain hour every night. All this in connection with the hard work that a man gets in the boat, and out of it, for systematic exercise aside from that of the actual rowing is absolutely essential to strengthen the muscles and wind to their utmost, gives a man a clear eye, a strong arm and ability to keep well in the front of the procession.

Every year championship races are held under the auspices of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, and hard earned, indeed, are the bits of gold that represent the championship of America.

In addition to the National Association mentioned, nearly every locality where there are any number of rowing clubs at all close together, boasts of a local association. Some of these are known the world over, and will not be amiss to be mentioned here.

CANOE AND BOAT CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Among them are The Middle States Regatta Association, Harlem River Regatta Association, Passaic River Amateur Rowing Association, Arthur Kull Association, Long Island Rowing Association, Kill von Kull Association, Schuylkill Navy, North Western Amateur Rowing Association, Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association, New England Amateur Rowing Association, Potomac Amateur Rowing Association, and the Patapsco Navy.

One of the most important moves in rowing circles for many years has been the unanimous agreement of all these associations on the definition of the different classes of oarsmen.

Heretofore each association has had its own definition of "Senior," "Junior" and "Intermediate" oarsman, and while under one association's rules a man would be a "Junior" in another he would be a "Senior" and perhaps another he would be an "Intermediate." Thus the greatest confusion and often ill feeling was caused, but happily that will all be avoided in the future and the class status will mean something.

GEORGE P. DOUGLASS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

Officers: President, Edmund J. James, Ph. D., University of Pennsylvania; Vice-President, Henry C. Lea, Philadelphia; Prof. F. H. Giddings, Columbia College, New York; Prof. William P. Holcomb, Swarthmore College; Corresponding Secretary, Roland P. Falkner, Ph.D., Germantown, Pa., General Secretary, John Quincy Adams, Ph.D.; Recording Secretary, C. R. Woodruff, LL.B.; Treasurer, Stuart Wood, Ph.D., Philadelphia; Librarian, Prof. John L. Stewart.

The membership of this organization now numbers 3,000. The annual fee is \$5, and fee for life membership \$100. The annual meeting of the Academy is held in January.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY

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COLLEGE GREEK LETTER FRATERNITIES

NOTE.—Realizing the intense rivalry which has existed and to some degree still exists in the Greek Letter Fraternity System, the Editor, himself a College man and a Greek, has deemed it only just to select as the writer of this article in order to absolute fairness and impartiality in its treatment, a gentleman prominent in the literary and college worlds, who has never been identified with any of the Fraternities. EDITOR.

Man is a social animal and the college-student specie of the genus may be said to be particularly so. On the slightest provocation and often without any provocation at all, he is apt to organize himself and his fellows into a society of some kind. The result is that at every college in the land there are two or more college organizations, founded either for literary or social purposes, and claiming almost as large attention from the student as do the regular studies of the curriculum.

More especially is this true of that class of societies composed of lodges located in the several colleges, each lodge being united by a common name with affiliated lodges in one or more other colleges. These societies taken together form what is known as the College Greek Letter Fraternity System and it is to this system that reference is made when one collegian asks of another the question, "Are you a Fraternity man?"

Each Fraternity is designated by two or three Greek Letters such as Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Upsilon, Psi Upsilon, these letters usually being the initials of the motto of the several Fraternities. The local branches of the Fraternities are known as chapters. The badges of the Fraternities are either a shield of gold worn as a pin, on which is inscribed the Fraternity initials; a jewelled monogram of the initials, or some figure symbolic of the name of the Fraternity, as a key, a scroll or a skull. Besides the badges the Fraternities are also designated by distinctive colors. Phi Beta Kappa was the first American Fraternity using a Greek Letter name. It was founded at the College of William and Mary in 1776. Its purposes were social and literary and its proceedings were secret. In 1779 branch chapters were established at Yale and Harvard.

In 1821 Chi Delta Theta was founded by seniors at Yale. In the meantime a number of distinctively literary societies such as Philaethan, Linonian, Adelphi, etc., many of them secret, had been organized at several of the colleges. These societies were exclusively for training in literature and declamation and had few social features. As a rule two rival societies were established in each college. They played at that time a large part in the student life, but as they were too large for the cultivation of the social spirit, they soon lost whatever influence in class politics they ever possessed, the societies at Princeton alone excepted.

In 1825 the Kappa Alpha Society was organized at Union. This was the pioneer society in the present Greek Letter system. It was social and secret in character, and its membership was confined to upper class men. It adopted a key as its badge. It encountered much opposition from the students who had not been invited to its ranks, and in 1827 a rival known as Sigma Phi was organized, followed nine months later by Delta Phi. The names of these Fraternities should be kept clearly in mind as they are the foundation stones of the present elaborate and complicated college fraternity

COLLEGE GREEK LETTER FRATERNITIES—*Continued.*

system. With them as a model or a horrible example, almost all of the other general Fraternities have arisen.

Sigma Phi in 1831 formed a branch at Hamilton College. This society is therefore the first college Fraternity not local in character. A year later Alpha Delta Phi was founded at the same college. In 1833, Psi Upsilon was organized at Union, and a year later Kappa Alpha, the mother of Fraternities, established another chapter at Williams, Sigma Phi following this example the next year. In 1835, Alpha Delta Phi organized her second chapter at Miami. In 1831, the first Southern Fraternity chapter was organized at Emory College, Georgia by what was known as the Mystical Seven. In 1736, Alpha Delta Phi chartered a chapter at Yale, which was followed in 1839 by a Psi Upsilon chapter. Zeta Psi founded in 1846, the first Fraternity chapter in New York City at the University, which college has ever since that date been a leader in the Fraternity world. This was followed in 1847 by the organization at the University and Columbia College of Delta Psi chapters. Kappa Alpha Theta founded in 1870 at De Pauw University was the first Ladies' Greek Letter Society.

The different fraternities are classified moreover on a sectional basis and although the lines of division are not closely defined, they are grouped into Eastern, Western and Southern Fraternities. The representative Eastern Fraternities are Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Upsilon and Psi Upsilon. The Western representative Fraternities are Phi Delta Theta, Phi Gamma Delta and Sigma Chi. The leading Southern Fraternities are Alpha Tau Omega, Kappa Alpha (Southern Order), and Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

The Fraternity system is now an established one in the larger and wealthier colleges and strong rivalry exists in each college between the members of the respective orders to secure the most desirable men in the incoming classes.

Only a Princeton alumnus, musing over his college days, has forgotten the events of the first few weeks of his Freshman experience. The polite suavity of the first upper class men he met, even before the college gates were reached with their gallant "Mr. Brown, is it not?" "We heard you were to enter this Fall," and the numberless evidences of their intimate acquaintance with his aims, his purposes and his friends until he marvels at the rapidity with which his fame has spread. For you never doubted your importance even in your school days.

Then followed the quiet little dinners at the "swell" cafe with Jones and Tyng; and Brown, Black and Green's little "smoker," where you thought you must have met every prominent man in college, from the 'Varsity captain to the Valedictorian. What pleasant evenings they were. What a "big" man you were. At the end of that week, as you retired to your cosy room, 47 "Million's Hall," the new dormitory, which Talker and Tony of '84 had so kindly secured for you, it seemed as if college life was to be one long vacation. Your father's warning against lavish expenditures seemed so exaggerated that you laughed outright to think "what a tough place college must have been in his time."

And so it goes for a few weeks, until one evening your roommate, Tony, somehow seems to hear nothing you say as he gazes musingly at the gold symbol pinned securely on his waistcoat.

Perhaps you've forgotten how you suddenly asked him, rather testily, "What *are* all these badges the fellows wear? I've noticed so many, and such fanciful designs." And then your curiosity increased because he seemed in no hurry to reply. He took an extra long pull at his cigarette, blew the smoke far into the middle of the room, and lazily drawled out: "Some of the more congenial aristocrats band themselves

COLLEGE GREEK LETTER FRATERNITIES—*Continued.*

into groups of twenty or thirty, hire or buy club houses, and conduct their affairs in secret weekly sessions. They have branches in other colleges. They wear a jeweled pin like this to recognize each other in strange places, and the Greek letters on the badges give the name to the fraternities. No man can ask to join a good one without jeopardizing his chances of an election, yet no man of prominence or good breeding ever leaves college a 'neutral,' unless he has some characteristics which make his society offensive to his fellows."

Oh, how it all dawned upon you then! Those fellows you smoked with that first evening of your arrival, yes, they all wore a star and crescent, with its emerald and pearls, and the next night it was a group of six that asked you to join them in a moonlight sail on the river. How dexterously they kept their lozenge-shaped badges, with black enameled centres, constantly before your eyes, and how interested they seemed to be in persuading you to wear in your button-hole that bi-colored gold button which none of them wore, but which you refused because it seemed too valuable to risk there. Yes, there were two Greek letters on *those* black centres, Ψ and Υ ; and so, as you thought how, on each successive day, the exquisitely jeweled monogram of Δ , Υ , and last of all the Δ , Δ , Φ , appeared on the waistcoats of your hosts, it seemed clear, indeed, why the "old man's" fear of extravagant expenditures had seemed groundless.

They were paying the bills, and your membership was what they sought. It suddenly occurs to you that most of them had made, with wonderful unanimity the same remark, "we hope you'll presently be one of us." Then it all ceased. Life became more of a routine. Yet that easy-going roommate of yours seemed to have been almost omnipresent, with his quiet manners and elegant dress, never mentioning the badge he wears with its diamond-studded Zeta on the nugget-gold Psi. Nor did any of these gentlemanly tennis players, who courted his society and who looked away when you asked them about that curious symbol well under their coats, which reminded you of the "Great American Tea Company" at home, and the tiny blue shield on it above the Greek letters Δ , Ψ .

That settled one thing in your mind. You would join whichever of those two should ask you first. For weeks you watched them all; saw their characteristic traits; their close friendships; the happy lives they led together; the startling cordiality of their welcome to some old gray head, or to visitors from far off colleges, and you became a *fraternity man*.

That was the dawning of the happiest feature of your college and your after life.

How you've pitied the Princeton man met at the Thanksgiving games, and when you traveled abroad. You chatted with him on the steamer until you met those jolly fellows from Yale, Columbia and Virginia; all wearing your fraternity pin, and you felt the greater strength of the tie and joined their party. Those two Harvard men yonder were born good fellows, and joined your little group in the smoking-room only to recognize that they, too, belonged to a swell club in Cambridge, that bore the same name; so jollity reigned supreme.

College life to-day is much the same as then. The badges are more costly, the groups more aristocratic; the leading fraternities more conservative; their influence greater, and their homes vastly more elegant. Their alumni are the country's leaders. Their numbers exceed the tenth of a million.

As I write, my eyes fall on my watch-guard which bears the jeweled emblems of

COLLEGE GREEK LETTER FRATERNITIES—Continued.

my beloved "frat." I may be excused as a gray-head if the thrill carries me away. "Is there anything in it after all?" I'm often asked.

No, nothing but a softening of the voice as you see it on another. Only a gentler bartering in trade; a more cordial "yes" and a more reluctant "no." Only a friend found in far climes with a kindred interest and college culture. Only a placing of heart above money. Only the tolerant spirit. Only a *gentleman's wish to be liked*.

Alumni chapters formed for the purpose of maintaining the interest of college graduates in their respective fraternities, have been organized in all the large cities of the Union; and in many of the cities clubs have been organized, qualification for admission to which lies in membership in the respective fraternities. Delta Psi is prominent in this respect. The badge of the fraternity consists of a St. Anthony's cross, and this suggested the name of St. Anthony Club, which the New York City alumni of that fraternity founded some years ago, and for which in 1879 they erected the club house of unique design on Twenty-eighth street.

Delta Phi, Delta Kappa Epsilon, Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Upsilon, Zeta Psi and Psi Upsilon also possess club houses in New York City. Delta Upsilon has moreover flourishing alumni organizations in Boston, Washington, D. C., and Chicago.

Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Upsilon and Beta Theta Pi also maintain summer camps, located on tracts of land owned by the respective fraternities.

The prominent fraternities publish a vast amount of permanent and periodical literature including catalogues, song books, histories and magazines. Among the catalogues, the most recently published *Quinquennial* of Delta Upsilon is perhaps the most elaborate and complete. Monthly and quarterly magazines are also published, among the more prominent of which are the *Beta Theta Pi*, *Phi Delta Theta Scroll*, the *Delta Tau Delta Rainbow*, the *Delta Upsilon Quarterly*, the *Delta Kappa Epsilon Quarterly*.

On the following pages will be found condensed sketches of three of what may properly be called representative fraternities, namely: Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Upsilon and Psi Upsilon.

ALBERT URMY FAULKNER.

ALPHA DELTA PHI

Alpha Delta Phi was founded at Hamilton College in 1832. This was suggested by the organizing a year previous at Hamilton of a chapter of Sigma Phi. Samuel Eels, '32, was the moving spirit in the work and he was assisted by Henry L. Storrs, '33, John C. Underwood, '32, and Oliver A. Morse, '33. It was at first distinctly literary in character.

The government of the Fraternity is vested in an Executive Committee consisting of the President, Secretary and Recorder of the Fraternity, ex-officio, of nine members at large and of one representative from each inactive chapter and two from each active chapter.

The badge originally adopted was an oblong slab having rounded corners and displaying a crescent bearing the letters Alpha Delta Phi on a field of black enamel.

COLLEGE GREEK LETTER FRATERNITIES *Continued.*

For this has been substituted a jewelled crescent between the horns of which is a star and on which are inscribed the letters Alpha Delta Phi. The following are among the more eminent Alumni of the Fraternity: Representatives, W. W. Crapo, Oliver A. Morse, Thomas Ewing, A. H. Bailey; U. S. Senators, George E. Pugh, W. B. Allison, W. C. Squire; U. S. Ministers, Emory Smith, to Russia; the late John Jay, to Austria; James Russell Lowell, to England; Judges, Wallace, Coxe and Lowell, of the United States Circuit Courts; Lawyers, Clarence A. Seward and Jas. C. Carter; the Rev. Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn; Bishops, Phillips Brooks, Coxe and Huntingdon; Donald G. Mitchell, Chas. Francis Adams, Jr., Horace H. Furness, Moses Coit Tyler, Manton Marble, Francis Parkman; College Presidents, Eliot, of Harvard, Chamberlain, of Bowdoin, Gilman, of John Hopkins, Dwight, of Yale, Raymond, of Vassar.

DELTA UPSILON

The origin of Delta Upsilon may be traced to the organization of the Social Fraternity in Williams College, in the autumn of 1834. It consisted of thirty men, ten from each of the three lower classes. It aimed to promote social and literary ends, and opposed the two secret societies, which, through long possession of power, had become over-bearing and tyrannical and had been condemned by the faculty. By 1838 it had eighty-two members.

In 1838, there was organized in Union College a society called the Equitable Union. It was anti-secret and arose, as did the Social Fraternity, at Williams, as a protest against the abuses of the secret societies. By 1847, anti-secret societies had sprung into being at Amherst and Hamilton colleges also, and on the 10th of November, 1847, a convention of these four societies was held and the name Anti-Secret Confederation was adopted. The spirit of this first convention shines through the following utterances of its members. They were convinced that the "evils resulting from secret societies are such as can be suppressed only by action combined with principle;" that "no class of students should be invested with factitious advantages;" that "all should be placed upon an equal footing in running the race of honorable distinction," and that "the only superiority worth acknowledging is the superiority of merit." Other societies joined this confederation.

In May, 1858, the Anti-Secret Confederation adopted the present badge, and in 1864 was formally resolved into the Delta Upsilon Fraternity.

Its active opposition to the secret societies has ceased, chiefly because they have changed; but the Fraternity is still non-secret, and is characterized by adherence to its old principles of purity and manliness, and by its emphasis upon "plain living and high thinking."

During the year 1882 the Executive Council was founded, with power to grant charters to such new chapters as the Fraternity decided to establish, to look after the finances of the Fraternity, and to take general direction of its affairs, subject to the Fraternity assembled in convention. This council is the expression of the growing Fraternity spirit, as distinguished from the individualistic spirit fostered by exclusive devotion to his own chapter. It aims to consolidate the different branches and weld

COLLEGE GREEK LETTER FRATERNITIES—*Continued.*

them into one harmonious whole. With its headquarters in New York City, it offers a meeting-ground for representatives of different colleges, where one's private and individual claims may be merged in a catholic zeal for the Fraternity.

At the beginning no badge was worn, but, in 1837, one was adopted by the Williams Society, consisting of a square golden key, on one side of which were the words: Social Fraternity, and on the other the motto of the society, *Ouden Adelon*—nothing secret. The Equitable Union of Union College chose a badge in 1838. It had the Williams motto, but not the key. Years of discussion followed. The key was adopted and worn by many. But some of the societies had badges of their own. There was no uniformity. The principle of States rights was in the ascendant. In 1858 the present badge was agreed upon. The centrifugal chapters turned into centripetal ones. The principle of States rights gave way to that of centralization, and to-day the Fraternity is unified and harmonious, with a common badge, a common motto, a common constitution, common principles and aims.

As the expression of this solidarity several publications have appeared. Besides catalogues, reports of conventions and song-books, there was the semi-annual magazine known as *Our Record*. It appeared in 1867, and was followed by the *University Review*, a quarterly, begun in 1870. This magazine died after a brief existence. In 1882 appeared the first number of the *Delta Upsilon Quarterly*, which is now the recognized organ of the Fraternity.

In his first lecture "All Heroes and Hero-Worship," Thomas Carlyle says, in defining the relation of great men to universal history: "For, as I take it, universal history, the history of what man has accomplished in this world, is at bottom the history of the great men who have worked here. They were the leaders of men, these great ones: the modelers, patterns, and in a wide sense creators, of whatever the general mass of men contrived to do or attain; all things that we see standing accomplished in the world are properly the outer material result, the practical realization and embodiment of thoughts that dwelt in the great men sent into the world; the soul of the whole world's history, it may justly be considered were the history of these."

We may say that the history of the Delta Upsilon Fraternity is summed up in the lives of a few of its eminent members. Its adherence to right, justice and openness is illustrated in the person of Stephen J. Field, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. As a lover of fairness and free play it points to the writings of the Hon. David A. Wells on political economy. Its courage in meeting opposition, and its willingness to fight for its principles and to cut its own way to distinction, shine out in the career of General James A. Garfield. Its strong practical bent, its emphasis upon scholarship, its energy in the pursuit of high and helpful aims, are typified in the lives of David Starr Jordan and E. Benjamin Andrews, the Presidents of Leland Stanford and Brown Universities; the careers of the Rev. Dr. William Eliot Griffis, the Rev. Dr. Josiah Strong and the Rev. George Washburn, the President of Robert College, Constantinople, are typical examples of scores of lives which have embodied and adorned those high and holy principles of service, of devoted learning, of unselfish struggle for the betterment of mankind which Delta Upsilon has ever proclaimed and fostered.

Among the alumni of the Fraternity a mention of the following names will give a fair idea of the work which the sons of Delta Upsilon have accomplished.

College Presidents: David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University; President Snow, of the University of Kansas; Henry A. Buttz, of Drew Seminary. Professors, Francis

GREEK LETTER COLLEGE FRATERNITIES—*Continued.*

M. Burdick, of Columbia Law School; H. Leroy Fairchild, William Swinton, Rossiter Johnson, David A. Wells. In public life the late James A. Garfield, President of the United States; Stephen J. Field, Associate Judge of the United States Supreme Court; Chief Justice Bartlett Tripp, of the Supreme Court of Dakota, Supreme Court Judge Smith of New York and Rice of Pennsylvania; Ex-United States Revenue Commissioner David A. Wells, Col. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, Congressman Payne, of New York, Ex-Congressman Willis and Smart of New York, Ex-Governors Blair of Michigan, and Stearns of Florida; United States Senator Morrill, of Vermont, Ex-Attorney General Miller, Ex-Secretary of War Proctor, Solicitor General Chapman, Chief Justice Boies of Oregon, Dr. Josiah Strong, author of "Our Country," the Rev. Drs. Armitage of New York, Pierson of Philadelphia, Griffis and Gifford of Boston, and Talcott of Middletown.

Among the New York Alumni are: Professor Francis M. Burdick, of Columbia Law School, Frederick M. Crosset, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Dr. Alexander Hadden, Hon. Daniel S. Lamont, Secretary of War, Rev. Thornton B. Penfield, Rev. Josiah Strong, author of "Our Country," Ellis J. Thomas, A. S. Van Wickle and Wm. Travers Jerome and George A. Macdonald, of the New York Bar.

Following is the Roll of Chapters: 1834, Williams; 1838, Union; 1847, Hamilton; 1847, Amherst; 1850, Wesleyan; 1852, Colby; 1852, Rochester; 1856, Middlebury; 1857, Bowdoin; 1858, Rutgers; 1858, Washington and Jefferson; 1860, Brown; 1865, Western Reserve; 1865, New York; 1868, Colgate; 1868, Miami; 1869, Cornell; 1869, Trinity; 1870, Marietta; 1873, Syracuse; 1876, Michigan; 1880, Northwestern; 1880, Harvard; 1885, Wisconsin; 1885, Lafayette; 1885, Columbia; 1885, Lehigh; 1886, Tufts; 1887, De Pauw; 1888, Pennsylvania; 1890, Minnesota; 1891, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; 1892, Bowdoin.

DELTA U. VITRIX.

Given in response to the toast *DE VITA BRATA* by MIRON J. HAZELTINE, Amherst, '51, at the Banquet tendered to the delegates, by Harvard during the Fraternity Convention at Boston a few years ago.

Come rah! rah! *rah*// and encore,
Delta U. boys are found at the fore:
To all honest triumphs we soar;
At ball, or the feathering oar,
Or manly athletics galore,
Delta U. sends her sons to the fore.

So rah! rah! *rah*// and encore,
Delta U. boys appear at the fore:
In various tongues would we speak,
Or revel in Latin and Greek;
If garrulous Sanskrit we seek,
Delta U. ever comes to the fore.

Then rah! rah! *rah*// and encore,
Delta U.'s flag is seen at the fore:
In rigid devotion to science,
Bidding envious rivals defiance,
We proffer to friends our alliance;
And our colors still fly at the fore.

COLLEGE GREEK LETTER FRATERNITIES—*Continued.*

So rah! rah! *rah!!* and encore,
Delta U. boys abound at the fore:
If for social distinction we care,
Would we bask in the smiles of the fair,
Delta U.'s are the boys to get there,
With the gold and the blue to the fore.

Then rah! rah! *rah!!* and encore,
Delta U. boys are aye at the fore:
Whatever department we try,
In each single aim we descry
The goal of fair victory nigh:
So then rah! rah! *rah!!* and encore:
Delta U. aye is found at the fore.

PSI UPSILON

The Psi Upsilon Fraternity, was founded by Samuel Goodale, 1836, and others at Union College, in 1833. It is confined to the Northern and Eastern States.

The Delta Chapter at the University of the City of New York was founded in 1837, with the others as follows: 1839, Yale; 1840, Brown; 1841, Amherst; 1842, Dartmouth; 1842, Columbia; 1843, Hamilton; 1843, Wesleyan; 1850, Harvard; 1858, Rochester; 1860, Kenyon; 1865, Michigan; 1869, Chicago; 1875, Syracuse; 1876, Cornell; 1880, Trinity; 1887, Lehigh.

The badge is a lozenge, on the shorter diagonal of which is the emblem of the clasped hands with the Ψ above and Υ below. Garnet and gold are the colors.

Among the prominent alumni are the following: The late Chester A. Arthur, President of the U. S.; U. S. Senators, Hawley and Higgins; the late Minister to Germany, Wm. Walter Phelps; the Honorable Alexander H. Rice, ex-Governor of Massachusetts a sketch of whose honored career appears in the preceding pages; Chauncey M. Depew and Charles Dudley Warner.

DELTI CHI LAW FRATERNITY

A Law College secret organization embraced in the Greek Letter System, and comprised of men chosen from their fellows, because of some superiority, whether intellectual, social, scholarly or any or all of these qualities combined. It has branches in all the leading Law Schools of the country.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BY MRS. SCHUYLER HAMILTON, JR.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized at Washington City, on the 11th of October, 1890, and incorporated under the laws of Congress, applicable to the District of Columbia, June 8, 1891; and by such incorporation the Headquarters of said National Society was fixed at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, with an annual Session of the Congress on February 22d.

The first informal meeting to organize the society was held on the 9th of August, 1890, in the parlors of Mrs. Walworth at "The Hotel Langham," and the three first members were Miss Mary Desha, Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth and Miss Eugenia Washington, the great-granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Washington, the eldest full brother of the immortal Washington.

Miss Mary Desha may justly be called the founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is a woman of high principle, unblemished record and unquestioned ability, in whom the daughters of Revolutionary sires may feel just pride. She was sustained and helped at every step by Miss Washington and Mrs. Walworth, but hers was the unfailing vitality, that creates and carries forward. From this little nucleus, in a little more than three years, we have grown into a grand National Society that reaches from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, with Regents and Chapters in every State in the Union, and a membership of seven thousand, increasing at the rate of two hundred a month.

The objects of the Society are:

1.—To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical sites, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries.

2.—To carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people, "To promote as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing and enlightening public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens.

3.—To cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom, to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing for mankind all the blessings of liberty.

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION—*Continued.*

As to admission and eligibility :

Any woman may be eligible who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is lineally descended from an ancestor who, with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence as a recognized patriot, as a soldier or a sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several Colonies or States of the United Colonies or States, provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the Society.

The seal of the Society shall be one and seventh-eighths inches in diameter, charged with the figure of a dame of the Revolutionary time sitting at her spinning wheel, with thirteen stars above her, the whole surrounded by a rim containing the words, "Daughters of the American Revolution, 1776—1890," and the motto, "Home and Country."

The insignia of the Society shall consist of a badge in the form of a spinning wheel and distaff, to be worn on ceremonial occasions, attached to a ribbon in dark blue with a white edge, the colors of Washington's staff. The wheel is seven-eighths of an inch in diameter and of gold, with thirteen spokes and a field of blue enamel on its tire, bearing the name of the Society in letters of gold. Upon its outer rim, upon the ends of the spokes, are thirteen small stars, under the wheel is a golden distaff filled with silver flax.

The objects of this Society being the same as those of the "Sons of the Revolution" and the "Sons of the American Revolution," and having a desire to co-operate with those organizations, the Society of the Daughters has an Advisory Board, to which it draws members from both Societies.

The late Mrs. Benjamin Harrison was our first President General ; and it was under her gentle, wise and firm guidance that we grew into the strong organization which already has a firm hold on the country, and which will be in the future a power that will make itself felt in the land. For by the mothers of to-day are being reared the heroes and statesmen of the future. The beautiful portrait of Mrs. Harrison, given to the White House by the "Daughters," is only a small evidence of the love and respect that every member of the Society felt for her.

After Mrs. Harrison's death we elected Mrs. Adlai E. Stevenson to her place, and she took up the work and carried it on so wisely, gracefully and gently, that her re-election this year was by acclamation, and to-day she stands the leader of the strongest woman's organization in the United States.

The Society is now contemplating the establishment of a home, or Memorial Hall, which will furnish a permanent assembling place for their Congress, and for meetings of the National Board, with offices for the transaction of their business ; a place of security for their records and valuable relics ; a center in which their many and divers interests may be conserved. A resolution has already been passed by the National Board, that all fees, received in payment of life membership, should be set apart as a nucleus of a building fund, so little by little, as our Society has grown, so will this fund grow, and I hope to see the day when the "Daughters of the American Revolution" shall have their own "house beautiful," the name of which they have decided on, to be Continental Hall.

The Society finds much work before it in many ways. Our State Regent of Illinois, Mrs. Kerfoot, tells us in her annual report of the many foreigners that are crowding into her State, and of the earnest and active work done by many of her members of Chapters to teach these wanderers, from many lands, our national laws, our national policy, the rights and duties of citizenship, and the true meaning of the

NATIONAL SOCIETY DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION—*Continued.*

ballot. No grander work could be undertaken to benefit our country, and make us worthy daughters of patriot sires. We, who are so proud to call ourselves Daughters of the American Revolution, and who love to recall the military contest and victory in which our ancestors took part, must not forget that this was but the beginning of a greater revolution, one which shall redeem and harmonize the world, and it is in this order that women are coming to the front. War makers have had their day, the peace makers are now to have their turn.

Woman, the giver and guardian of life, is to have a voice in the councils, and government, and she will succeed if she carries abroad with her the order, temperance and charity she maintains within her home.

We realize, one and all, that this is a great National Society, not bounded by any narrow social laws or creeds, and our platform is so broad that all can unite on it.

Our religion, simply our duty to God, and our duty to our neighbor; our politics, the greatest good to the greatest number of people, and the choice and sustaining of men, best calculated so carry out those ideas.

We hope to be a power throughout all these United States, that can raise up its voice, and make itself felt in the cause of humanity, justice and good government; and so, with the sole idea in our hearts of love, and unity, and progression, we should go on to a beautiful fulfillment of all that is best, and let our names, as worthy Daughters of the American Revolution, go down as a proud heritage to our descendants.

GERTRUDE VAN CORTLANDT HAMILTON.

AMERICAN AUTHORS' GUILD

This guild was organized in 1892 and in 1894 the present title was adopted.

President, James Grant Wilson; Vice-Presidents, Julia Ward Howe, Maurice Thompson and Albert Matthews; Secretary, Craven L. Betts, New York City; Treasurer, Titus Munson Coan; Managers, Thomas W. Higginson, Edward Shannon, William H. Beard, Titus Munson Coan, Louise Chandler Moulton, Kate Tennant Woods, Elizabeth Akers Allen, Dr. Newland Maynard.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MEDICINE

The purposes of this organization are: 1st. To bring those who are Alumni of classical, scientific, and medical schools into closer relations with each other. 2d. To encourage young men to pursue regular courses of study in classical and scientific institutions before entering upon the study of medicine. 3d. To extend the bounds of medical science, to elevate the profession, to relieve human suffering, and to prevent disease.

The membership consists of Fellows and Honorary Members. Fellows must be Alumni of respectable institutions of learning. Honorary members consist of gentlemen in the medical profession, at home and abroad, who have made important contributions to medical science.

The officers are: President, J. McFadden, Gaston, Ga.; Vice-Presidents, Rufus P. Lincoln, N. Y.; W. H. Smith, N. H.; Helen C. Putnam, R. I.; V. C. Vaughan, Mich.; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles McIntire, Easton, Pa.

DAUGHTERS OF THE REVOLUTION, GENERAL SOCIETY

BY MRS. D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM, SECRETARY GENERAL



Officers of the General Society: Founder, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling; Mrs. Edward Paulet Steers, President; Mrs. Louise F. Rowe, Vice-President; Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Secretary General; Miss L. V. Steers, Assistant Secretary; Mrs. Chauncey S. Truax, Treasurer General; Mrs. Mary C. Martin Casey, Registrar General; Mrs. Hans S. Beattie, Assistant Registrar; Mrs. Louis De B. Gallison, Historian General; Mrs. Louise Scofield Davis, Librarian General; Rev. George R. Van De Water, D.D., Chaplain General. General Society Rooms, 64 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Society of the Daughters of the Revolution, was organized in New York City, on September 9, 1891, to supply a hitherto unoccupied place among societies for women. It is a "General Society," national in its character, and the organization is represented in the different States by State Societies and Chapters, under State and Chapter Regents.

While the exclusive strictness of admission to membership will enable only lineal descendants of Revolutionary heroes, with undoubted proof of descent and service, the privilege of joining, which must necessarily limit the eligibility of many to entrance, the very difficulties attached to membership have proven one of its greatest attractions.

The objects of the Society must appeal to all Americans: the desire "to keep alive among its members and their descendants and throughout the community the patriotic spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence; to collect and secure for preservation, the manuscript rolls, records, and other documents relating to the War of the Revolution, and to provide a place for their preservation and a fund for their purchase; to encourage historical research in relation to such Revolution and to publish its results; to promote and assist in the proper celebration of prominent events relating to or connected with the War of the Revolution; to promote social intercourse and the feeling of fellowship among its members," are objects worthy of the Society.

"Any woman above the age of eighteen years shall be eligible to membership in the Daughters of the Revolution, who is a *lineal* descendant from an ancestor who was a military or naval or marine officer, soldier, sailor or marine in actual service under the authority of any of the thirteen Colonies or States, or of the Continental Congress and remaining always loyal to such authority, or a descendant of one who signed the Declaration of Independence, or of one who as a member of the Continental Congress or of the Congress of any of the Colonies or States, or as an official appointed by or under the authority of any such representative bodies actually assisting in the establishment of American Independence by service rendered during the War of the Revolution, becoming thereby liable to conviction of treason against the Government of Great Britain, but remaining always loyal to the authority of the Colonies or States, shall be eligible to membership in this Society."

With such a foundation, the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution are establishing an organization that shall withstand the action of time and decay; strong in its integrity of membership, pure in its source of descent, unsullied from its inception, it stands unapproached and unapproachable among the Revolutionary Societies of to-day.

F. ADELAIDE INGRAHAM.

GOLF CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES

Everybody, or nearly everybody, knows that golf is a most agreeable game, but nobody supposed it was a paying game. So nearly everybody knows that golf is a healthy open air sport, but few people realize that it required an elaborate and commodious club house for its members. The Shinnecock Hills Golf Club, of Southampton, L. I., is in the field to prove that most people don't know what they are talking about; for it is not only a club that is away ahead of the game and has "money to burn," but it is the club that, with the possible exception of the one at Pau, now has the finest club house in the world.

Southampton caught golf about two years ago, and it was a very bad case from the beginning. The place was especially adapted for a severe attack. There was little to do at Southampton. Its handsome summer villas were owned by stout, middle-aged gentlemen who were not compelled to go to town often, who were too old to play lawn tennis and not young enough to fly kites. The climate was especially adapted to long and leisurely walks, and the Shinnecock Hills were near by and afforded a splendid exercise ground.

Moreover, Southampton had always been accused of imitating Newport on a small scale. If it could succeed in starting a golf club before Newport did, it would be a great feather in its otherwise unornamented cap.

A club was immediately formed, then, in the summer of 1893, antedating the Newport club by several weeks. A professional was imported and all Southampton set to work with might and main to learn golf.

Besides constant practice with golf clubs, evening classes were held at the houses of Messrs. Bowers Lee, George Schieffelin and Charles Barney to perfect members in the nomenclature of the game, and were so successful that when the Southampton men met the Newport men in Wall Street they could talk golf much better than the others could.

For the first summer the members of the Shinnecock Club used to keep their clubs at home and "lug" them up to the hills when they wanted to play; but they soon got tired of this and proposed to have a club house on the grounds.

Many golf clubs are satisfied with a small house or hut even in which the clubs can be stowed away, but the Shinnecoeks would have nothing of that kind. They, wanted big rooms and lockers and baths, and bars, and meals, and even sleeping rooms. So McKim, Mead & White, who can build anything from a church steeple to a Grecian Pantheon, were called in, and they erected a delightful house in a modified colonial style, with broad piazzas and many gables, and set it up on one of the highest hills whence a charming view of the ocean, Peconic Bay and the surrounding country is obtained.

This house answered every purpose for a year, but when Newport decided to build a new golf club house, Southampton thought it ought to improve its own. The money was again easily forthcoming, and some \$15,000 is now being expended in extensive enlargements and improvements.

The new club house is a long, low building, extremely grateful to the eye,

GOLF CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

and restful looking to the weary golfer, who is covering the links laid out in every direction.

A broad drive leads up to the graceful porte-cochere. The entrance is directly into the main club room, which is filled with seventy-seven lockers. Adjoining the large room there are five very luxurious baths and dressing rooms. A winding staircase leads up stairs to the cafe or lounging room, which is furnished with all sorts of easy chairs and supplied with all the current literature of the day.

On this floor also are the dining room, two or three private dining rooms and about a dozen very comfortable bedrooms for members' use, the idea being to make the club as comfortable as possible for the New York golfer who may want to spend several days or all summer over his pet game.

The enlargement of the house has also permitted of a regular kitchen and dining service, and it is expected that the restaurant will prove a popular institution among the Southampton cottagers.

Everything about the establishment is as pretty and attractive as possible, kept as neat as a pin, and in all respects it is now a model country club.

The links are now thought to be about as good as any in the country, although some of the putting greens are not quite in the best shape. There is a full round of eighteen holes; the caddies, who are mostly half-bred Shinnecock Indian boys, are as dirty and picturesque as can be found anywhere, and the club is completely happy in all its surroundings except for one fact.

The club is pestered with uninvited visitors. They do not come by rail, nor do they drive over, but in summer seem to spring up from the ground in overwhelming numbers.

The *Mosquita Americana* has taken a warm, even fiendish, delight in golf and golf players. The moment the stout, middle-aged gentlemen appeared on the links in knickerbockers and long stockings the *Mosquita Americana* caught on to the fact and on to the players' calves, and then went and told all their relatives what a free lunch was on tap.

In spite of this the club is now full. Membership is limited to seventy-five, and exactly that number of names is on the club book.

Thomas H. Barber, an ex-army officer, is President of the club, and knocks the gutta percha balls about as if they were so many bullets.

Edward H. Mead, one of the old Meads and Persians who settled Southampton, is Vice-President; Samuel L. Parrish, the most graceful and solid player, is Secretary; and Lawyer Charles L. Atterbury is the Treasurer who is authorized to spend so much money.

Dr. Gaillard Thomas is physician in ordinary to the club, and attends to all the sprains and bruises, while Hampden Robb, Charles T. Barney and George R. Schiefelin fill in the other chinks on the Board of Governors.

Besides those mentioned some of the best players and best known members are Frederic H. Betts, George Blagden, George C. Clark, Dr. Holbrook Curtis, George S. Fraser, Judge Henry E. Howland, Collector John W. Kilbreth, J. Bowers Lee, Edward Mitchell, Alexander L. Morton, John B. Mott, Lewis E. Murdock, Charles A. Peabody, Frank K. Pendleton, Elihu Root, James F. Ruggles, Horace Russell, Albert Stevens, Thomas E. Stillman, Wager Swaine, Salam H. Wales and Robert Waller, Jr.

Although a man has to be only twenty-one to be eligible to membership, the average age of these members is about forty-eight. When the fellows who now hunt,

GOLF CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

play polo, shoot pigeons, and generally disport themselves like wild Indians get tired of that sort of thing they will want to join the Shinnecock Golf Club and join in the leisurely stroll over the downs, with the salt southwest wind blowing in fresh from the ocean and a big chair and a big drink within striking distance.

The most delightful feature of the club is undoubtedly the admittance of ladies to membership. Any female eighteen years of age and over is eligible to election, and the club already boasts of a proud list of petticoats, some of whom have developed great skill with drivers, rublicks and putters.

Among these may be mentioned Miss Barney, Mrs. A. C. Coe, Mrs. William P. Douglas, Mrs. William S. Hoyt, Miss S. R. Lee, Miss H. L. Parrish and Mrs. S. R. Parrish, making, with the men, the full complement of seventy-five members.

All these privileges, including the ladies' society, may be enjoyed by members for the very trifling sum of \$30 a year, and it is worth a great deal more money. Subscribers may be admitted to all the uses of the club by the payment of \$50 for a husband and wife for the season, which is also a premium on matrimony, for a lone bachelor or spinster has to pay as much as if he or she was doubled up.

Altogether Southampton is to be greatly congratulated upon the acquisition of the Shinnecock Golf Club, and the club is to be greatly felicitated upon the enjoyment of such a fine club house and such a charming list of fine and superfine members.

AZTEC CLUB OF 1847

President, General John Porter Hatch, U. S. A., New York City; Vice-President and Treasurer, Colonel De Lancey Floyd-Jones, U. S. A., New York City; Secretary, General Horatio Gates Gibson, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Assistant Secretary, Mark Burkle Hatch, Washington, D. C.

This society was originally composed of officers of the United States armies who served in the war with Mexico. It was formed in the City of Mexico in 1847, its objects being to cherish the memories and keep alive the traditions that cluster about the names of those officers who took part in the Mexican War.

Membership is confined to officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who served in the war or their blood relatives. Each primary member may nominate as his successor his son or a blood relative, who during the life of the primary member is known as associate-member and on the death of the former is entitled, as his representative, to full membership. The headquarters are at Washington, D. C. The address of the Assistant Secretary is Mark B. Hatch, Treasury Department. The organization now numbers 235 members.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION

This organization comprises the leaders of the Bar of the United States. It was formed in 1878. Its officers are: President, James C. Carter, New York City. Secretary, John Hinkley, 215 North Charles Street, Baltimore. Treasurer, Francis Rawle, Philadelphia. Executive Committee, President, Secretary, and Treasurer, ex-officio; Thomas M. Cooley, Ann Arbor, Mich.; George A. Mercer, Savannah; Alfred Hemenway, Boston, and Bradley G. Schley, Milwaukee. Each State is represented by one Vice-President. At present it numbers about 1,200 members.

KENNEL CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES

BY J. D. L.

For a detailed notice of all the kennel clubs in this country, no volume of ordinary size would suffice. It is my intention in this article to give a sketch of an organization which I take to be typical of all other organizations in this country devoted to the study and improvement of the breed of dogs.

This organization is the Westminster Kennel Club which was organized in December, 1877, shortly after the dog show held in Philadelphia in 1876 under the auspices of the Centennial Exhibition. It will be remembered that this Dog Show was one of the most interesting features of the Philadelphia Exhibition. So successful was this show and the subsequent shows held in the fall of '76 and the spring of '77, that a determination was made by a number of gentlemen interested in the breeding of pointers, that a bench show should be held in the City of New York. In accordance with this determination, the following committee was appointed: Messrs. H. W. Webb, L. B. Wright, E. H. Dixon, Dr. Seward Webb, W. M. Tileston and C. Du Bois Wagstaff.

They engaged the late Charles Lincoln to serve as Superintendent of a show which they proposed to hold at Madison Square Garden in the City of New York. Mr. Lincoln, at the age of nineteen years, served as Secretary of the first Darlington Show, and he had since then repeatedly acted as Manager of Dog and Horse Exhibitions. He was a man eminently fitted for the position; a matchless organizer, a tireless worker and absolutely honest man of great tact and common sense. On the 8th of May, 1877, the first exhibition was held. It proved to be a tremendous success. It was kept open four days, the proceeds being given to Mr. Henry Berg to be devoted to his work in founding a hospital for dogs.

The success of this exhibit moved the promoters to establish a permanent organization which would hold an annual exhibition. Articles of incorporation were drawn up with the following gentleman as incorporators: Colonel Le Grand B. Cannon, Dr. William G. Richards, General Alexander S. Webb, Huntingdon Denton, W. Seward Webb, F. O. De Luze, George De Forest Grant, Louis B. Wright, William F. Morgan, J. Hopkins Smith, Lenox Belknap, Oliver Iselin, Frederick Barnard, Edmund C. Stanton, C. Du Bois Wagstaff, H. Walter Webb and M. Tileston.

General Webb was elected President; Mr. Wagstaff, Vice-President; Dr. Seward Webb was elected Secretary and Treasurer. The Board of Directors consisted of the officers just named with Messrs. Barnard, Cannon, Grant, Morgan, Tileston and H. W. Webb.

On the 5th of January, 1878, the articles of incorporation were signed. They recite the objects of the organization, namely: "To study and improve the breed of dogs, to propagate and protect game, and also to purchase, collect, own, sell, exhibit and train dogs. The breed of dogs selected by the club was the pointer. The club established its first kennels at Passaic, N. J., in the neighborhood of Mr. William

KENNEL CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

Tileston's residence. Here was sent in 1876, Mr. George De Forest's purchase, *Sensation*, formerly *Don*, a large white pointer, with a splendid record, who subsequently beat Mr. Godeffrey's celebrated Croxteth at the field trials held by the Eastern Field Trials Club at Robin's Island. The collection at Passaic was afterward increased by the addition of *Whiskey*, *Daisy* and *Flirt*.

The subsequent year another show was given which met with a success equal to the first. The club was now on a successful basis with a steadily increasing number of applicants for membership. The limit of twenty-five was soon reached.

So successful had been the movement that a larger establishment was deemed necessary, and in pursuance of this a committee consisting of Messrs. Cornell, Morgan and Wagstaff secured a lease of grounds at Babylon, L. I., consisting of 64 acres, and traversed by roads dividing it into three sections. With a dry soil and surrounded by beautiful pine tree woods, no better site could have been secured. Extensive repairs were at once begun. The barns were rapidly converted into kennels and an admirable pigeon ground was laid out. This condition of things remained until 1882 when the club having vastly increased in members, the property was purchased and a handsome new building was erected to replace the old house which was moved over to a corner of the field. The building committee consisted of L. K. Wilmerding, and Elliott Smith, while C. Du Bois Wagstaff drew up the designs. The building cost \$10,000. It is a beautiful structure, 40 by 60 feet, and around the ground floor of which is a veranda containing the billiard room, the dining-room, the gun room, and a spacious hall. The dining-room will accommodate comfortably fifty persons. The next floor contains the bed-rooms, ten in number. The upper veranda overlooks the pigeon ground. Directly behind the club house are the kennels provided with dry concrete floors which have utterly abolished anything like kennel lameness. One hundred yards south of the old kennel is the new one containing the most modern appliances and constituting without doubt the most perfect kennel establishment in this country. From a membership in 1878, of twenty-five, the club now numbers a resident membership of 100. Its New York office is at 55 Liberty St. The annual meeting is held on the 11th of January. Every candidate for membership must be proposed and seconded by two members of the club, and the name, vocation and residence must be inserted at least ten days before balloting, in a book designated for that purpose. The entrance fee is \$150. The annual dues are \$35. The officers are J. G. K. Dewer, President; Thomas H. Terry, Secretary; Francis O. De Luze, Treasurer. Among the members are: George De Forest Grant, Pierre Lorillard, Jr., H. S. Jaffray, W. C. Floyd Jones, W. B. Smith.

The importance of this organization and kindred organizations scattered all over the United States, in the matter of improving the breed and training of dogs, cannot be over estimated. There is moreover in this country a number of organizations known as Field Trial organizations which have also had a beneficial effect on the breeding and training of the sporting dog.

J. D. L.

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

This association was organized October 6, 1876, and incorporated Dec. 10, 1879. The object of the Association is to develop and strengthen in every practicable way the public library as an essential part of the American educational system. It therefore strives by individual effort of members and where practicable by local organizations, to stimulate public interest in establishing or improving libraries and thus to bring the best reading within the reach of all. Its motto is "The best reading, the largest number, the least cost."

Early in 1876 a few who believed that the great work just opening before libraries as an educational force demanded organization and active co-operation, proposed a library conference in connection with the Centennial exhibition. The hearty responses from prominent librarians led to general announcements in the press and special invitations, sent through the United States Bureau of Education, to American and leading foreign librarians. October 4, 1876, 100 enthusiastic librarians gathered in Philadelphia and spent three days in comparison of methods and active interchange of views and experience.

The great practical benefits derived and the possibilities of progress and influence suggested by this first meeting convinced the most skeptical, and on October 6, 1876, was permanently organized the American Library Association, "for the purpose of promoting the library interests of the country, and of increasing reciprocity and good will among librarians and all interested in library economy and bibliographical studies."

The first officers were: President, Justin Winsor; Vice-Presidents, A. R. Spofford, W. F. Poole, H. A. Homes; Secretary and Treasurer, Melvil Dewey. They drafted a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted at the second meeting in New York, September 4, 1877.

The revision which the growth of the association and seventeen years' working experience had shown desirable was adopted at the Chicago meeting in July, 1893.

The annual dues are two dollars for members and five dollars for fellows or institutions.

The dates and places of general meetings are as follows: 1876, Philadelphia; 1877, New York; 1877, London International, twenty-two American delegates; 1879, Boston and Cambridge; 1881, Washington and Baltimore; 1882, Cincinnati; 1883, Buffalo; 1885, Lake George; 1886, Milwaukee; 1887, Thousand Islands; 1888, Catskills; 1889, St. Louis; 1890, White Mountains; 1891, San Francisco; 1892, Lakewood (N.J.); 1893, Chicago; 1894, Lake Placid, in the Adirondacks; 1895, Denver, Col.

Three sessions are usually held daily, and between these are crowded the various section and committee meetings.

Condensed papers and practical discussions occupy the whole time, and the A. L. A. is widely known as one of the hardest working among the hundreds of annual conventions.

Experience having proved that perhaps quite as much practical good for the year's work comes from the informal discussions carried on by twos and threes, it is



REUBEN B. POOLE

N. Y. Y. M. C. A. Librarian

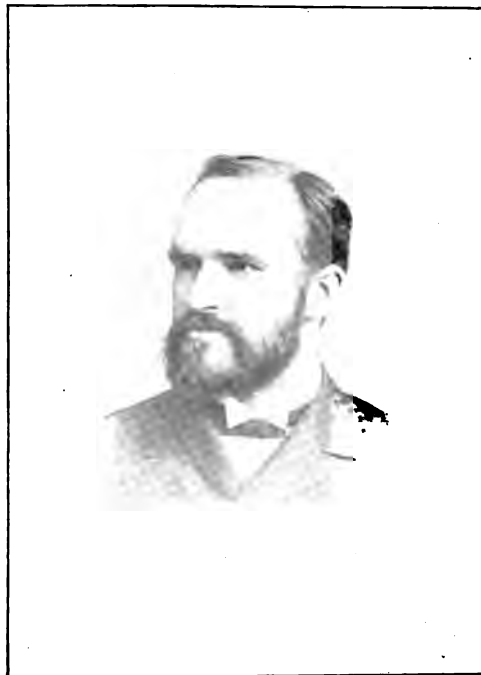
President N. Y. State Library Association



H. M. UTLEY

OF DETROIT

President American Library Association



MELVIL DEWEY

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—*Continued.*

usual to have a post conference, which is at once so enjoyable and profitable, that it tends to hold together the leading members for a few days when they have leisure to talk over fully the subjects in which they have common and peculiar interest.

This post conference, the intervals between sessions, and the one social evening which is a fixed feature of the programme, afford opportunity for informal intercourse which does much to develop the strong *esprit de corps* which characterizes the A. L. A.

Membership is open to any person connected with library administration, whether as trustee, librarian, assistant or in any other capacity. The A. L. A. also cordially welcomes all other friends of library progress, who may become members on vote of the board; for the vast field before the association offers abundant work for all.

Annual fees vary according to grade of membership.

Every member receives free the annual volume of proceedings. In these days of rapid library progress every librarian who wishes to keep abreast of his profession must keep in close touch with this representative national body. In it are enrolled from all parts of the country, not only librarians, but also many others interested in libraries as an educational agency. To its leaders librarians everywhere turn for advice as to buildings, administration and employees; and from its ranks nearly all important library positions in the country are filled.

Among the leading members of the organization are: Reuben B. Poole, of the New York Y. M. C. A.; H. M. Utey, of Detroit, President of the Association; J. N. Larned, of Buffalo; ex-President W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst; Melvil Dewey, of Albany; T. L. Montgomery, of Philadelphia; Geo. Watson Cole, of Newark, N. J.; Justin Winsor, of Harvard; R. R. Bowker, of Brooklyn.

THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The most important library problem now before the country is the relation of the States to libraries. This includes legislation, subsidies, State aid, exemption from taxation, public documents and their distribution, organization of the library interests of each State, library commissions, traveling libraries, and indeed every question concerning the State's relation to library interests.

The officers of the above Association are for 1894-95: President, Reuben B. Poole, of the New York Y. M. C. A.; Secretary, W. R. Eastman, of Albany; Treasurer, J. N. Wing, of New York.

On July 11, 1890, in response to a growing demand, there met in the New York State Library on the call of its director, 43 persons specially interested in promoting the usefulness of New York libraries. The chancellor and other regents of the University of the State of New York, the State superintendent of public instruction, college professors and academy principals joined with librarians in consulting how to free New York from reproach for neglecting library interest and to bring it fully abreast of States foremost in library progress.

Chancellor George William Curtis presided over a three hours' active discussion of important topics.

THE NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—*Continued.*

Much has already been accomplished in organizing. The reports of the University show that 64 libraries have been chartered or admitted to its privileges since the law of 1892 was enacted and 112 traveling libraries have been lent.

Inquiries on library matters from all parts of the State are received and answered daily by the public libraries department. The inspector has visited 113 libraries in 40 countries, and 107 grants ranging from \$15 to \$734 have been made from public library money for buying approved books. 25 annotated catalogues of "traveling libraries" have been published which are valuable guides in choosing books for buying or reading and can be had free from the department. The statistics of 600 New York libraries reporting in 1893 have been published, and a more complete report for 1894 has been prepared.

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

The object of this organization, formed in 1892, is to bring into communication with one another the various women's clubs throughout the world, that they may compare methods of work and become mutually helpful. Constitutions of clubs applying for membership should show that no sectarianism or political test is required, and while the distinctively humanitarian movements may be recognized, their chief purpose is not philanthropic or technical, but social, literary artistic or scientific culture. It includes over 350 women's clubs, embracing a membership of 50,000 women.

The officers are: President, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Illinois; Vice-President, Mrs. M. E. Mumford, Pennsylvania; Recording Secretary, Mrs. C. E. Barnes, Kentucky; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. P. M. Moore, Missouri; Treasurer, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, California; Auditor, Mrs. F. P. Palmer, Rhode Island.

Advisory Board: Mrs. Charlotte Emerson Brown, New Jersey; Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Massachusetts; Mrs. Jennie C. Croly, New York; Mrs. Virginia J. Berryhill, Iowa; Mrs. Etta H. Osgood, Maine; Mrs. L. E. Blount, District of Columbia; Miss May E. Steele, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth L. Saxon, Louisiana; and Mrs. McKinney, Tennessee.

Meetings of the Federation are held biennially, the last meeting having been held at Philadelphia in May, 1894, attended by 325 delegates from thirty-seven States. Three foreign clubs are members of the Federation—the Pioneer Club of London, Woman's Club of Bombay, and Educational Club of Ceylon.

Included in this Federation are 350 separate organizations.

AMERICAN NATURALISTS' SOCIETY

Officers: President, C. S. Minot, of the Harvard Medical School; Vice-Presidents, William H. Dall, of the National Museum, Washington, D. C., and William Libbey, of Princeton; Secretary, W. A. Getchell, of Yale University; Treasurer, Edward G. Gardner, of Boston; Committee-at-Large, H. F. Osborne, of Columbia, and C. W. Stiles, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington.

MILITARY ORDER OF THE LOYAL LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES

Organized by officers and ex-officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States who took part in the Civil War of 1861-65. Membership descends to the eldest direct male lineal descendant, according to the rules of primogeniture. There are twenty commanderies, each representing a State, and one commandery representing the District of Columbia. Each has its corps of officers. The total membership is 11,965.

COMMANDERIES.

State.	Headquarters.	Recorders.	Address.
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. P. Nicholson,	139 South 7th Street, Phila.
New York, .	New York City,	Brevet Major Thomas B. Odell, .	140 Nassau Street, New York.
Maine, .	Portland, .	Brevet Major Henry S. Burrage, .	Oxford Building, Portland.
Massachusetts,	Boston, .	Colonel Arnold A. Rand, .	29 Milk Street, Boston
California,	San Francisco,	Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. R. Smedberg,	314 California St., S. Francisco
Wisconsin, .	Milwaukee, .	Captain A. Ross Houston, .	373 Milwaukee St., Milwaukee
Illin'ia,	Chicago, .	Lieut.-Colonel Charles W. Davis, .	20 Tribune Building, Chicago.
District of Col.	Washington,	Brevet Major Wm. P. Huxford, .	Atlantic Building, Washington
Ohio, .	Cincinnati,	Captain Robert Hunter,	64 West 4th Street, Cincinnati.
Michigan, .	Detroit, .	Brevet Colonel James T. Sterling, .	Detroit.
Minnesota,	St. Paul, .	Brevet Major George Q. White, .	86 Western Avenue, St. Paul.
Oregon, .	Portland, .	Major William M. Coke, .	Labbe Building, Portland.
Missouri, .	St. Louis,	Captain William R. Hodges, .	Laclede Building, St. Louis.
Nebraska, .	Omaha, .	Major Horace Ludington, .	Bee Building, Omaha.
Kansas, .	Leavenworth,	Captain Eben Swift, .	Fort Leavenworth.
Iowa, .	Des Moines,	First Lieut. and Adj. J. W. Muffly, .	Des Moines.
Colorado, .	Denver, .	Brevet Captain James R. Saville, .	City Hall, Denver.
Indiana, .	Indianapolis,	First Lieut. and Adj. B. B. Peck, .	Indianapolis.
Washington,	Tacoma, .	Captain Henry L. Achilles, .	Tacoma.
Vermont, .	Burlington,	First Lieut. Wm. L. Greenleaf, .	Burlington.

OFFICERS.—Commander-in-Chief, Brig.-General Lucius Fairchild ; Senior-Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Colonel Nelson Cole ; Junior-Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Commodore Henry Erben ; Recorder-in-Chief, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel John P. Nicholson ; Registrar-in-Chief, Brevet Brig.-General Albert Ordway ; Treasurer-in-Chief, Colonel Cornelius Cadle ; Chancellor-in-Chief, Captain Peter D. Keyser ; Chaplain-in-Chief, Chaplain H. Clay Trumbull, D. D. ; Council-in-Chief, Brevet Brig.-General Orlando M. Poe, Brevet Colonel H. C. King, Brevet Brig.-General J. Marshall Brown, Colonel Arnold A. Rand and Brevet Major William P. Huxford.

This society embraces twenty distinct organizations.

RIDING AND DRIVING CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES

BY SAMUEL WALTER TAYLOR, JR.

(Editor of The Rider and Driver.)

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. I think this is the correct quotation. Off hand, I cannot recall its origin. Thrown upon its own resources, like the child born of poor, or very practical parents, our's has been a work-a-day nation. Moments of recreation have been few and far between. And yet we are not dull.

This anomaly does not prove the falsity of the adage with which these lines are introduced. On the contrary, it indicates a latent love of enjoyment which has displayed itself in our bright and cheerful and oft times convivial manner of doing business.

Despite the popular belief that we will never grow rich enough to cease struggling for money it cannot be denied that there is now a very large leisure class in the United States. Evidence of this fact is found in the creation and maintenance of riding and driving clubs in almost every large and flourishing center of population. By character athletic as well as social in various degrees, these organizations likewise disprove the report, which may have been true at one time, that we are a race of dyspeptics who thrive chiefly on pie and ice water.

The riding and driving clubs may be divided into three classes. Many of the associations organized for purposes of racing the thoroughbred runner, such as the Coney Island Jockey Club, for example, may be included in the category of clubs devoted to riding. They are entitled to this classification simply on the literal ground that their jockeys ride. The driving associations, which constitute what are known as the Grand and other circuits, and which are devoted to racing the light-harness trotter, are the second class which may also come within the meaning of the term. Many of these combine social qualities which are indulged by driving road horses to and from the club houses, not only on race days but between meetings when the racers are in training and when matches are made between members' horses. The combined riding and driving clubs come under the third classification and they are based entirely upon the penchant of their members, both male and female, fathers and mothers, sons and daughters, for riding and driving not only as a spectacular sport but as a means of pleasurable pastime and a health-giving regimen of exercise.

The last named represent more exclusively the fashionable element. They comprise not only those who drive the typical American light-harness horse to light road-wagon but also those who have adopted four-in-hand, tandem and the varied kinds of heavy-harness equipage to which is used the horse with substance to pull weight and plenty of style and action, his appropriate vehicles being the massive mail phaeton, dog cart, stanhope phaeton, T cart, runabout and body-break.

RIDING AND DRIVING CLUBS—*Continued.*

Sportsmanship enters more largely on the equestrian side of the combined riding and driving club—polo, hunt-meetings, steeple-chases, pony-races and gymkhana games being the principle pastimes. Horse shows have recently become an annual feature of many of the clubs devoted to riding and driving, at which the members display their judgment and taste in the selection of horses, vehicles and equipment and their skill in riding and driving.

Coaching between town and the suburban clubs, which was originally started in and for a long time confined to New York, has spread with wonderful rapidity throughout the land. Whereas there was originally only one coach running out of New York there have been in later times a much augmented number. The patronage they have received has been so encouraging and occasionally so profitable that the near future promises to see them even more largely increased.

Washington, Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Buffalo and other cities have been fostering the sport. In no instance has it entirely died out. The most important coaching enterprise was that conducted by several members of the Four-in-hand Club of Philadelphia, in the spring of 1894, when, for several weeks, they maintained daily communication between New York and Philadelphia, by public four-in-hand coach, in far better style than was done in the days of necessity for that kind of transportation before the era of locomotives and railroad trains. Despite the arduous labors attendant upon the duties of such an undertaking this double line of coaches, making a trip of 100 miles, both ways, each day, was entirely in the hands of amateur drivers. The only professional phase of it was the servants.

The Coaching Club, of New York, is the first and foremost. Its headquarters are at the Knickerbocker Club, the officers for 1895 being Col. Wm. Jay, President; Mr. Frederick Bronson, Vice-President; and Mr. Reginald W. Rives, Secretary and Treasurer. The club was organized in 1875 and, as its name implies, it is designed to encourage four-in-hand driving in America. Its membership is limited to fifty. Although generally regarded as a most exclusive social body its only ostensible requirement for membership is the ability to drive four horses with grace and skill.

Next in importance comes the Four-in-hand Club, of Philadelphia, of which Mr. A. J. Cassatt is President and which is founded on lines somewhat similar to the Coaching Club. In recent years, it must be said, more activity has been shown by the Philadelphians than by their New York prototype.

The annual parades of these two coaching clubs are events of no little popular interest and they could be made more popular were it not for the modesty of their members which constrains them to make no formal public announcement, a characteristic seemingly paradoxical to a parade.

The number of coaching clubs in the United States is very limited. Of those not mentioned the Stamford Coaching Club, Ex-Commodore James D. Smith, of the New York Yacht Club, President, has a large membership. It is made up of the summer residents of Stamford, Belle Haven and other summer resorts about Connecticut.

The suggestion has been frequently submitted and individually approved, yet never concertively adopted, that a meeting of all the Coaching Club representatives and coaching enthusiasts from every part of the country, should be called for the purpose of organizing a comprehensive association to encourage the sport and arrange a grand annual meet in Central Park. By some, this is thought impracticable. The Coaching Club, as was recently announced by Col. Delancy Kane, one of its pioneer members, was originally designed in line with this suggestion, its title of The Coach-

RIDING AND DRIVING CLUBS—Continued.

ing Club, and not the Coaching Club of New York, having been chosen because it was intended to recruit its membership from all parts of the country. The history of the club, however, does not disclose the fulfillment of that promise as it has been almost exclusively confined to gentlemen who move within a prescribed social radii which center in New York and Newport. Coaching is not uncommon in Boston, Chicago and San Francisco, but there are no exclusively coaching clubs in either of those cities. In midsummer a coaching parade is held in Newport with members of The Coaching Club as participants.

It would be a tedious task to enumerate all the combined riding and driving clubs in the United States but as coaching stands pre-eminently as the acme of driving ability and tandem as the fine art they may be mentioned briefly in connection with these accomplishments. If they have not at some time had some coaching enterprise identified with their history they contain coaching and tandem enthusiasts among their members and will eventually, no doubt, make some coaching or tandem display. The most extensive of these, in its domain and membership, is probably the Tuxedo Club, of Tuxedo, N. Y., which was established mainly for the protection and capture of all kinds of game and fish, and for social intercourse. The owner of the property, Mr. Pierre Lorillard, is President of the club. The Country Club, of Westchester, the Country Club, of Philadelphia and the Country Club, of Brookline, Mass., in the suburbs of Boston, are the three remaining largest and most representative clubs of the character which if not primarily committed to riding and driving pastimes, devote much attention to those adjuncts. The Westchester Club maintains a pack of hounds, which hunt during the proper season and the Brookline and Philadelphia Clubs hold annual horse shows. The Chevy Chase Club, of Washington, D. C., has sprung into much prominence of late years and has run a public coach, maintained a pack of fox hounds, conducted amateur horse races and given no little attention to polo.

The latest and most elaborate of the riding and driving clubs, is the Suburban Riding and Driving Club, which occupies the marble castle at 217th Street and Kingsbridge Road. I can give no better description of it than that which I published in *The Rider and Driver* of June 16, 1894, and as its membership now aggregates more than three hundred of the most notable riding and driving men of New York whose families make the club house their destination when on the road, I trust I may be permitted to append the following excerpt:

For many years riders and drivers enjoyed the privilege of going out to old Jerome Park to lunch on Sunday, but after several threatened disintegrations it finally closed its doors in the face of those who had been its main supporters, and although again opened, the majority of desirable members departed and were admitted to the Suburban, which they have since made their rendezvous.

Some place of resort similar to Jerome Park was absolutely necessary for the full enjoyment of an afternoon's drive or ride, a day's outing on horseback or in the carriage. Jerome Park was not only threatened by internal disruption, but there was ever hanging over it the sword of uncertainty. The city was constantly threatening to take the place for the purpose of a reservoir, which it has finally done. This led, more than anything else, to the crystallization of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club.

After many preliminary meetings, and after months of searching for a suitable house, the disappointing details of which we do not care to give, a call was sent out, which resulted in the permanent organization of the club and the leasing of the mag

RIDING AND DRIVING CLUBS—*Continued.*

nificent premises formerly known as the Seaman Castle, which is located on Kingsbridge Road at the intersection of 217th Street.

A meeting was held on the evening of Monday, April 30th, and the following officers permanently elected:

President, Lawrence Kip; Vice-President, A. Newbold Morris; Treasurer, J. H. Coster; Secretary, S. W. Taylor, Jr. F. A. Hammond, J. G. K. Lawrence, J. B. Houston, J. H. Coster, A. N. Bradlestone and James H. Beekman were chosen as members of the House Committee, to whom all propositions for membership are referred.

It was announced at this meeting that a house had been obtained, but owing to the interference of some opposing outside individuals, the owner was induced not to sign the lease; consequently the plans of the club were set back somewhat. But this incident proved a blessing in disguise, as any one will admit who has visited the new clubhouse, which was obtained very shortly after the McCormick place, as it was called, had been refused.

A glance at the engraving shows the clubhouse to be a fine old white marble mansion, situate in a princely domain of twenty-six acres, all under cultivation, with a beautiful lawn sweeping down from the main entrance to the edge of Spuyten Duyvil Creek, which winds its way through a meadowland and between two high hills out into the Hudson, its course opening a view from any part of the clubhouse or grounds across the Hudson to the Palisades.

Entering through the spacious porch the visitor finds himself in a wide manorial hall which divides the house from front to rear. To the right is a grand salon parlor, fifty feet deep and twenty feet wide, hung with costly old paintings heavily framed in gilt, and which is made to seem four times its actual size by the illusion of mirrors that reach from the ceiling to the floor and which stand in deep niches on one side and at one end of the room. The decorations of the room are in white and gold, perfectly preserved and as fresh as though they were done up yesterday, and the carpet, while being of ancient pattern, is of the most expensive quality and in the best of condition. While some of the sumptuous furniture left by the former occupants of the house has been allowed to remain in this room, it was necessary to remove much of it to permit the introduction of more appropriate tables and dining chairs, as this room is to be used as the general dining-room for ladies and gentlemen. Several pieces of handsome marble statuary stand in front of the largest of the paintings and before the mirrors.

Opening out of this grand salon, and also on the right hand or southerly side of the house, is a smaller room which was formerly used as a library, for which purpose mahogany bookcases are built in the corners with mirrored doors. In keeping with the character of the room the lintels over the windows and doors uphold the marble busts of Galien, Homer, Plato, Shakespeare, Lord Byron, Sir Walter Scott and other classic authors. This room will be used also as a dining-room. To the east of this room, and entered through a French window or up from the cellar or in from the garden, is a large conservatory, containing in winter some of the choicest plants known even to tropic climes. These, of course, have been set out to remain until the autumn chill compels their return.

To the left of the main entrance is the ladies' reception room, which is handsomely furnished with easy lounges, sumptuous big chairs and dainty jardinières filled with redolent flowers, which the ever-thoughtful steward keeps constantly fresh cut from the garden.

RIDING AND DRIVING CLUBS—*Continued.*

Down the hall a winding staircase of fine old mahogany balustrades, with bronze figures on the newel posts upholding the gas jets, leads to the upper floors. In the centre of the hallway another short hall intercepts, leading in from the porte-cochere of marble on the north. And entered from the two halls is a large room, formerly used as a family dining-room, which has been set apart as a cafe and will be the exclusive resort of the male members of the club.

Small tables are distributed throughout this room. The walls are gradually filling up with rare and tasteful sporting prints contributed by members, some of which are fine old coaching scenes presented to Colonel Kip by James Gordon Bennett many years ago, and a reproduction of the celebrated painting by Alexander Pope, of Boston, the original of which hangs in the Plaza Hotel, and which represents Mr. David S. Hammond's famous trotters, Tot, Fredrica, Nellie S., Corona and Roberta. The floor of this room is a beautiful parquet pattern in hard wood.

On the upper floor two rooms, large and vaulted and divided by mahogany sliding doors, so that they can be turned into one or separated, have been set aside as private dining-rooms. From these grand views on all sides can be obtained into a forestry, out upon the Hudson and the Palisades and up and down the beautiful valley of the Harlem, with Fordham Heights on the north and the beautiful arch of Washington Bridge stretching like a rainbow across the vista in the south.

Over the main porch is a quaint room originally used as a chapel, and in the northeast corner is a large and handsome room to be used exclusively by the ladies as a retiring and dressing room.

Every appointment in the house is complete for club purposes, a splendid new range having been put in, the wine cellar and storerooms stocked with the choicest viands that the markets provide, and every utensil, fine linen, silverware and crockery being amply provided. Felix, who lives in the house with his family, assisted by an able corps of cooks and waiters, is ever on the alert to serve one or a hundred guests in the best Delmonico style.

With such a palatial edifice, with all the luxuries and the finest restaurant in the world, with all the comforts of a fireside, with all the companionship and social jollity of a selected membership of ladies and gentlemen, with all the breezes that blow from any direction to cool the heated brow on a summer's day, with all the perfumes of the wild flowers that grow in the meadow and climb on the rocks and creep up the hillside to greet the nostrils and by their beauty to enchant the eye, with the sloping lawns, winding driveways of an eighth of a mile leading up to the doorway and marble staircases ascending the terraces, and with gravel pathways that beckon one into the gardens—who, if he were a member and permitted to enjoy the privileges of membership, would hesitate to take the drive of an hour from Fifty-ninth Street to the portals of the Suburban Riding and Driving Club?

The Tandem Club stands next to the Coaching Club, in the matter of spectacular importance and as an organization devoted to what may be termed the more elegant and finished classes of sport. There is a difference of opinion as to whether four-in-hand or tandem driving is the more difficult art. The two styles may be differentiated as heavy and light, the coach devolving great responsibility upon the whip on behalf of a number of passengers and the tandem entailing incessant watchfulness for the stumbling of a wheeler or the retrogressive idiosyncrasies of a nervous leader. Tandem driving is affected by the young scions of wealthy families; whereas the youth of the land were wont, in days gone by, to fit themselves out with the speedy trotter

RIDING AND DRIVING CLUBS—*Continued.*

and light road wagon they now go in for the more elaborate and showy turnout of tandem.

Mr. Burton Mansfield, is regarded as "the father of tandem in America." He is accredited with having inspired the organization of the Tandem Club by Messrs. Fred Sherman and McCanless about nine years ago. The club has been reorganized several times but has seemingly prospered and advanced under each reorganization. Annually, the club indulges in a drive and also a parade. Although the club has never adopted a uniform—which, by the way, reminds me that I failed to say that the Coaching Club has a uniform—but, after the style of the Coaching Club, it has adopted a monogram formed by two whips caught in double thong with a tandem horn and a horse shoe inscribing the letters T. C.

There are various origins ascribed to the style of tandem driving. The most practical of all the original causes for it is that of going to the meet of fox hounds, the gentleman placing his hunter in the lead as an easy and interesting method of arriving at the meeting place. The leader of course, is never expected to do any work, unless the cart gets into a rough place, or when going up hill. The tandem cart has also had various uses, as the slats in its sides bear testimony, namely, taking dogs and cocks to dog and cock fights which were much in vogue among gentlemen of sporting proclivities in earlier days.

The membership of the Tandem Club is limited to 50 and the President is Mr. Charles Pfizer, who is also master of the Essex County Hounds.

The riding clubs are more numerous than those which may be recounted as devoted to riding and driving combined, or which are of a general character giving heed to equine pastimes. The largest and most cohesive is the Polo Association, in which are represented each by a delegate the following clubs whose delegates for 1894, are also given: Country Club of Westchester, Westchester, N. Y., E. C. Potter; Meadow Brook Club, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., Oliver W. Bird; Morris County Country Club, Morristown, N. J., Benjamin Nicoll; Philadelphia Polo Club, Philadelphia, Chas. E. Mather; Rockaway Club, Cedarhurst, Long Island, N. Y., John E. Cowdin; Westchester Polo Club, Newport, R. I., Thomas Hitchcock, Jr.; Oyster Bay Polo Club, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., F. T. Underhill; Myopia Polo Club, Hamilton, Mass., R. L. Agassiz; Harvard Polo Club, Cambridge, Mass., C. C. Baldwin, Jr.; Hingham Polo Club, Hingham, Mass., G. D. Braman; Tuxedo Polo Club, Tuxedo Park, N. J., Richard Mortimer; Country Club of Brookline, Brookline, Mass., F. Blackwood Fay; Country Club of St. Louis, St. Louis, Mo., John F. Shepley; Monmouth County Polo Club, Hollywood, N. J., P. F. Collier; Dedham Polo Club, Dedham, Mass., Samuel D. Warren; Essex County Polo Club, Orange, N. J., T. H. P. Farr.

Polo was introduced into America by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, in 1876 and has since been kept up to a very high standard of excellence, chiefly through the executive efforts of Mr. H. L. Herbert, chairman, who, after Mr. Bennet, was the first to organize a club in America. It is not within the province of this cursory article to give the history of polo but it may be said, in passing, that it is of very ancient origin in the East, and was introduced into England only a short time before it made its appearance in America. The most ardent exponents of the game are officers of the British Army. While Mr. Bennet imported mallets and balls for the game, Mr. Herbert's first team was obliged to adapt the heads of croquet mallets, with hay rake handles, and use croquet balls.

RIDING AND DRIVING CLUBS—*Continued.*

The game of polo as played in America differs from that pursued by the Englishmen, in the excision of rules which permit of what is known as "off side play" and "hooking mallets," the former play being to count a man "off side" when in front of the player of his own side who hits the ball in which position he must remain until the ball be hit, or hit at, by the opposite side, or until the player on his own side, who made the hit, has got beyond him.

In 1886, the Hurlingham Polo team from England arrived in America and began on August 25th an international match with an American team at Newport. The English team consisted of John Watson, Captain; R. Lawley, T. Hone and Malcolm Little. The Americans were Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., W. K. Thorne, Jr., Raymond Belmont and Foxhall Keene. The referee was S. Howland Robbins. The timekeeper was S. S. Sands, Jr. The umpire of the Americans was E. L. Winthrop, and the umpire for the English was Mr. Lambton. The Englishmen were better mounted than the Americans and although the teams were about equally matched, individually the English did better team work and won the match. Polo has thrived wonderfully in America among young men of means but, singularly enough, it has not been taken up by our army officers who would seem to be the men naturally adapted to acquire the skill necessary for the kind of riding needed in polo.

While I have given the place of precedence to the polo association, in the order of mentioning the riding clubs, the hunt clubs are second only in that there is no amalgamated association of hunt clubs, although an association known as The Steeple-chase, Hunt and Pony Racing Association has been in existence for some years and has latterly been re-organized under the name of The National Hunt Association; but it does not represent, officially, the various hunt clubs although made up largely of their members. This association formerly combined steeple-chasing. Within the present year, 1894-95, this was given up and a steeple-chase association organized with Mr. August Belmont, chairman, its aim being to conduct steeple-chases upon a strictly professional basis, whereas the Hunt Association will be limited to amateurs. Hunting has been in vogue in America from the earliest days, George Washington having kept a fine pack of hounds, among other well known gentlemen of his day. The principal hunt clubs are the Meadow Brooks of which F. Gray Griswold is M. F. H. and The Rockaways, John E. Cowdin, M. F. H., both clubs having their headquarters on Long Island; the Westchester Hunt Club at the Westchester Country Club, N. Y., R. E. Tod, M. F. H.; the Genesee Valley Hunt, Austin Wadsworth, M. F. H., Geneseo, N. Y.; the Myopia Hunt near Boston, Mass., R. M. Appleton, M. F. H.; the Chevy Chase Hunt, Washington, D. C., H. M. Earle, M. F. H.; the Essex County Hunt, New Jersey, Chas. Pfizer, M. F. H.; the Richmond County Hunt, Staten Island, N. Y., Erickson N. Nichols, M. F. H.; the Radnor Hunt, Pennsylvania, Chas. E. Mather, M. F. H.; the Deep Run Hunt, Virginia, S. H. Handcock, M. F. H.; the Elk Ridge Hunt, Saml. E. George, M. F. H., near Baltimore; the Green Spring Valley Hunt, Redmond C. Stewart, M. F. H., near Baltimore, Md.; and the Old Dominion Hunt, Virginia, Ed. F. Nottingham, M. F. H. The foregoing are the principal hunts, given not in the order of their importance, but simply as they occurred to me, and there are other packs of hounds such as those maintained by Mr. S. S. Howland at Mt. Morris, N. Y., known as the Bellwood Hounds; the Lima Hunt, the Rose Tree Hunt and the Devon Hunt of Pennsylvania, together with the Monmouth County Hunt maintained by Mr. P. F. Collier, M. F. H., and packs which hunt the aniseed at the summer resorts. Most of the hounds are used in drag hunting; but there is plenty of good

RIDING AND DRIVING CLUBS—*Continued.*

fox hunting at Annapolis, Md., where Mr. Howland takes his pack every year; in the Genesee Valley, in Virginia and throughout the country hunted by the Randor, Lima, Rose Tree and Devon packs.

The men who ride to hounds in this country are equally as skillful and fearless in the saddle as are the celebrated huntsmen of the shires of England, and our horses are every year growing better. There is a vast difference in the character of hunting in America and in England. Whereas the largest part of the English country is such that the horses take most of their jumps in their stride, our fences require more high jumping. And it is this peculiarity which probably reduces the number of the women who ride across country, as they cannot stand the wrenching of a horse who must collect himself for a high jump. Like polo, hunting has been growing in popularity steadily.

The riding clubs, which are devoted to ring riding and riding in the parks, are too numerous to mention with any idea of completeness. In social prominence The Riding Club, which has luxurious and spacious quarters at 58th Street and 5th Avenue, this city, and of which Mr. H. H. Hollister is President and Saml. Borrowe is Secretary, and which has a membership of about five hundred, is the largest. Little is heard of this club, in relation to its equestrian events, owing to its policy of privacy. The wives, minor sons, unmarried daughters and sisters, only, of members are granted the privileges of the club; but on application of any member an invitation may be issued to a lady for a period not exceeding two weeks.

Next in importance is The New York Riding Club which, as a riding organization, challenges the supremacy of The Riding Club. Its club rooms are at Durland's Riding Academy, at the western entrance to Central Park. Its membership is limited to fifty, and a provision of its by-laws provides for class riding once a week, under the instruction of a professional riding master. Every year, this club gives a brilliant "finish ride," which marks the end of the indoor season, and, in former years, it was a practice for the club as a body to take a ride of many miles through the country. Mr. Walter J. Peck is President of the New York Riding Club, for 1894-95, the rule being to elect a new President each year.

The Park Riding Club, which rides at the Central Park Riding Academy, 7th Avenue and 59th Street, and of which Mr. Elias Rothschild is President, vies with the New York Riding Club in equestrian assiduity and skill. It also holds an annual indoor exhibition and indulges in a long distance ride outdoors, and adheres to the rule of weekly evolutions in the ring under the tutelage of a professional instructor.

Every night, at the riding schools mentioned, and at Dickel's Riding School in 56th Street, between 6th and 7th Avenues and at the Fifth Avenue Riding School, corner 90th Street, and at the Belmont riding school, in Harlem, there are class rides of one description and another. One night in the week is given to the patrons at large for what is known as a "music ride" and the remaining nights are devoted to private classes which may be brought under the head of riding clubs in that they maintain a strict organization with social position of some degree and reasonable fitness in equitation as the conditions of membership. Notable among these may be mentioned the Knickerbocker Club, which rides at Dickel's, of which Mr. Braddin Hamilton is President and the Monday Evening Riding Class, at Durland's, of which Mr. J. I. D. Bristol is President.

Outside of New York the most important riding club is the Riding and Driving Club of Brooklyn. This is the first, probably, to combine driving, of the park and

RIDING AND DRIVING CLUBS—*Continued.*

road horse character, with riding in the ring and parks. It has been phenomenally successful, financially, and in the way of sportsmanship, and represents the cream of the social life of the City of Churches. Its building is at the entrance to Prospect Park, and, like The Riding Club of New York, and the big riding schools, contains an enormous tan-bark arena in which are conducted fixed rides, with and without music, and in which is held every spring, a horse show that compares most favorably, on a smaller scale, with the great event held at the Madison Square Garden.

There are any number of riding clubs in New Jersey, several riding at Hexamer's Hoboken Riding Academy and at other places in that State. Philadelphia has several riding schools, which comprise within their membership, private riding clubs and classes; so have Boston, Providence, R. I., Chicago, Pittsburgh, Cleveland and some of the other larger cities. The Detroit Riding Club is one of the largest in the country, and Mr. D. J. Campau, President, accords to its former secretary, Mr. D. O. Haynes, the largest share of credit for its success. Two years ago the Detroit Riding Club held a very successful horse show and last year, 1894, the Toronto Hounds visited the club and gave a hunt which was one of the most interesting occasions in that city, nearly the whole populace turning out to see it. Louisville, Ky., has a very successful riding club under the presidency of Mr. Geo. W. Norton. The Riding Club of Cincinnati, with its club house at Helen Street, Mt. Auburn, its President being Mr. Van Beuren Scarborough, and which has a roll of several hundred active and contributing members, has established the reputation of giving one of the best "amateur circus" performances ever witnessed, notwithstanding the high standard set by the Riding Club of Boston, and the private enterprise conducted by Mr. Waterbury and some of the members of the Westchester Club, in past years. Columbus, Ohio, has been in the field with a big riding and driving organization, of which Mr. Frank Tallmadge is the leading figure. Many visitors from all parts of the country have seen, with pleasure, the Country Club of Colorado Springs, which was started in 1891, whose list of resident members numbers 65 and whose transient members run the total up to a handsome figure. It has a fine club house with a race track and polo grounds. The President of the Colorado Springs Club is Mr. S. H. Edsall and the Secretary is Dr. Hazelhurst.

It is not an easy task to write succinctly, and with any measure of exactness, on so extensive and ramified a subject as the riding and driving clubs of America, and, of course, an attempt to enumerate them all, to give the names of their officers, or to describe in detail their many excellences would be impossible without most exhaustive investigation. What I have written has been chiefly delved from memory, assisted by references to a mass of data that has come to my hands during several years, and I beg to say that wherever I may seem to have been invidious, such was farthest from my intention. My purpose has been to give a general outline of the riding and driving organizations of the country which, I believe, must have been the wish of the publishers of this book when they conferred upon me the honor of contributing to its pages an article on those interests to which I have set out to largely devote my attention.

SAMUEL WALTER TAYLOR, JR.

SAMUEL WALTER TAYLOR, JR.

EDITOR OF "THE RIDER AND DRIVER"

The writer of the above article is comparatively a young man to have acquired his prominence in journalism. He was born in Washington, D. C., in 1861, of old Maryland stock which came from England with Lord Baltimore in the 17th century. Finishing his education at the Capitol, and in Kingston, N. Y. whither he removed with his parents in 1876, he began newspaper work on the *Kingston Daily Freeman*.

After serving several years in every mechanical, typographical and reportorial capacity on that paper, Mr. Taylor came to New York City in 1880, armed with letters of introduction from the Hon. Thos. Cornell—who in his day, probably owned more steamboats than any other man in America—to Messrs. J. Gould, Cyrus W. Field and Russell Sage. Neither Messrs. Sage nor Field gave the young man any hope. Mr. Sage owned no newspaper. Mr. Field, while extremely courteous, said there was no vacancies on *The Mail and Express*, which he then owned. He would bear the applicant in mind. The rain was falling in torrents as the ambitious youth sat in the office of Mr. Jay Gould, at No. 71 Broadway. The outlook was upon the tombstones of Trinity Cemetery. When Mr. George Gould, then a youth himself, had made frequent sympathetic calls, from an inner office, upon the visitor who sought his father, finally said that Mr. Gould was at a director's meeting in the Western Union Building; it was with a heart as sodden as the ground and as cold and heavy as the tombstones which had been fixing themselves upon his memory, that Mr. Taylor went to the Western Union Building. Sending his letter into Mr. Gould, he received, in that famous magnate's hand writing, a slip of paper bearing the name "Wm. H. Hurlburt," that gentleman being then editor of the *World*. This brief but significant talisman was not appreciated at the time. By other means, instead of approaching Mr. Hurlburt, Mr. Taylor obtained a position on the reportorial staff of the *World* and at the end of a few months went to the *Times*.

Subsequently, in 1884 he was engaged by the *New York Herald*, on which journal he served for nearly eight years, in the various capacities of legislative correspondent at Albany, general descriptive and political writer, assistant city editor in charge of the city department, editor of the *Sunday Herald*, and night managing editor of the *Herald*.

Having obtained more than the usual allotment of rewards in the field of daily journalism, Mr. Taylor conceived the idea, in 1891, of starting *The Rider and Driver*, having been himself a horseman and recognizing at that time the vast field open to a high-class publication devoted to the best elements in the horse world and the finest classes of horses for pleasure and sport. From the start, Mr. Taylor's theory has been that high social patronage keeps up the standard of every sport; so he succeeded in enlisting the co-operation of his many social friends, whose names now appear on the list of directors and stockholders in *The Rider and Driver* Publishing Company.

From the first, *The Rider and Driver* has shown progress in every way and has come to be a recognized authority on all subjects of which it treats; its position is assured not only by the prestige of its sterling character but also by the strength of its great financial success.

ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION OF VIRGINIA ANTIQUITIES

This organization was formed in 1888, with Mrs. Fitz Hugh Lee, of Virginia, President. There are now six branches in Virginia. Its badge bears on one side a representation of the three ships, "Susan Constant," "God Speed" and "Discovery," which bore the first colonists to Jamestown, and around them the inscription "Dei Gratia Virginia Condita, 1807," and on the other side "A. P. V. A., 1888."

The present officers are: President, Mrs. Joseph Bryan; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Joseph Anderson, Mrs. E. B. Addison, Mrs. E. M. Ball, Mrs. J. S. Wellford, Mrs. C. W. Coleman, Mrs. J. L. M. Curry, Miss Mary Galk, Mrs. Tazewell; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. G. W. Bagley; Recording Secretary, Mrs. James Lyons; Treasurer, Mrs. John Lightfoot.

A movement is on foot to extend the work and to form kindred organizations with similar objects in other States.

THE SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Officers: President, Robert Bonner, New York City; Vice-President-General, Rev. J. S. MacIntosh, D.D., Philadelphia, Pa.; First Vice-President-at-Large, Colonel T. T. Wright, Nashville, Tenn.; Second Vice-President-at-Large, Dr. J. H. Bryson, Huntsville, Ala.; Secretary, A. C. Floyd, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Treasurer, John McIlhenny, Philadelphia, Pa.

Organized in May, 1889, when the first Scotch-Irish Congress was held at Columbia, Tenn., it is composed of the people of Scotch Irish descent. Its purpose is the preservation of Scotch-Irish history and associations, the increase and diffusion of knowledge regarding the Scotch-Irish people, the keeping alive of the characteristic qualities and sentiments of the race, the promotion of intelligent patriotism, and the development of social intercourse and fraternal feeling.

The second congress of the society was held at Pittsburgh, Pa., May 29 to June 1, 1890; the third at Louisville, Ky., May 12-15, 1891; the fourth at Atlanta, Ga., April 28 to May 1, 1892; the fifth at Springfield, Ohio, May 11-14, 1893; the sixth at Des Moines, Ia., June 7, 1894. The society publishes a series of annual volumes entitled "The Scotch-Irish in America."

MOUNT VERNON LADIES' ASSOCIATION

The Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union has under its care and keeping the Washington estate at Mount Vernon, Va. The organization was founded in 1854 by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, of South Carolina. She was succeeded as Regent in 1873 by Mrs. MacAllister Laughton, who died in 1891 and was in turn succeeded by Mrs. Van Rensselaer Townsend, of New York (a great-granddaughter of Gen. Philip Schuyler, and great great-granddaughter of Philip Livingston, the signer of the Declaration of Independence). Twenty-nine States are represented in the organization by Vice-Regents.

There is an Advisory Committee composed of Mr. Justice Field, of the Supreme Court; T. N. McCarter, LL.D., of New Jersey. Harrison H. Dodge is the resident Superintendent at Mount Vernon.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Having been requested to write of the objects, progress and achievements of the Society of Sons of the American Revolution, I do so with the greatest of pleasure, and in the hope that I may be able to do full credit to so noble a subject. It is an order of which we are justly proud for the good accomplished since the pioneer society formed in the Golden State, October 22, 1875—a son of the Cincinnati, the Father of Hereditary Societies. The inspiration to found such an order came during the Centennial year of the anniversary of the Republic when sons of noble sires were animated by the spirit of '76, from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific Slope, from the Lakes to the Gulf. It is true, a continent separated the two sons filled with similar inspirations to found societies based on lineal descent from the Founders of the Republic. The Society of the Cincinnati was too limited to embrace second sons of the Patriots and they were desirous to stand side by side with their elder brother to pay honor to whom honor is due. Colonel A. S. Hubbard of San Francisco and John Austin Stevens of New York acted almost simultaneously in a movement that has made each famous as founders of societies to cherish the past and guide the future. It is to be hoped that sooner or later the sons of both orders will unite, for "in union there is strength," and no differences exist to keep the two orders apart. They are founded on parallel lines, both based on lineal descent, with the same noble objects in view, to promote the interest of "Home and Country."

Frequently it is asked "What is the good of such societies?" and again it is often asserted that they are un-American with tendencies to foster pride in ancestry, birth or patriotic service, to widen the chasm between "Classes and Masses." There is nothing un-American in looking backward and making ourselves fully acquainted with the causes of the Revolution. Men who do not look backward are not men to look forward, hence not guides for posterity.

It is no detriment to a man to have ancestors and familiar knowledge of the history of his country and pride in the principles and pedigree bequeathed. We may be called a glory and gratitude society, but it is a proper pride to stimulate ambitions and achievements in the Sons of America.

The objects of our Society are well defined. Already there are Societies of the Sons of the American Revolution in thirty States with a membership of over 5,000 and the number of applications for admission show the interest is as great now as when a State Society in California 1875 and a State Society in New York, 1883, organized.

On April 30th, 1889, the National Society of our order was organized in this city, New York. Col. A. S. Hubbard, the founder, retired from leadership and Dr. Seward A. Webb was elected President General and no better selection could have been made to advance the interest of our organization, for with willing heart and open hand he responded to the demands upon him for services, ways and means, making him truly Father of the Society.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—*Continued.*

Gen. Horace Porter, our present President General, needs no introduction to American Sons. He is the right man in the right place. Then we have Trumbull, Deming and Depew, early promoters and originators of State Societies. With Kent, King and Greely, not forgetting the late Com. Porter and Gen. Sherman, who were in the front ranks to actively assist in placing our order upon an enduring basis to monumentalize the past. "We are a band of brothers native to the soil" and let us become beacon lights to sons of adoption within our gates who are American citizens if not sons of the founders of the Republic. Every time I read the roster of the society and dwell on the words and deeds of the names represented by descendants who have, as a rule, won place, I become rebaptized with patriotic enthusiasm and filled with gratitude that I am a son of a son who had a grandfather in the Patriot Army. The Constitution of our order is a concentration of common sense. The lines are broad and the objects must appeal to every United States American as patriotic in the highest sense of the word.

The Sons of Revolution Sires, organized in California in 1876, brought together a few score of descendants of the founders of our nation, and their patriotic enthusiasm was felt in many parts of our land. A similar society was organized in New York City in 1883, under the name, "Sons of the Revolution." In 1888, another society of the same name was formed in Pennsylvania, and in February, March and April, 1889, other independent societies, styled "Sons of the Revolution," were formed in New Jersey, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Maryland, Kentucky and the District of Columbia.

On April 30th, 1889, the Centennial of Washington's Inauguration, representatives of these several independent organizations, except New York, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, met in the historic Fraunces Tavern, New York City, and perfected the National Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, made up of co-equal State Societies with National and State officers, as at present. It was through the energetic effort of the New Jersey Society that the National Society was founded.

These several independent State Societies thus united in one great National Society under one National Constitution, abandoned the name "Sons of the Revolution" and adopted the name "Sons of the American Revolution" and the little groups of patriots scattered over our country began at once to increase in number and in enthusiasm.

The societies in New York, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia, however, continued independent until 1890, when, probably roused by the success of the Sons of the American Revolution, they united in forming the general Society of Sons of the Revolution, and for the past four years these two societies have been engaged in the praiseworthy labor of stimulating true American patriotism throughout our land.

At the Third Congress of the Sons of the American Revolution, the membership was 3,505, at the Fourth Congress it was 4,100, and at the Fifth Congress the roll aggregated 4,592 proved lineal descendants of the patriots of the American Revolution, organized into twenty-eight State societies.

Since June 16th last, new societies have been organized in Iowa and Pennsylvania and duplicate application papers of their members have been approved, registered and filed by the Registrar-General.

The very foundation of the society is proved *lineal* descent from men of the Revolution, and there is not now, and never has been one member whose claim was based on *collateral* relationship.

SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION—*Continued.*

Pride is taken in the invaluable records of the society now gathered in the Smithsonian Institution through the industry of the several State Registrars and Secretaries. The labor of preparing these duplicate papers may seem arduous, but the result repays for the toil. Besides the small collection of archives in more or less insecure quarters in the several States, we now have safely preserved in fireproof quarters in our national capitol these national archives of pedigrees and family histories, as manuscript monuments to the memory of our noble ancestors. It is wise that we be careful to make each record authentic and complete, for the work is not for the moment; it is for the benefit of future generations. Possible errors made by us might become the basis for erroneous conclusions by future historians. It is a single matter to put in writing the many pleasing family traditions that we have heard from boyhood told by our parents and grandparents, but as mere traditions they cannot be used wisely by historians. We must trace the stories back and find the facts.

The total number of application papers received and examined since the last Congress has been 875, and the State Registrars alone appreciate the labor involved in such examination. Seven hundred and ninety of these papers were verified, approved and registered, and such approved reported to the State officers. It was found necessary to return 85 papers for further evidence of ancestor's service, for correction of pedigrees, or for other reasons. Many of these were afterward made good and finally approved, but a number were fatally defective and returned to the applicants.

The Constitution, as revised by the last Congress, made special provision for Chapters subordinate to the State societies and several such Chapters have been formed in New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Indiana and Ohio.

The modifications made in the Society badge, very greatly reducing the cost, while at the same time adding to its great beauty, will no doubt result in the more general use of these insignia.

In this society are included twenty-seven separate organizations.

AMERICAN STATISTICAL SOCIETY

Officers: President, Francis A. Walker, Ph.D., LL.D.; Vice-Presidents, Hamilton A. Hill, A.M., Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Richmond Mayo-Smith, A.M., Hon. Horace G. Wadlin, Henry C. Adams, Ph.D.; Corresponding Secretary, E. R. L. Gould, Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Treasurer, John S. Clark, Esq., 646 Washington street, Boston, Mass.; Secretary and Librarian, Davis R. Dewey, Ph.D., Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.; Assistant Secretary, Gary N. Calkins, Columbia College, New York; Counsellors, John Ward Dean, A.M., Samuel W. Abbott, M.D., S. N. D. North, Esq.; Committee on Publication, Davis R. Dewey, Ph.D., Walter C. Wright, Esq., Roland P. Falkner, Ph.D.; Committee on Finance, Hamilton A. Hill, A.M., Lyman Mason, A.M., George O. Carpenter, Esq.; Committee on Library, Hon. Julius L. Clarke, Rev. Robert C. Waterson, Rev. Samuel W. Dike, LL.D.

THE SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

General President, Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, M. D. ; General Vice-President, Garrett D. W. Vroom, N. J. , Second General Vice-President, Col. John Screven, Ga. ; General Treasurer, R. M. Cadwalader, Pa. ; Assistant General Treasurer, Stephen Salisbury, Mass. ; General Secretary, J. M. Montgomery, N. Y. ; Assistant General Secretary, Wm. H. Harris, Md. ; General Registrar, John Woolf, Jordan, Pa. ; General Historian, T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N. ; General Chaplain, Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., N. Y.

This society was organized in New York in 1875 by John Austin Stevens together with other men of Revolutionary ancestry. The New York Society was instituted February 22, 1876 ; reorganized December 3, 1883, and incorporated May 3, 1884. Its objects are to keep alive among ourselves and our descendants the patriotic spirit of the men who, in military, naval, or civil service, by their acts or counsel, achieved American independence ; to collect and secure for preservation the manuscript rolls, records, and other documents relating to the war of the Revolution, and to promote intercourse and good feeling among its members now and hereafter. Eligibility to membership is limited to male descendants twenty-one years of age or over, descended from an ancestor who as a military, naval, or marine officer, soldier, sailor, or marine, or official in the service of any one of the thirteen original Colonies or States, or of the National Government, assisted in establishing American independence during the War of the Revolution between the 19th day of April, 1775, when hostilities commenced, and the 19th day of April, 1783, when they were ordered to cease.

The general society of the "Sons of the Revolution" was organized by delegates from the State societies in 1890. There are now twenty-one State societies, and others are in process of organization. The following is a list of the societies now in active existence :

State Societies.	Presidents.	Secretaries.	No. of Members.
Alabama,	James Edward Webb,	Thomas McAdory Owen, . .	30
California,	Holdridge O. Collins,	Arthur Burnett Benton, . .	40
Colorado,	Rt. Rev. John F. Spalding, D.D.,	Persifer M. Cooke,	49
Connecticut,	Daniel Nash Morgan,	Cyrus Sherwood Bradley, . .	65
District of Columbia,	Lewis Johnson Davis,	Charles Laurence Gurley, . .	201
Florida,	Joseph Gaston Bullock,	E. M. Gilbert,	25
Georgia,	Col. John Screven,	William Harden,	110
Illinois,	Rev. Walter Delafield,	Robert Patterson Benedict, .	70
Iowa,	Rt. Rev. Wm. S. Perry, D.D., .	Edw. Seymour Hammatt, . .	40
Maryland,	Ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, . .	Robert Kiddell Brown, . . .	105
Massachusetts,	William Leverett Chase, . . .	Henry Dexter Warren, . . .	265
Minnesota,	Charles Phelps Noyes,	Rukard Hurd,	58
Missouri,	Rt. Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, D.D.,	Henry Cadle,	125
New Hampshire,	Rev. Henry E. Hovey,	Thomas E. O. Marvin,	20
New Jersey,	S. Meredith Dickinson,	John Alexander Campbell, . .	200
New York,	Frederick Samuel Tallmadge, .	Thomas E. Vermilye Smith, .	1,506
North Carolina,	Gov. Elias Carr,	Mar-hall De Lancey Hayward, .	35
Ohio,	Edward Lowell Anderson, . . .	Achilles Henry Pugh,	120
Pennsylvania,	Williard Wayne,	Ethan Allen Weaver,	825
South Carolina,	Christopher S. Gadsden,	Gustave M. Puckney,	60
West Virginia,	John Marshall Hagans,	Henry Raymond,	20
Total Membership,			3,879

UNION VETERAN LEGION OF THE UNITED STATES

The Union Veteran Legion of the United States, is a secret organization, composed of old soldiers, sailors and marines, who participated in the late War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865; and was organized at Pittsburgh, March, 1884. In November, 1886, a National organization was perfected by the formation of Encampments in four States.

The objects of the order are : First, the cultivation of true devotion to American Government and Institutions. Second, the moral, social and intellectual improvement of its members, and their relief, and the relief of their widows and orphans in sickness and distress. Third, the preservation of friendly relations among those who fought for the safety of the American Union. Fourth, by the personal example and influence of its members to perpetuate the three great principals, fraternity, charity and patriotism. and to promote the interests of humanity. Fifth, all things being equal, to give preferences to its members in all business relations and assist them as far as possible in all honorable ways.

The order differs from other so called soldier organizations, in that to become a member of the Union Veteran Legion, the applicant must have enlisted as a volunteer officer, soldier, sailor or marine in the Union army, navy or marine corps during the War of the Rebellion, for a term of three years, prior to July 1, 1863, and been honorably discharged, after a continuous service of at least two years, or for wounds received or disabilities incurred in the line of duty; but no drafted man or substitute, nor any one who has at any time borne arms against the United States, is eligible to membership.

The first National Commander was General A. B. Hays, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and the present National Commander (1894) is General William A. Clark, of Butler, Pennsylvania.

Since its organization in 1886, the order has steadily increased in numbers and now has a membership of about ten thousand, with one hundred and twenty-five (125) Encampments, distributed among the several States of the Union, as follows: Pennsylvania has 55 Encampments; Ohio, 21; Indiana, 7; New York, 6; Illinois, 5; Massachusetts, 4; New Jersey, 4; Washington, D. C., 3; West Virginia, Maine, Nebraska, Missouri, Kansas and Wisconsin, 2 each; and Iowa, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, California, Connecticut, Kentucky and Texas, 1 each.

National Encampments are held in October of each and every year and are largely attended by delegates from all over the United States.

THE AMERICAN WHIST LEAGUE

The name of this organization explains its objects. The officers are: President, John M. Walton, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-President, Theodore Schwarz, Chicago, Ill.; Recording Secretary, W. H. Barney, Providence, R. I.; Corresponding Secretary, Robert H. Weems, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Treasurer, Benjamin L. Richards, Rock Rapids, Iowa; Directors, J. H. Briggs, Minneapolis, Minn.; H. A. Mandell, Detroit, Mich.; E. LeRoy Smith, Albany, N. Y.; P. J. Tormey, San Francisco, Cal.; Charles E. Coffin, Indianapolis, Ind.; C. D. P. Hamilton, Easton, Pa.; A. G. Safford, Washington, D. C.; N. B. Trist, New Orleans, La.; G. H. Fish, New York; B. D. Kribben, St. Louis, Mo.; George W. Morse, Boston, Mass.; E. H. Shepard, Portland, Ore.



JAMES W. ALEXANDER

OF NEW YORK

President University Club

Metropolitan, Princeton, University Athletic, Century, Lawyers',
American Museum



FREDERICK W. HOLLS

OF NEW YORK

Who figured so prominently in the recent Constitutional Convention
Member of the Lawyers' Club and Columbia Alumni



REGINALD W. RIVES

OF NEW YORK

St. Anthony, Racquet, Knickerbocker, Hudson River Ice Yacht
Coaching and Country Clubs, Columbia Alumni

UNIVERSITY CLUBS

BY ROBERT C. ALEXANDER, OF NEW YORK

There is but one class of clubs in clubdom which applies what may be called an educational test to candidates for membership, and that is the University Club in our larger American cities. Money, good character, social prestige, and good fellowship will generally open the door to a candidate seeking admission to any of our best social clubs, but the candidate applies in vain to a University Club unless he bears a diploma from some well-recognized college or university, certifying his classical, scientific or literary accomplishments. But, once admitted, it is doubtful if any all-around club man finds in any other clubhouse so much genuine pleasure or such congenial companionship, as at his University Club. There he meets, if not his own college classmates, or his own college friends, or his own fraternity brethren, at least congenial spirits who have, like him, passed four years in college halls, have experienced the same joys, been in similar scrapes, followed similar lines of thought or study, and a fraternity of sentiment is thus established which makes the University Club for the college man a most delightful home.

College men gravitate naturally to the large cities, and wherever college men gather, the desire for organization and mutual enjoyment becomes uppermost. College men are catholic, as well as gregarious, and in the University Club the alumni of all colleges meet with common aims and in common sympathy. Hence in every considerable city we find a University Club, and the number of such clubs is constantly increasing.

The oldest and largest of the University Clubs is that of New York City, which was chartered by the Legislature in 1865. It was the outgrowth of a social gathering of Yale men, who had as early as 1862, associated themselves under the name of the Red Room Club. The club was little more than a dining club until 1878, when a systematic effort was made to reorganize it and establish it on a firm basis. The effort was entirely successful. The membership greatly increased, and in April, 1879, the club moved into the Caswell house, on the southwest corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street. When their lease expired, the club took the club house vacated by the Union League Club, at Madison avenue and Twenty-sixth street, which it still occupies. The club holds the property under lease, but has acquired a large fund intended for the early purchase of its own home.

The University Club of New York has 1168 resident members, 714 non-resident and 144 Army and Navy members, a total of 2,026. The membership is full and there are 367 names on the waiting list. Ninety-eight institutions of higher education contribute to the membership, but only 42 supply over two members each. The largest representations from the colleges are those of Yale, 516; Harvard, 410; Columbia, 198; Princeton, 138; Williams, 81; Brown, 54; Amherst, 36; Trinity, 36; Union, 31. Of the other colleges, Rutgers', the University of Pennsylvania, Hamilton, University of Virginia, Dartmouth, University of New York, Cornell, Bowdoin and Rochester

UNIVERSITY CLUBS—*Continued.*

have above ten members each. There are also 51 graduates of eighteen foreign universities.

The club has a library of over 11 000 volumes, a fine gallery of portraits among which are oil portraits of Presidents Woolsey, of Yale; Eliphalet Nott, of Union; Francis Wayland, of Brown; Barnard, of Columbia; Eliot, of Harvard; McCosh, of Princeton; and Hopkins, of Williams.

The officers of the club for 1894-5 are: President, James W. Alexander (Princeton, '60); Vice-President, Charles C. Beaman (Harvard, '61); Treasurer, George Sherman (Columbia, '75); Secretary, Hugh D. Auchincloss (Yale, '79). The Council, in addition to the above, includes David L. Haight (Yale, '60); George Blagden (Harvard, '56); Horace J. Hayden (Harvard, '60); William W. Hoppin (Brown, '61); Henry E. Howland (Yale, '54); Charles Scribner (Princeton, '75); Otto T. Bannard (Yale, '76); C. C. Cuyler (Princeton, '79); Arthur M. Dodge (Yale, '74); Loyall Farragut (U. S. Military Academy, '68); H. Walter Webb (Columbia, '73); Charles L. Atterbury (Yale, '64); Charles T. Barney (Williams, '70); Charles H. Russell (Harvard, '72); George L. Peabody (Columbia, '70); and Wm. L. Bull (College of the City of New York, '64).

The University Club of Boston is a smaller but more exclusive body. It has a handsome club house at 270 Beacon Street. It has a list of 685 resident members, 114 non-resident and 18 honorary members, the latter being Presidents of as many New England colleges. Hon. William C. Endicott, ex-Secretary of War (Harvard, '47) is President of the club. The Vice-Presidents are John Lowell, Charles Francis Adams, John E. Sanford, W. A. Field, Attorney-General Olney, James M. Barker, Alfred Hemenway and Henry L. Higginson. The Secretary is William V. Kellen, and the Treasurer Robert G. Shaw. The club has been organized less than four years, and its success has been marked. The Harvard element naturally predominates in the membership, fully three-fourths being Cambridge men.

The University Club of Philadelphia was organized in 1881, and has taken a high place among the Quaker City's most influential clubs. It has 356 resident and 79 non-resident members. Samuel S. Hollingsworth is President and John Douglass Brown, Jr., Secretary.

The University Club of Chicago was organized in 1887, and is luxuriously housed at 116 Dearborn street. It has on its membership roll 412 resident and 58 non-resident members. The officers are: E. G. Mason, President; James S. Harlan, Secretary; and J. D. Hubbard, Treasurer.

The University Club of Washington was organized in 1891 by Chief Justice Fuller, Justice Harlan, Senator Wolcott, Senator Gibson and other distinguished citizens of the capital city, and has a comfortable home at 1701 I street. Instead of requiring a diploma from some recognized college or university, a two years' course of study at such an institution qualifies a candidate for admission. The club has 258 members. Justice Henry B. Brown, of the Supreme Court, is President; Henry Wise Garnett, Vice-President; Barry Bulkley, Secretary, and Snowden Ashford, Treasurer.

Baltimore has a flourishing University Club of 312 resident and 21 non-resident members. Its rules of admission are still more liberal than the Washington club, admitting university and college graduates, and "others interested in literature, science or art." A club rule prohibits "treating" between members of the club in the club house, and every member is compelled to pay for his own meat, drink and tobacco. Basil L. Gildersleeve is President of the club; Skipwith Wilmer, Vice-President; Herbert B. Adams, Secretary and William B. Wilson, Treasurer.

UNIVERSITY CLUBS—*Continued.*

The University Club of St. Louis was organized in 1872, and has a total membership of 320. While the membership was originally intended to be restricted to college men, it has gradually drifted away from the university standard, and practically any professional gentleman of good standing, inclined to literature or science, may gain admission to the club. It has an attractive club house and an excellent library at 2721 Pine Street. Marshall S. Snow is President; W. F. Sandford, Secretary; and Huntington Smith, Treasurer.

Cincinnati has had a University Club since 1881, and its total membership is now 160. It admits graduates of colleges, or persons who have been for two years in good standing at a college or university, the United States Military Academy or the Naval Academy. The club issues stock shares to its members, one share to each, but the stock is untransferable and entitles the holder to no dividends. A ladies' department is maintained, consisting of parlors and lunch room, which may be used by the ladies of a member's family, or ladies who may accompany them. Charles P. Taft is President of the Cincinnati Club; William W. Ramsey, Corresponding Secretary. John B. Keys, Recording Secretary and Percy Proctor, Treasurer.

Another Ohio University Club is that at Columbus, the State capital. Des Moines, Iowa, has a small but prosperous University Club, and even so far west as Denver and Salt Lake City, University men have associated themselves for mutual profit and enjoyment. The Denver Club is especially prosperous, having a fine club house at 1422 Curtis street, a growing library, and a list of 160 members. Henry T. Rogers is President. The Salt Lake City Club has sixty-five members, with a club house on East Temple and First South Streets. H. M. McCartney is the President.

In other countries than ours University Clubs live and thrive. The University Club of Edinburgh, Scotland, is as old as 1864, and has 700 members. The "entrance money" is 35 guineas, and the "annual subscription" 5 guineas. It occupies an ornate and beautiful club house at 127 Princess street. It has no President, the Managing Board consisting of Right Hon. George Young, LL.D., George Miller-Cunningham, James Haldane and Charles B. Logan. The club has a unique regulation which would not be out of place in the clubs of this country, and has just been adopted verbatim by the New York University Club: "No member shall date or address from the club any communication intended to appear in any newspaper, periodical or other publication."

London has its United University Club at 1 Suffolk streets, N. W., its new University Club at 57 St. James street, S. W. and its Ladies' University Club in Maddox Street. This suggests that New York, too, has its Woman's University Club, which so far, however, has the name without the "local habitation."

Glasgow has an exceptionally attractive University Club; so has Dundee, at 106 Nethergate street, Dublin; at 17 St. Stephen's Green and Aberdeen at 13 Union Terrace. Even in far off Australia, college men have met at Melbourne, and formed a University Club of commendable proportions.

What we would like to see would be the establishment of friendly relations and reciprocal courtesies between all the University Clubs, in this country at least, so that, by mutual arrangement, a card of membership in one's home University Club would open to him the doors of all the other clubs in the country organized on the same principles. There ought to be a free-masonry among the clubs to this extent, that a member of one University Club would find himself welcomed when a stranger in a distant city, and relations would thus be established more cordial than could be effected by a dozen private letters of introduction.



THE UNIVERSITY CLUB OF NEW YORK

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812

BY MORRIS PATTERSON FERRIS, REGISTRAR

On the third day of January, 1826, a few officers who had taken part in the "Second War of Independence," gathered at the Broadway House, corner of Broadway and Grand Street, in the City of New York to organize a society, having for its object the commemoration of the events, and the preservation of the records of the War. The formation of the "Society of the War of 1812" was the result. A constitution was adopted which provided for the admission only of commissioned officers who had served in the army or navy of the United States in the War of 1812, and had thereafter been honorably discharged.

The anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans was selected for the annual meeting.

Major George Howard, late of the First Regiment of the United States Infantry, was elected President and Commandant.

Colonel Robert Bogardus, late of the Forty-first Regiment of the United States Infantry, Vice-President and Vice-Commandant.

Captain Mordecai Myers, late of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, Secretary and Adjutant.

Colonel Clarkson Crolus, late of the Ninety-seventh Regiment Infantry, New York State Militia and Major Twenty-seventh United States Infantry, Treasurer and Quartermaster.

Meetings of the society were regularly held down to the close of the war with Mexico, and then the membership having been much depleted by deaths and removals, the constitution was amended so as to permit the society to include in its membership survivors of the war other than commissioned officers, and "The Veteran Corps of Artillery," an independent corps originally formed in the last century by officers and soldiers of the War of the Revolution, and which had served in the defence of New York Harbor in the War of 1812, was consolidated with it.

In addition to the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, the anniversaries of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Evacuation of New York, were thereafter celebrated by the raising of the United States flag at daylight on these dates, at the Battery and at MacGown's Pass, and by public parades and social gatherings. As years passed, fewer and fewer of the members attended the meetings until at the celebration of the inauguration of the Government of the United States in 1889, as but five veterans representing the society were able to meet the President of the United States at the reviewing stand on Madison Square, they realized that unless hereditary members were admitted the society must soon die out. A vote of the society was taken and it was unanimously resolved (twenty-one surviving members joining in the resolution under their hands and seals) that provision should be made in the constitution for the admission of hereditary members, and five veterans, General Abraham Dally, Henry Morris, Thomas Morgan Sturtevant, David Wollaber, and Lieutenant Michael Moore, U. S. A., were designated as Trustees to take the necessary steps to

SOCIETY OF THE WAR OF 1812—*Continued.*

effect that end. Under the advice of counsel an amended constitution and by-laws were prepared and subsequently adopted by all of the veteran members, and on the 8th day of January, 1892, the anniversary of the Battle of New Orleans, "The Society of the War of 1812," was duly incorporated by the veterans under the laws of the State of New York, and in accordance with the provisions of the resolve of Congress of September, 25, 1890, as a Military Society or Order.

The Rev. Morgan Dix, S.T.D., D.C.L., eldest son of Major General John A. Dix, an original veteran member, was admitted and chosen President and Commandant.

Honorable Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., grandson of an original member was admitted and chosen Vice-President.

Gouverneur Mather Smith, M.D., was admitted and chosen Treasurer; and other gentlemen likewise descended from participants in the War of 1812, were duly admitted to membership and elected by the veterans to take charge of the active work of the society, Brigadier General Abraham Dally, continuing to hold his military title as an honorary distinction, which had been originally permanently conferred in 1854, by the State Convention of Veterans of the War of 1812, on the Commandant of the corps.

The qualifications for membership in the society are as follows:

I. ORIGINAL MEMBERS.—Actual combatants in the War of 1812, who supported the side of the United States.

II. HEREDITARY MEMBERS.—Descendants of original members in this or in any other military society formed prior to January 8, 1856, by men who served in the armies or navies of the United States in the War of 1812; descendants of hereditary members admitted prior to January 8, 1894; descendants of a propositus who, being of the rank of a commissioned officer, aide-de-camp or commanding officer of a private armed Vessel sailing under letters of marque and reprisal from the United States, would have been entitled to original membership.

III. HONORARY MEMBERS.—The President and ex-Presidents of the United States, the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States, General Officers of the Army of the United States, not below the rank of Major General, Flag Officers of the Navy of the United States, not below the rank of Rear Admiral, General Officers of the Society of the Cincinnati and Presidents of the State Societies of that order, and citizens who have received the formal approbation of the Congress of the United States for distinguished conduct or eminent services are alone eligible to Honorary Membership.

The present officers of the society are: President, Rev. Morgan Dix, S.T.D., D. C. L.; Vice-President, Honorable Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D.; Secretary, Major Henry Chauncey, Jr.; Treasurer, Gouverneur Mather Smith, M.D.; Registrar, Morris Patterson Ferris; Assistant Secretary, Charles Isham; Chaplain, Rev. Alexander Hamilton; Board of Managers, Lieutenant Michael Moore, U. S. A. (retired), Thomas Morgan Sturtevant; Rev. Morgan Dix, S.T.D., D.C.L., Hon. Asa Bird Gardiner, LL.D., Major Henry Chauncey, Jr., Gouverneur Mather Smith, M.D., James Mortimer Montgomery, David Banks, Frederick Gallatin.

The society is now in an exceedingly flourishing condition and growing rapidly. Its members are carefully selected and their credentials rigidly scrutinized. It includes in its membership some of the most influential men of New York. Established as a military order, under the Act of Congress, it ranks with the Order of the Cincinnati, Aztec Society and the Loyal Legion.

MORRIS P. FERRIS.

KINDRED SOCIETIES IN OTHER STATES

Societies kindred to the above exist in other States. In 1857 there was organized in Philadelphia, "The Pennsylvania Association of the Defenders of the Country in the War of 1812." In 1890 the name was changed to the "Society of the War of 1812." The society was incorporated in 1892 under the laws of Pennsylvania. The officers are: President, John Cadwalader, Philadelphia; Vice-Presidents, Rear Admiral Roe, U. S. N.; Col. M. I. Ludington, U. S. A.; John Biddle Porter; Registrar, A. Jackson Reilly; Secretary, Peter Stewart Hay.

Eligibility to membership in the New York Society is restricted to descendants of commissioned officers. In 1894 there was organized by descendants of American soldiers and sailors who participated in the War of 1812, a national society comprised largely of members of the Pennsylvania State Society. Under the auspices of this National Society, State societies have been organized in Maryland, Connecticut and Massachusetts. To these societies are admitted proper descendants of all military and naval participants in the war on the American side. The officers of the National Society are: President General, John Cadwalder, Philadelphia; Vice-Presidents General, Col. John B. Porter, Geo. B. Sanford, U. S. A., Capt. William L. Willey of Massachusetts; Secretary General, Capt. Henry H. Bellas, U. S. A.; Treasurer General, Reynold W. Wilcox, M.D., of New York; Registrar General, Albert K. Hadel, of Maryland; Surgeon General, Chas. Sutherland, U. S. A.; Judge Advocate General, Charles H. Murray, of New York; Chaplain General, Alexander Hamilton, of Connecticut.

AMERICAN PHILOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Officers: President, John H. Wright, of Harvard; Vice-Presidents, Profs. Perrin. of Yale, and Minton Warren, of Johns Hopkins; Secretary and Treasurer, H. W. Smyth, of Bryn Mawr; Executive Committee, the above officers, ex-officio, Prof. Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins; W. N. Goodwin, of Harvard; Miss Abby Leach, of Vassar; Prof. March, of Lafayette; and Prof. Wheeler, of Cornell.

AMERICAN SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION

Officers: President, F. J. Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.; First Vice-President, H. L. Wayland, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-Presidents, Francis Wayland, New Haven, Conn.; Daniel C. Gilman, Baltimore, Md.; William T. Harris, Washington, D. C.; Carroll D. Wright, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. John E. Lodge, Boston, Mass.; Lucy Hall-Brown, M.D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Caroline H. Dall, Washington, D. C.; S. W. Dike, D.D., Auburndale, Mass.; Charles A. Peabody, New York; Andrew Dickson White, Ithaca, N. Y.; Grace Peckham, M.I., New York; Henry B. Baker, Lansing, Mich.; Dorman B. Eaton, New York; Henry Villard, New York; H. Holbrook Curtis, M.D., New York; R. A. Holland, St. Louis, Mo.; John Eaton, Washington, D. C.; General Secretary, F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass.; Treasurer, Anson Phelps Stokes, 45 Cedar Street, New York.

YACHT CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES

BY CAPTAIN JAMES C. SUMMERS

There is something about the words "yacht club" that is distinctively fascinating to the layman, or rather to the landsman. The names of other clubs simply suggest a place where one may lounge, dine, and perhaps sleep occasionally, a place where one's mode of living is limited only by one's means, but a host of fancies spring to the mind when a yacht club is mentioned.

Visions of sunny days and moonlit nights on river, bay, and sound, promenades on decks whose cleanliness would put to shame any floor in your own house, and diners served *a la Delmonico* in the cosy cabin—these are items of novelty as well as of luxury that the average landsman looks forward to with unconcealed satisfaction.

All these and many more things are possible to the man who is a member of a yacht club, and is a yacht owner, but most of them are also possible to him who is neither a member nor an owner, but who is lucky enough to be the guest of one who is, for then he may enjoy the luxuries of yachting, in congenial companionship without having to worry over the important problem of footing the bills.

There are three classes of yachtsmen, steam, cruising and racing. The first two named go in for yachting for rest and entertainment, sometimes found on board their yacht, sometimes at the club house.

They go to races for much the same reason that others drive to a horse race, or a foot-ball match, to see the fun, always taking a party of friends along to swell the list of spectators. They are almost as necessary at the race as the contestants, for without the accompanying fleet of steam yachts and cruisers, the contest would be robbed of half its interest as a spectacle.

The racing yachtsman on the other hand, cares for little else but racing, pure and simple. His guests, if he has any, are expected to be imbued with the same spirit. If they are not, they are generally looked upon as in the way on race days, for there must be no "dead wood" on board after the starting signal is given.

One rarely finds a racing yachtsman who cares for cruising and *vice versa*. Give a racing man a good boat under him, of the modern type, a smart crew and stiff breeze, in which he and his rival sloop or schooner may have an exciting thrash to windward and a fast run home to the finish line, and he is a happy man. Luxuries, in the way of food are not looked for nor asked for on board these boats. They are furnished on shore, and that is where the usefulness of the club house comes in. At a comfortable dinner after the race all its points are discussed by the participants and frequently new challenges are made for future races.

It is safe to say that at no club in this country is the making of matches more frequent, or the racing element kept up to concert pitch, as it were, through the whole season, as it is at the splendid house of the Larchmont Yacht Club, located in Westchester County, N. Y. Facing, as it does, one of the best natural harbors on Long Island Sound, this handsome house, with its broad piazzas, spacious halls, dining-room, library and other accommodations is an ideal spot for yachtsmen.

YACHT CLUBS—*Continued.*

The late Lieut. William Henn, than whom there were few better yachtsmen in England, up to the time of his death, said, when he visited our shores with his cutter *Galatea*, hoping to win the America Cup, "There is no sheet of water in the world that will compare with Long Island Sound for the racing of yachts," and those who have traveled agree with him in every particular. The late Caldwell H. Colt was Commodore of the club for several years. Joseph H. Sterling was Commodore in 1894 and H. M. Gillig is the present chief officer of this organization.

One of the spirited marine spectacles witnessed in the summer, is the annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club. It is sailed on July 4th, every year, over courses laid out on the Sound, with the start and finish in front of the club house. The club was organized in 1890, and incorporated in 1897. It had, in 1894, 600 members on its roll, and a fleet of 123 yachts. Its phenomenal success may be traced directly to the racing spirit that has always been maintained in the club, to the excellent management of the races, and to the fact that its membership includes nearly all of the men about New York who besides being of social prominence, love yachting for the true sport there is in it.

The Larchmont is the largest club in the vicinity of New York that has a house on the Sound, and all facilities for the convenience of its members. It is open summer and winter and is connected with the City by telegraph and telephone.

Although the New York Yacht Club has the largest membership in the city, something over 1,100, its only club house is a city one at No. 67 Madison Avenue. They have no country house, but they have six cosy little one story houses, and one of two stories at Newport, R. I.

These club stations, as they are called, being located at the ports most frequented by the yachts of the fleet, have proven very convenient to owners during the season. The stations are under the direct supervision of a club member, residing in the vicinity and each has a janitor. In 1894 the list was as follows:

No. 1, Bay Ridge, William H. Thomas (member). No. 2, New York, foot of East Twenty-sixth Street, Frank T. Robinson. No. 3, Whitestone, N. Y., Clarence McKim. No. 4, New London, Conn., L. Vaughan Clark. No. 5, Shelter Island, N. Y., Frank L. Anthony. No. 6, Newport, R. I., Frederick P. Sands. No. 7, Vineyard Haven, Mass., Royal Phelps Carroll.

The present officers of the club are: Edward M. Brown, Commodore; Henry C. Ward, Vice-Commodore; James C. Bergen, Rear-Commodore; F. W. J. Hurst, Treasurer; J. V. S. Oddie, Secretary; John Hyslop, Measurer; and Morris J. Asch, Fleet Surgeon. The Regatta Committee is S. Nicholson Kane, Chairman, Chester Griswold and Irving Grinnell. The club was organized in 1844 on board the yacht *Gimcrack*, lying off the Battery. It was incorporated in 1865.

The fact that the club is the custodian of the America Cup lends additional importance to the organization, and the present year promises to be the most memorable one in its history by reason of the coming international race between Lord Dunraven's cutter *Valkyrie III.* and the yacht now being built for Messrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Edwin D. Morgan and C. Oliver Iselin by the Messrs. Herreshoff of Bristol, R. I.

Next in importance in the vicinity of New York is the Atlantic Yacht Club, with its pretty clubhouse down at Bay Ridge. With George J. Gould as Commodore this year the club ought to have a prosperous season. Lord Dunraven was entertained by the club during his last visit to this country, and this year it will naturally fall to the

YACHT CLUBS—*Continued.*

lot of the House Committee and members to make his second visit agreeable. The club anchorage is the one most available for both the yacht challenging and the yacht defending the cup to lie at, both before and during the great races. The club was organized and incorporated in 1866. It has at present a membership of about four hundred and fifty and a fleet of 200 yachts. F. T. Adams is Vice-Commodore; William Hazard, Rear-Commodore; Col. David Austen, Secretary and H. C. Wintringham, Treasurer.

Next in line comes the Seawauhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club, with its handsome and commodious summer house at Oyster Bay, L. I., and its cosey town quarters at No. 7 East Thirty-second Street, New York. It was organized in 1871, and incorporated in 1887. It has always been the aim of the officers of this club to supply its members, by lectures and otherwise, with a practical knowledge of the requirements of seamanship and navigation. There are to-day quite a number of its members who have qualified as masters and hold certificates as such. The club has a fleet of 150 yachts, and a membership not far from four hundred. Ex-Commodores Robert Center and George H. B. Hill have done much to further the interests of the club. Its present Commodore is E. C. Benedict.

The Corinthian Yacht Club, of New York, has its station at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. Its membership is limited to 100, and it is quite an exclusive organization. Its presiding officer is dubbed "Admiral" and the present incumbent is Charles Tweed. With a fleet of sixty-three yachts this club goes merrily on, with an annual regatta each year, and some very interesting class races off Newport for which it offers prizes.

The only steam yacht club in the United States is the American of Rye, N. Y. It was organized and incorporated in 1883 in the interests of steam yachtsmen. Several races were held, and while they were productive of excellent results, there did not seem to be sufficient interest to warrant an annual race of steam yachts, so an annual sailing regatta was tried for a few years, and of late years the racing of launches has become a popular feature. The club, by reason of a majority of its members being men of means, has become quite a country club, at which most enjoyable dances are given at stated intervals. The club house, which stands upon one of the most picturesque points of Long Island Sound, is a very handsome building. The club fleet numbers 72 and the membership 232. The present Commodore is J. H. Flagler.

A couple of miles west of the Larchmont Club, on the Westchester Shore, is the cosey house of the New Rochelle Yacht Club, of which Henry Andruss of the good sloop *Sasqua* is Commodore. It has a fine fleet of boats, and a membership of something over 200.

Nestling at the head of its own little cove, a mile east of New Rochelle, is the house of the Horseshoe Harbor Club. Its Commodore is Joseph H. Sterling. It has a splendid fleet of small yachts.

The Corinthian Mosquito fleet and the Huguenot yacht clubs are also at New Rochelle, while farther down the Sound there are a number of prosperous clubs, including the Indian Harbor at Greenwich, the Riverside at Riverside, the Stamford and New Haven clubs in Connecticut, the Knickerbocker, Douglaston, Hempstead Bay and Shelter Island Clubs on the Long Island shore.

Travelling farther east there are several clubs of prominence, notably the Rhode Island, Conanicut, New Bedford and Beverly of Monument Beach. Then passing around Cape Cod to Boston Bay, we find the Eastern Yacht Club. This club has the

YACHT CLUBS—Continued

largest fleet of large yachts in New England waters. The present Commodore is William Amory Gardner. The club house is situated on Marblehead Neck, and it is one of the finest in New England.

On the extreme eastern point of Marblehead Neck is the club house of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Marblehead. Its membership is considerably larger than the Eastern, and they have a larger fleet, but it consists almost entirely of small yachts. The club is composed of young men who own boats and race them every Saturday during the season out on the ocean within sight of the rocky shore of the "Neck."

Other clubs about Boston that have a membership of more than a hundred, include the Hull, Beverly, Massachusetts, Dorchester, Quincy, South Boston and Boston.

Out on the great lakes there are quite a number of clubs, among them may be mentioned the Minnetonka of Minneapolis, Minn., the Oconomowoc, in Wisconsin, the Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Chicago, Lake Geneva and Hamilton, Ont., Clubs, also the Lake Yacht Racing Association.

On the Pacific coast there are the Corinthian of San Francisco and the Pacific Yacht Club at San Francisco, and at the same port a number of smaller clubs. Then there is the Southern Club at New Orleans, the Biscayne Bay at that place in Florida, and the Philadelphia at that place.

Besides these there are at least two hundred other clubs in various parts of the country, all of them of more or less prominence in their own locality. New York and Boston are, however, the principal yachting centres, nearly half of all the clubs in the United States being located near one of these cities. Every international race gives the sport an impetus, and it is estimated that the coming contest of 1895 will result in a great boom in yacht designing, building and racing.

The following summary gives some idea of the number of members and yachts in a few of the clubs along the coast:

<i>Clubs.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Yachts.</i>	<i>Clubs.</i>	<i>Members.</i>	<i>Yachts.</i>
St. Lawrence, .	330, .	97.	Pavonia, .	275, .	125.
Rochester, .	180, .	47.	Riverside, .	193, .	42.
New Rochelle, .	183, .	71.	New Bedford, .	160, .	42.
Buffalo, .	175, .	26.	Rhode Island, .	375, .	90.
American Model, .	22, .	46.	New Haven, .	217, .	*
Beverly, .	145, .	145.	Eastern, .	123, .	138.
Baltimore, .	75, .	15.	Corinth-Marbl'h'd, .	520, .	196.
Dorchester, .	160, .	35.	Hull, .	400, .	135.
Southern, .	310, .	50.	Minnetonka, .	297, .	70.
Corinthian, Phila., .	125, .	57.	South Boston, .	276, .	94.

* Number of yachts not known.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF THE UNITED STATES

This organization was formed in Chickering Hall, New York City, December, 1887, by delegates from about 350 Republican clubs of the United States, assembled in national convention, pursuant to a call issued by the Republican Club of New York City. It is composed of the Republican clubs of the United States, united in a national organization. Its purpose is to enlist recruits for the Republican party, particularly the younger men. National conventions have been held at Baltimore, Md., February 28, 1889; Nashville, Tenn., March 4, 1890; Cincinnati, O., April 23, 1891; Buffalo, N. Y., September 16, 1892; Louisville, Ky., May 10, 1893; Denver, Colo., June 26, 1894. The eighth annual convention will be held in Cleveland, Ohio, June 19, 1895.

The National headquarters are at 140 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

The officers are: President, William W. Tracy; Treasurer, Edward B. Harper, New York; Secretary, Andrew B. Humphrey, Illinois.

Included in this League are 350 distinct organizations.

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR

OFFICERS OF THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT OF THE UNITED STATES

Grand Master, Hugh McCurdy, Michigan; Deputy Grand Master, Warren La Rue Thomas, Kentucky; Grand Generalissimo, Reuben H. Lloyd, California; Grand Captain General, H. B. Stoddard, Texas; Grand Senior Warden, George M. Moulton, Illinois; Grand Junior Warden, H. W. Rugg, Rhode Island; Grand Prelate, Joseph M. McGrath, Illinois; Grand Treasurer, H. Wales Lines, Connecticut; Grand Recorder, William Bryant Isaacs, Virginia; Grand Standard Bearer, William B. Melish, Ohio; Grand Sword Bearer, George C. Connor, Tennessee; Grand Warden, Harper M. Oranhood, Colorado; Grand Captain of Guard, John A. Sloan, Missouri.

The office of the Grand Master is at Corunna, Mich., and of the Grand Recorder at Richmond, Va.

Included in this order are 915 distinct organizations.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DEMOCRATIC CLUBS

Officers: President, Chauncey F. Black, Pennsylvania; Treasurer, Roswell P. Flower, New York; Secretary, Lawrence Gardner, Washington, D. C.; Executive Committee, William L. Wilson, West Virginia; Chairman, R. G. Monroe, New York; George H. Lambert, New Jersey; H. Wells Rusk, Maryland; A. T. Ankeny, Minnesota; Benton McMillin, Tennessee; James Fenton, Washington; C. C. Richards, Utah; N. W. McIvor, Iowa; Patrick A. Collins, Massachusetts; John C. Black, Illinois; Henry Watterson, Kentucky; J. S. Carr, North Carolina; Michael Harter, Ohio; Don M. Dickinson, Michigan; W. A. Clarke, Montana; Jefferson M. Levy, Virginia. Headquarters, Washington Loan and Trust Building, Washington, D. C.

NOBLES OF THE MYSTIC SHRINE

The membership of the Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine is composed strictly of Masons of the 3rd degree, A. A. S. Rite (18th degree in England), or Knights Templar in good standing. There are 67 temples in the United States, and a total membership of about 30,000.

Officers: Imperial Potentate, William B. Melish, Cincinnati, O.; Imperial Deputy Potentate, Wayland Trask, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Imperial Chief Rabban, John T. Brush, Indianapolis, Ind.; Imperial Assistant Rabban, Cyrus W. Eaton, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; Imperial High Priest and Prophet, A. B. McGaffey, Denver, Colo.; Imperial Oriental Guide, Ethelbert F. Allen, Kansas City, Mo.; Imperial Treasurer, William S. Brown, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Imperial Recorder, Benjamin W. Rowell, Boston, Mass.; Imperial First Ceremonial Master, Thomas J. Bishop, Greenwich Heights, N. Y.; Imperial Second Ceremonial Master, Thaddens B. Beecher, Bridgeport, Conn.; Imperial Marshal, William H. S. Wright, St. Paul, Minn.; Imperial Captain of Guard, John T. Atwood, Leavenworth, Kans.; Imperial Outer Guard, Horace K. Blanchard, Providence, R. I.

Embraced in this Order are 67 distinct organizations.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

SUPREME LODGE

Officers: Supreme Chancellor, Walter B. Richie, Ohio; Supreme Vice-Chancellor, P. T. Colgrove, Michigan; Supreme Prelate, Albert Steinhart, Alabama; Supreme Keeper of Records and Seal, R. L. C. White, Nashville, Tenn.; Supreme Master of Exchequer, T. J. Sample, Pennsylvania; Supreme Master at Arms, A. B. Gardener, New York; Supreme Inner Guard, James Moulson, New Brunswick; Supreme Outer Guard, J. W. Thompson, District of Columbia; President Board of Control, Endowment Rank, J. A. Hinsey, Illinois; Major General, Uniform Rank, J. R. Carnahan, Indiana. Total membership 443,615.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS

GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER OFFICERS

General Grand High Priest, Geo. L. McCahan, Maryland; Dep. Gen. Grand High Priest, R. C. Lemmon, Ohio; Gen. Grand King, James W. Taylor, Georgia; Gen. Grand Scribe, Arthur G. Pollard, Massachusetts; Gen. Grand Treasurer, Daniel Striker, Michigan; Gen. Grand Secretary, Christopher G. Fox, New York; Gen. Grand Captain of the Host, Jos. E. Dyas, Illinois; Gen. Grand Principal Sojourner, Wm. C. Swain, Wisconsin; Gen. Grand Royal Arch Captain, Nathan Kingsley, Minnesota; Gen. Grand Master 3d Vail, Bernard G. Witt, Kentucky; Gen. Grand Master 2d Vail, Geo. E. Corson, District of Columbia; Gen. Grand Master 1st Vail, Fred W. Craig, Iowa.

The headquarters of the General Grand Secretary is at Buffalo, N. Y.

ROYAL ARCH MASONS—*Continued.*

The number of enrolled subordinate chapters is 2,205, exclusive of 26 subordinate chapters in the Territories of the United States, the Sandwich Islands and the Chinese Empire.

The total membership of the enrolled subordinate chapters is 167,871. The degrees conferred in Chapters are Mark Master, Past Master, Most Excellent Master and Royal Arch Mason.

Included in this order are 2,205 separate organizations.

WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES

BY MRS. ELLEN M. HENROTIN

President, General Federation of Women's Clubs

The General Federation of Women's Clubs is an outcome of the individual club and has been wonderfully successful in establishing good feeling, liberality of thought, speech and general improvement for all grades of women. Thirty years ago we started with the literary and social club which was a very wise beginning. Along those lines all women were willing to work. All women, radical and conservative, were in sympathy on those subjects. Many of them felt their education had been defective, and without some training in the life of the community for a larger life they would be unable to avail themselves of the new avenues of employment, both in trade and professions, in which women were even then entering. Great strides for that period had been made in organization, in temperance, missionary and sanitary commissioners.

The woman club movement is a local one, and, strange to say, it spread without communication between clubs. When the idea of forming a federation was announced by Mrs. Croly (Jennie June), with whom the idea originated, and a committee was formed to effect the permanent organization, hundreds of clubs already existed in the United States. The idea of sociability had something to do with it as well, for cards of introduction are furnished on application to club members visiting other States. So the solitary life which was most every woman's in the past need no longer exist.

The object of a woman's club is exactly opposite to that of the men. They have theirs as a place for leisure hours, for ease, comfort and luxury, while ours is where we receive our education in semi public life; where we learn to work with others, to differ with courtesy, and listen with respect to adverse views. This training is of incalculable benefit to the women whose life in the past has been so individual. At one time it was next to impossible for a woman to look on a question from any point of view except that of the personal. Thanks to the training of women's clubs, a large community now exists in this country able to judge the educational, social and political questions of the day from quite an impersonal standpoint. This is a remarkable fact, for not twenty years ago women always considered how the question affected them personally.

The particular aim of the General Federation is to unite the individual clubs in an organization that will preserve the independence of each club and at the same time be a bond of union between them. The General Federation does for the clubs

WOMEN'S CLUBS IN THE UNITED STATES—*Continued.*

what the club does for the individual woman, and is a sort of clearing-house of the State, showing what has been accomplished. We want to be sexless as far as work is concerned and sect-less in regard to religion.

None of the officers are paid. Most of them are married women who are giving their leisure for the benefit of the younger generation. Wait and see our great results. We have by our diplomacy gained much with the men. They will be our co-workers and advocates later.

THE NATIONAL CYMRDORION SOCIETY

The object of this organization, formed 1890 and composed of Welshmen, is "the study of Welsh literature, music and art, and the encouragement of Keltic fellowship and scholarship."

Its officers are: President, Hon. Samuel Job, Chicago; Vice-President, W. E. Powell, Chicago; Secretary, W. Apmadoc, Chicago; Treasurer, Evan Lloyd, Chicago; Attorney, D. V. Samuels, Chicago.

Among its members are men of such prominence as Hon. Thomas L. James, New York; Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, New York; Hon. Henry Clay Evans, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Morgan B. Williams, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Horatio Gates Jones, Philadelphia, Pa.; Llewellyn Breese, Portage City, Wis.; Evan O. Jones, Cambria, Wis.; Richard Edwards, Springfield, Ohio; Owen Morris, St. Paul, Minn.; J. T. Parry, Minneapolis, Minn.; John Jarrett, Pittsburgh, Pa.; George B. Roberts, Philadelphia, Pa.; Taliesin Evans, Oakland, Cal.; D. Edwards, East Saginaw, Mich.; Anthony Howells, Massillon, Ohio; Daniel Edwards, Kingston, Pa.; John R. Davies, Youngstown, Ohio; W. T. Lewis, Racine, Wis.; Edward Jones, Oliphant, Pa.; Miles S. Humphreys, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John L. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.; Albert J. Edwards, Pittsburgh, Pa.; T. R. Morgan, Alliance, Ohio; Dr. D. J. J. Mason, Wilkesbarre, Pa.; Prof. Thomas Price, San Francisco, Cal.; Prof. John Jones, Chamberlain, S. D.; Prof. D. J. Evans, Athens, Ohio; Col. Evan Morris, Girard, Ohio; Capt. J. L. Morris, Canal Dover, Ohio; Dr. White Glendower Owen, Whyte Castle, La.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS

Organized under the laws of the State of New York, December, 1889, the purposes of the organization are to secure constitutional and legislative safeguards for the protection of the common school system and other American institutions to promote public instruction in harmony with such institutions, and to prevent all sectarian or denominational appropriations of public funds. It is absolutely non-sectarian and non-partisan in character.

NATIONAL PROTECTION LEAGUE—*Continued.*

The officers are: President, William H. Parsons; Vice-President, William Strong; General Secretary, James M. King; Treasurer, William Fellowes Morgan; Law Committee, William Allen Butler, Dorman B. Eaton, Cephas Brainerd, Henry E. Howland.

In pursuance of these objects, the following amendment has been prepared to the Constitution of the United States: "No State shall pass any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, or use its property or credit, or any money raised by taxation, or authorize either to be used, for the purpose of founding, maintaining or aiding, by appropriation, payment for services, expenses, or otherwise, any church, religious denomination, or religious society, or any institution, society or undertaking which is wholly, or in part, under sectarian or ecclesiastical control."

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

INCORPORATED 1863

President, Professor O. C. Marsh, New Haven, Ct.; Vice-President, General Francis A. Walker, Boston, Mass.; Foreign Secretary, Wolcott Gibbs, Newport, R. I.; Home Secretary, Asaph Hall, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Treasurer, Dr. John S. Billings, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.; Council, George J. Brush, New Haven, Ct.; Benjamin A. Gould, Cambridge, Mass.; Thomas C. Mendenhall, Washington, D. C.; Professor Simon Newcomb, Washington, D. C.; Ira Remsen, Baltimore, Md.; Samuel P. Langley, Washington, D. C., and the officers of the National Academy.

This organization consists of 88 active and 2 honorary members and 24 foreign associates. The articles of incorporation provide that "the Academy shall, whenever called upon by any department of the Government, investigate, examine, experiment, and report upon any subject of science or art; the actual expense of such investigations, examinations, experiments, and reports to be paid from appropriations which may be made for the purpose."

UNITED STATES DAUGHTERS.

1776-1812-1892

Incorporated January 8, 1892. The General and State Societies are governed by a Council. The annual meeting of this Council is held on January 8th. The objects of the society are to perpetuate the memory of those who in the military, naval or civil service, by their acts or counsel, aided to achieve American Independence; to assist in the proper celebration of anniversaries connected with the War of 1776-1812; to secure and preserve manuscripts, records, etc., relative to those wars, and to inspire patriotism and to promote social intercourse among the members. The badge is a blue and grey ribbon and pinned with a gold crescent. The officers are Founder General, Mrs. Flora Adams Darling; Pres. Gen., Mrs. S. A. Webster; V. Pres. Gen., Mrs. D. V. Everett; Historian, Mrs. L. S. Smith; Sec. and Treas., Mrs. G. Ludin; Librarian, Miss Florence L. Adams; Headquarters, 26 Beekman Place, New York City. Pres. of New York Society, Mrs. E. P. Steers, 2076 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

Officers: President, James C. Carter, New York; First Vice-President, Charles Richardson, Philadelphia; Second Vice-President, Samuel B. Capen, Boston; Secretary, Clinton R. Woodruff, 514 Walnut Street, Philadelphia; Treasurer, R. Fulton Cutting, New York. Executive Committee: Chairman, Charles J. Bonaparte, Baltimore; Matthew Hale, Albany; Herbert Welsh, Philadelphia; Joseph A. Miller, Providence; Louis D. Brandeis, Boston; William G. Low, Brooklyn; Dudley Tibbits, Troy; and the officers.

The purposes of this organization are as follows:

First—To multiply the numbers, harmonize the methods and combine the forces of all who realize that it is only by united action and organization that good citizens can secure the adoption of good laws and the selection of men of trained ability and proved integrity for all municipal positions, or prevent the success of incompetent or corrupt candidates for public office.

Second—To promote the thorough investigation and discussion of the conditions and details of civic administration, and of the methods for selecting and appointing officials in American cities, and of laws and ordinances relating to such subjects.

Third—To provide for such meetings and conferences and for the preparation and circulation of such addresses and other literature as may seem likely to advance the cause of good city government.

The League consists of associations formed in cities of the United States, having as an object the improvement of municipal government. It has no connection with State or National parties or issues, and confines itself strictly to municipal affairs. Any individual association may withdraw at any time.

The Board of Delegates have power to decide upon the qualifications of its members, to appoint all necessary officers and employees, and to raise funds for all proper expenses; but there are no dues or assessments, and no association is liable for any sums except such as it may, from time to time, voluntarily agree to contribute.

Following is a list of affiliated organizations: City Club, New York; Advance Club, Providence, R. I.; Baltimore Reform League; City Club, Hartford, Conn.; Coun-

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE—*Continued.*

cil of Confederated Good Government Clubs, New York; Good Government Club, Yonkers, N. Y.; Good Government Club, Troy, N. Y.; Board of Trade, Minneapolis; Municipal Reform Club, Syracuse, N. Y.; Municipal League, Philadelphia; Municipal League, Boston; Municipal League, Milwaukee, Wis.; Library Hall Association, Cambridge, Mass.; Citizens' Reform Movement, Baltimore; Citizens' Association, Boston; Citizens' Association, Albany, N. Y.; Taxpayers' Association, Baltimore; Men's Patriotic League, Pittsburgh, Pa.; National Civil Service Reform League.

REGULAR ARMY AND NAVY UNION

Officers: National Commander, James P. Lockwood, Chicago, Ill.; National Vice-Commander, Henry Shindler, Leavenworth, Kan.; National Deputy Commander, W. Temple Dougherty, Philadelphia, Pa.; National Paymaster, A. C. G. de Heus, Milwaukee, Wis.; National Adjutant, Richard J. Fanning, Columbus, Ohio; National Chaplain, Rev. John E. Cox, Owensville, Ind.; Trustees, William L. Allison, Fort Omaha, Neb.; George R. Downs, Erie, Pa.; John P. Kenny, Boston, Mass.; Charles Duhr, Detroit, Mich.; Charles H. Eddy, Buffalo, N. Y.

This organization was formed in Cincinnati and incorporated March, 1888. The national organization admits to its ranks the men now in the service who hold honorable discharges and are serving more than one enlistment, also ex-members of the Regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States of America who have been honorably discharged from the service. There are now twenty-eight garrisons or branch organizations. The membership of the Union is now 9,000.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

Officers: President, E. W. Morley, Cleveland, Ohio; Vice-Presidents—Mathematics and Astronomy, E. S. Holden, Mount Hamilton, Cal.; Physics, W. LeConte Stevens, Troy, N. Y.; Chemistry, William McMurie, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mechanical Science and Engineering, William Kent, Passaic, N. J.; Geology and Geography, J. Hotchkiss, Staunton, Va.; Zoology, D. S. Jordan, Palo Alto, Cal.; Botany, J. C. Arthur, Lafayette, Ind.; Anthropology, F. H. Cushing, Washington, D. C.; Economic Science and Statistics, B. E. Fernow, Washington, D. C. Permanent Secretary, F. W. Putnam, Cambridge (office, Salem), Mass. General Secretary, James Lewis Howe, Louisville, Ky.; Secretary of the Council, Charles R. Barnes, Morrison, Wis. Treasurer, R. S. Woodward, New York.

ORGANIZATIONS LOCAL

IN CHARACTER

Editor's Note.—We have presented in the preceding pages more or less extended historical and descriptive sketches of those organizations that are national in their scope. We now come to notice those organizations which are local to the respective cities in which they are found. And in order to a satisfactory treatment of these organizations it will of course be unnecessary, and in fact impracticable and undesirable to notice at any length, all or even a large number of these clubs. We have considered that the present work would be increased in value as a volume of ready reference, if in the part relating to local organizations we give, in as condensed a form as possible, all the information likely to be desired concerning them; that is, their location, address, officers, initiation fees, annual dues, qualifications of membership, number of members, etc. A more extended notice of these organizations would, we believe, result in a cumbersome and awkward volume, without increasing the value of the book as a standard work of reference.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—NEW YORK

THE ADIRONDACK LEAGUE CLUB was organized in June, 1890, for the preservation and conservation of the Adirondack forests and the proper protection of game and fish in the Adirondack region, the establishment and promotion of an improved system of forestry, and the maintenance of an ample preserve for the benefit of its members for the purposes of hunting, fishing and recreation. Its original membership comprised such men as Miles W. Barse, Ole L. Snyder, Robert C. Alexander, Warner Miller, Abraham G. Mills and Henry E. Howland.

The League has acquired a vast tract of land in Hamilton and Herkimer counties, containing about 175,000 acres. It is practically a virgin forest. The club derives a revenue of \$30,000 a year from the removal of the spruce above twelve inches in diameter, thus dispensing with all dues or assessments from the members.

There are many lakes upon this preserve of which the largest is Honnedaga, otherwise known as "Transparent" Lake, a most beautiful sheet of water, six miles long and lying in the southern end of the tract. It is reached by a drive of twenty-eight miles from the Prospect Station on both the R. W. & O. road and the new Webb road, or from the station Honnedaga, on the Webb road.

Twenty-five miles deeper in the wilderness at the northern extremity of this vast preserve, lies Little Moose Lake, which is about two-thirds the size of Honnedaga. Here has been erected at a cost of \$30,000, a splendid clubhouse, known as Mountain Lodge.

Numerous smaller lakes dot the preserve and many are the trout streams that flow through its wooded solitudes. No finer hunting and fishing can be found in the whole North Woods than on the preserve of the Adirondack League Club. As a deer park it has long been celebrated among sportsmen.

Its lakes and streams are fairly alive with game fish. Brook, salmon and speckled trout are so plentiful that the veriest tyro can fill his creel, while nature has blessed no other locality as she has this for the health seeker. The whole region is a constant succession of delights to the fisherman, sportsman and lover of nature.

The whole preserve is thoroughly policed, and its use is restricted to members, their families and guests.

There are 500 membership shares in the League, of which all but about sixty are taken. Many of the members hold more than one share each, so that there are only 200 members. Each membership share entitles the holder to one five-hundredth interest in all the club's real estate and property, the right to hunt and fish upon the entire preserve, the use of the clubhouses and facilities, and in addition, a grant in fee simple of a five-acre plot, with 200 feet of water front, for a private camp or cottage. Many of these cottages have already been built on Honnedaga or Moose Lakes, where the private holdings have mostly been taken. The officers are: A. C. Mills, Pres.; Robert C. Alexander, Sec., 203 Broadway, New York; Henry S. Harper, Treas.

ALDINE, 75 Fifth Ave., for the encouragement of literature and art and for social intercourse. Candidates for membership must be authors, printers, artists or engaged

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—NEW YORK—*Continued.*

in the publishing business or in literature, painting, sculpture, engraving, architecture or music, or be known to be in sympathy with the objects of the club. Admission, \$100, resident; \$50, non-resident. Dues, \$50, resident; \$25, non-resident. Membership, 201 resident; 65 non-resident.

ALPHA DELTA PHI, 35 W. 33d St. For graduate members of the Alpha Delta Phi (College) Fraternity. Pres., Joseph H. Choate; Sec., A. F. Hyde; Treas., C. E. Sprague. Object, social. Admission, \$25, resident; \$10, non-resident. Members, 157 resident; 189 non resident.

AMERICAN KENNEL, 55 Liberty St., Pres., August Belmont; Sec. and Treas., A. P. Vredenburg. —All regularly organized clubs or associations formed for the purpose of holding Bench Shows or Field Trials or for the improvement of any breed of dogs are eligible to membership, individuals are also eligible. Dues, \$10, active; \$5, associate. Members, 54 clubs; 383 individuals.

AMERICAN YACHT, house, Milton Point, Rye, N. Y. Admission, \$100; dues, \$40. Com., J. H. Flagler; Vice-Com., C. G. Evans; Sec., T. L. Scoville, 32 Park Pl.; Treas., W. P. Allen; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. C. I. Pardee; Measurer, C. H. Haswell; Trustees, W. H. Starbuck, W. E. Connor.

ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE, by George B. Post, ex-President of the League. The Architectural League was organized Jan. 18, 1881, as a society of draughtsmen, having for its purpose mutual improvement in the study of architecture.

Its first officers were Daniel W. Willard, Pres., C. H. Blackall, Sec., and C. H. Duncan, Treas.

Meetings were held every fortnight at each of which competitive drawings by the members were shown, as per the requirements of the problem given out at the preceding meeting.

In January, 1886, the League held a general meeting for re-organization, at which a new Constitution was adopted. Its most important provision was to open the League to all persons interested in architecture as an art. This Constitution, however, did not seem to meet the requirements necessitated by the quick growth of the newly organized League, and on May 2, 1887, a new one was adopted vesting the government of the League in an Executive Committee of nine, and the President and Vice-President, ex-officio.

By the new Constitution, the purposes of the League were set forth to be for the "promotion of Architecture and the Allied Fine Arts." This provision might be said to have been the stepping stone to its present success and strength in including in its membership only architects, sculptors, artists and designers in the liberal arts.

In 1888, Mr. Russell Sturgis was elected Pres., and as a result of the efficiency of his services in the advancement of the league, he was re-elected almost without opposition for four consecutive terms, retiring at the last annual meeting, held in March of this year, after declining a re-nomination.

Mr. Sturgis' administration marked the brightest and most active period in the League's history, so that to-day its roll of membership includes the strongest men in the profession of architecture and the arts. In consequence of which, the League may be said to be the recognized body in questions of architecture and the decorative arts; and this position was further developed and was more definitely fixed by its co-operating with the Art Students' League and the Society of American Artists in the joint erection of the building now known as the American Fine Art Society.

LOCAL, ORGANIZATIONS—NEW YORK—*Continued.*

In this building, the League has its permanent home, with ample space for its club-rooms and for its monthly and annual dinners, and where it also holds its annual exhibition in well lighted galleries.

The current work of the league is an address every month at the regular stated dinner; monthly competitions at which prizes are given, and an annual exhibition.

This exhibition, opened to the entire country, is generally divided into two classes of exhibits. In the first architectural drawings, and in the second, portions of executed work, such as bas reliefs, carving, wrought iron work, glass, tapestries and cartoons for mural decorations.

At the annual exhibition, the league offers a gold and silver medal to be competed for by draughtsmen under twenty-five years, the subject for the competition being advertised for some months previous to the opening of the exhibition.

The officers are: Russell Sturgis, Pres., 33 E 17th St., City; Warren R. Briggs, Sec., 338 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn.

ARION (Society), 104 E. 59th St. Object, the promotion of artistic taste in general and of vocal music in particular. Pres., R. Katzenmeyer; Sec., J. P. Werner; Treasurer, C. Lucius. Admission, \$25; dues, \$30, passive; \$10, active. Members, 1,450.

ATLANTA BOAT, W. 152d St. and Harlem River. Pres., H. A. McLean; Sec., J. B. Russell; Treas., E. J. Benson; members, 225; honorary, 100.

ATLANTIC YACHT, station at Bay Ridge, N. Y. Admission, \$25; dues, \$25; members 290. David Banks, of New York, President of the New York Club and owner of the *Water Witch*, has been for many years the leading spirit of this organization. Com., Geo. J. Gould; Vice-Com., F. T. Adams; Rear Com., W. A. Hazard; Sec., D. A. Austen, 57 Chambers St.; Treas., H. C. Wintringham; Treas., H. J. Gielow.

AUTHORS', 222 W. 23d St. Sec., D. G. Thompson; Treas., H. Marquand. Object, social intercourse. Candidate must be the author of a published work proper to literature, or hold a recognized position in distinctively literary work. Admission, \$25; dues, \$20; members, 185; non-resident, 38.

ASSOCIATION OF THE BAR, 7 W. 29th St. Pres., W. H. Peckham; Sec., S. B. Brownell; Treas., S. S. Smith. Admission, \$50; dues, \$40, resident; \$20, non-resident; members, 1132; non-resident, 68.

BREKLEY LADIES' ATHLETIC CLUB, 23 W. 44th St. Pres., Mrs. J. Le Duc; Sec., Miss M. L. Hawkins. Candidates must be sixteen years of age. Admission, \$25; dues, \$40, resident; \$25, non-resident; members, 300; non-resident, 25.

BLOOMING GLOVE PARK ASSOCIATION, House, Glen Eyre, Pike Co., Pa. New York office, 102 Broadway. Objects, hunting, shooting, fishing. Price of shares by charter, \$450. Annual dues cannot exceed \$75; members, 218; limited to 500.

BUILDING TRADES CLUB, 117 E. 23d St. Pres., John J. Tucker; Treas., S. M. Wright. Object, social. For employers in any legitimate business connected with the erection or furnishing of a building. Admission, \$25; dues, resident, \$20; non-resident, \$10; members, 285; non-resident, 25.

CALEDONIAN CLUB, 8-10 Horatio St. Chief, J. C. McEachen; Sec., R. Foulis; Treas., R. Hamilton, Jr. For the preservation of the ancient literature and costumes, and the encouragement and practice of the ancient games of Scotland. Candidates must be Scotchmen or the sons of Scottish parents. Admission, \$5; dues, \$3 annually.

CALUMET, 267 Fifth Ave. Pres., R. M. Bull; Sec., Frank Roosevelt. Social.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Admission, \$100; dues, resident, \$55; non-resident, \$35; members, 500 resident; non resident, 90.

CANOE CLUB, Bensonhurst, L. I. Capt., H. H. Smythe; Mate, J. C. Mowbray; Purser, W. Whitlock, 39 Cortlandt St.; members, 41. Admission, \$10; dues, \$15.

CATHOLIC CLUB, by Joseph Thoron.* The Catholic Club, which occupies the beautiful edifice at 120 W. 59th St., opposite the Central Park, was organized in 1871, under the name of the Xaxier Union, of the City of New York. The preamble of its constitution recites in this manner the objects in view of the founders of the association: "The Union has in view both the mental and moral improvement of its members. By a regular presentation of Catholic questions, by association with men of mature years and learning, by frequent meetings with each other, it hopes to keep alive among its members a spirit of true Catholicity."

The first founders of the club were young men many of them recently from the college benches and more of the provisions of the constitution adopted were calculated to foster in them a taste for reading, for study and for learning.

To this end a library was immediately started. It was to be especially a Catholic library, though not exclusively a religious one. It was to embrace every branch of literature and learning. It now contains over 20,000 volumes and all standard authors irrespective of religion or nationality are to be found on its shelves.

In 1887, a committee on Catholic interests was added to the regular committees, having in charge the management of the club, and it was also at the end of the same year, that in order to adapt its name to the enlarged scope, it assumed the name of the Catholic Club of the City of New York.

It now comprises over nine hundred members, and on its roll of membership are to be found the names of Catholics of prominence in every walk of life. Writers and historians, as well as merchants and bankers, lawyers and judges, as well as journalists and artists. Men of note consider it an honor to speak before its members and in the long list of orators and lecturers that appeared before it, we find some of the highest in the land.

The Catholic Club was the only club whose invitation was accepted by the Infanta Eulalia at the time of the Columbian Centennial, and at the reception given by it to the Archbishops and the Papal Oblegate, all the notability of the City and State were present, including the President elect of the United States and the Governor of the State.

The financial success which has attended its progress, has been unique in club life and a marvel to all who have followed it. Started by sixty young men at a yearly contribution of \$10, it has steadily shaped its expenses to conform with its income, and has gradually developed that income to respond to the requirements of its increasing needs, till after twenty-two years of wise management it has built to itself a mansion at a cost of \$350,000, and not imposing on its members more than \$40 for yearly dues.

The Catholic Club is without exception one of the most prosperous and one of the best managed social organizations in the city.

The officers are: Pres., Joseph F. Daly; Sec., Adrian H. Kiernan; Treas., Philip D. Cavanaugh.

*For Sketch of Mr. Thoron see page 165.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—NEW YORK—*Continued.*

CENTURY ASSOCIATION, 7 W. 43d St. Pres., D. Huntington; Sec., Judge Henry E. Howland; Treas., G. L. Rives. For authors, artists or amateurs of letters or the fine arts. Admission, \$100; dues, \$40; members, 680; non-resident, 90.

CHI PHI CLUB, of New York City was re-organized in the fall of 1891. All members of the Chi Phi Fraternity residing in or near New York City are eligible to resident membership. The club has had an organization in the city for the past fifteen years, but has not been at all active.

The membership is about one hundred and fifty. The officers are; Dr. Joseph B. Bissell, Pres.; W. H. Shepard, Vice-Pres.; E. K. Camp, Sec.

The club at present has no permanent headquarters, but gives monthly entertainments during the winter, to which all members of the fraternity, permanently and transiently in the city are invited.

Among some of the members are: H. C. Pratt, U S. District Attorney Princeton, 1858; John D. Adams with Harper Brothers, Cornell, 1882; Boudinot Keith, Lehigh University, 1880; Lloyd McKem Garrison. Harvard, 1888; Dr. S. O. Vanderpoel, Rutgers' College, 1873; Prof. Geo. G. Hopkins, of Brooklyn, Hobart, 1862; Ex-Congressman Stockbridge, of Maryland, Amherst, 1877; Rev. Arthur C. Powell, of Baltimore, Amherst, 1873.

CHURCH CLUB, 146 Fifth Ave. Pres., G. Zabriskie; Sec., J. H. Cole; Treas., E. R. Satterlee. Baptized laymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church or of any church in communion with her are eligible. Admission, \$5; dues, \$5; members, 419.

CITY, 677 Fifth Ave. Social and for municipal reform. Admission, \$50; members, 800. Pres., J. C. Carter; Sec., J. W. Pryor.

CITY REFORM, 47 Cedar St. Organized, 1882. Pres., W. H. Roome.

CLERGY, 29 Lafayette Pl. Pres., Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter; Treas. T. C. Topping, 2 Bible House. For clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Members, 150.

COACHING, 319 Fifth Ave. Pres., Wm. Jay; Sec., R. W. Rives. Admission, \$75; dues, \$35; members, 41.

COLLIE CLUB of America. Pres., J. Van Schaick; Sec., A. D. Lewis; Treas., J. D. Shotwell; V. Pres., T. H. Terry, J. P. Morgan. Exec. Com., R. McEwen, M. Dennis, J. Watson, Dr. L. C. Sauveur, J. L. Lincoln, Jr., H. B. Cromwell.

COLONIAL CLUB, cor. W. 72d St. and Boulevard. Pres., J. A. Punderford; Sec., J. V. Olcott; Treas., C. W. Drake. A neighborhood social club. Admission, \$100; dues, \$70; members, 670.

COLUMBIA YACHT, foot of W. 86th St. Com., J. F. Hitchcock; Sec., G. Parkhill, 61 E. 130th St.; Treas., J. A. Weaver. Admission, \$5; dues, \$12; members, 121.

COMMONWEALTH. Pres., W. J. Coombs; Sec., H. W. Bean, 15 Wall St. Civil Service Reform and independence in politics. Admission, \$5; dues, \$3; members, 348.

CONY ISLAND JOCKEY, 173 Fifth Ave. Pres., J. G. K. Lawrence; Sec., C. Fellowes; Treas., J. H. Bradford, Sheepshead Bay, L. I. Admission, \$50; dues, \$25; members, 700; non-resident, 100.

CONGREGATIONAL, Pres., S. S. Marples; Sec., R. M. Boyd, Jr., 111 Broadway; Treas., C. E. Hope.

CORINTHIAN YACHT, Tompkinsville, S. I. Admission, \$50; dues, \$20. August Belmont, Admiral; organized 1886; members, 100.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—NEW YORK—*Continued.*

COUNTRY CLUB OF WESTCHESTER. Admission, \$100; dues, \$75. Members, 400. Pres., Jas. M. Waterbury; Sec., E. Haight, 26 Broad St.; Treas., T. W. Thorne; Ch. H. Cronin; J. B. Harriman.

DAUNTLESS ROWING, W. 147th St. cor. Lenox Ave. Pres. H. W. Walter; Treas. J. J. Shea. Admission, \$10; dues, \$24.

DELTA KAPPA EPSILON, 435 Fifth Ave. Pres., D. B. King; Sec., J. G. Baldwin, Jr.; Treas., C. M. Rice. For graduate members of the D. K. E. (College) Fraternity. Members, 250; non-resident, 240; admission, \$30; dues, \$30, resident; non-resident, \$10.

DELTA PHI, 56 E. 49th St. Pres. T. J. O. Rhineland; Sec., G. M. Woolsey; Treas., C. C. Bull. For graduate members of the Delta Phi Fraternity. Members, 191.

THE DEMOCRATIC CLUB

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

A difficult task it is to indicate in the limited space here allowed me, even a crude outline of the history of the organization that during the twenty years of its existence, has discharged so well the duties devolving on it by its charter "to foster, disseminate and give effect to Democratic principles." But I apprehend from the request of the editor that he is wishful not for any lengthy article on the Democratic Club of the City of New York, but rather that I present in as few words as possible, some facts as to its origin, some idea of its objects and some record of its always creditable achievements.

The Democratic Club of New York is the representative Democratic social organization not merely of the city but also of the entire country. Other Democratic clubs there are, notably the well-known Manhattan Club of New York, which number among their members men of equal standing politically and socially. But certainly there is no Democratic social organization in the United States which exercises so potent an influence in the State and national councils of the party as does the Democratic Club of the City of New York.

Briefly, the following are the facts concerning the organization. It was founded twenty years ago, under the name of the Young Men's Democratic Club, with modest quarters at the Hoffman House. It was here under the auspices of the club that was held the first of those meetings of delegates from similar bodies which resulted in the formation of the State and National Leagues of Democratic Clubs. In the spring of 1890, the organization purchased and moved into its present clubhouse on the south side of Fifth Avenue between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Streets. The name was then changed to the Democratic Club of the City of New York.

As to the success of the club since then and the work in which it has engaged, I will close this notice by quoting from the *New York Times* of March 17, 1895:

"Thus located in handsome quarters, with every facility for the entertainment of its members, the club adopted a liberal policy in attracting to its board those representatives of the party whose utterances from time to time have become important. Among the notable features of its programme are the regular monthly dinners, designed to afford the members an opportunity of meeting for the discussion of matters of party interest. These banquets, which took their beginning in a desire expressed by a few

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—NEW YORK—*Continued.*

active spirits to meet regularly around the festive board, soon grew to such popularity that it is now no uncommon thing for a company of 200 to be present. Many distinguished Democrats have gathered at these meetings. During the years 1891 and 1892, Grover Cleveland more than once addressed the members at a monthly dinner; in 1894, Gov. Flower, whose term of office was then drawing to a close, selected the June dinner of the club as a fitting occasion for review of his administration; in January last, Senator Hill availed himself of an opportunity afforded by the club's invitation to define in a speech at its monthly dinner his position on the currency question; at the February gathering, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury William E. Curtis offered in an address to the members, the only official explanation which the Administration has yet made of the recent bond sale, and at the March dinner, on the 30th, Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle and Senator William Lindsay of Kentucky were the guests of honor.

After five years of life as an active and well-established club, this organization finds itself in a most gratifying financial condition. Its clubhouse, which was purchased in 1890, for \$175,000, has greatly appreciated in value since that date. Against the property the only obligations outstanding are a first mortgage of \$125,000, which is funded at a low rate of interest, and \$60,000 of mortgage bonds, which are held almost exclusively by the members, and are not obtainable, save at a premium. The balance sheet shows a surplus of assets amounting to some \$75,000. With a membership rapidly nearing the eight-hundred mark, and no expenses to meet, save the ordinary disbursements for interest, taxes, and maintenance of its house, the club is so situated as to be able to weather any political or financial storm that is likely to occur. The last two years have put to as severe a test as may ever be expected all organizations of this character, and it is pleasant to record that the percentage of loss in the Democratic Club by resignations during this time has been smaller than that of any other similar body. The fact is that the members realize that their loyalty in such a time is, in a certain measure, a test of their devotion to the party and its principles.

In its list of members are found the names of many whose careers afford inspiration to all Democrats. Grover Cleveland is a member, and at one of its meetings did not hesitate to say that he considered the Democratic Club as his political home in New York. Indeed, he may well regard the club with a kindly feeling, since at a most critical hour in the conflict at the Chicago Convention of 1892, it telegraphed its emphatic indorsement of his candidacy and pledged to give him every assistance in winning the electoral vote of New York."

Upon its reorganization in 1890, John H. V. Arnold was elected President, in which office he continued until his election as Surrogate when he was succeeded by John Fox. The Vice-President is Edward F. O'Dwyer, the Treasurer, Sidney D. Freshman, and the Secretary, James A. Briggs.

Among the other members are Perry Belmont, Robert B. Roosevelt, George Trimble Davidson, John Vincent, A. D. Williams, W. E. Wyatt, Charles W. Ridgway, Robert Stewart, E. Ellery Anderson, Ernest H. Ball, Dr. Joseph B. Bissell, John D. Crimmins, T. E. Crimmins, Wm. E. Curtis, J. Rhinelander Dillon, Frank A. Ehret, Charles S. Fairchild, Roswell P. Flower, George B. McClellan, Hugh R. Garden, George Hoadly, Daniel S. Lamont, Robert Grier Monroe, Gratz Nathan, William Sulzer, M. Stanley Tweedie, Frank A. Acer, Wm. C. Whitney, Leon Abbett, Jr. Col. Julian C. Carr, of Durham, N. C., Lewis Ginter, of Richmond, Va., James W. Ridgway, of Brooklyn, Alexander Taylor, Jr., of Mamaroneck. G. A. M.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—NEW YORK—*Continued.*

DOWN TOWN ASSOCIATION, 60 Pine St. For social intercourse, dining, etc., during hours of business. Pres., S. D. Babcock; Sec. W. R. Stewart; Treas., J. L. McKeever. Admission, \$150, resident; non-resident, \$75; dues, \$50; non-resident, \$25; members, 1000; non-resident, 68.

DRIVING CLUB, W. 77th St. cor. Amsterdam Ave. Pres., S. McMillan; Sec., S. H. Mason, Jr. Fleetwood Park, Morrisania, N. Y. Admission, \$100; dues, \$25.

ENGINEERS', 10 W. 29th St. Pres., J. Stanton; Sec., G. W. Bramwell; Treas., A. C. Rand. Social; for engineers and others connected with the engineering profession. Admission, \$50; dues, resident, \$35; non-resident, \$20; members, 292; non-resident, 309.

ESSEX COUNTY, Orange, N. J. Admission, \$100; dues, \$50, resident; \$30, non-resident; members 266; non-resident, 19. Pres., H. A. Page; Sec., T. H. P. Farr; Treas., D. Robinson, Jr.; Ch. House Com., J. C. Wilmerding.

FENCERS', 37 W. 22d St. Ch., Chas. de Kay, Sec., W. S. O'Connor; Treas., T. Hemminway. Admission, \$50; dues, resident, \$30; non-resident, \$15; members, 180.

FULTON CLUB, 83 Fulton St. Pres., G. P. Benjamin; Sec., B. F. Fairchild; Treas., A. Gilbert. Social. Admission, \$100; dues, \$50.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS. "B," 70 W. 104th St.; "D," 26 Exchange Pl.; "E," 338 E. 23d St.; "F," 238 W. 11th St.; "Tenth Assembly District." Pres., E. F. Page. Among the members of the last named club are: Wm. H. Schieffelin, Ripley Hitchcock, Dr. Wm. S. Rainsford and George A. Macdonald.

GROLIER, 29 E. 32d St. Pres., B. Chew; Sec., F. A. Castle; Treas., E. H. Bierstadt. Admission, \$20; dues, \$30; members, 250.

HARDWARE, 253 Broadway. Organized 1894; Pres., W. H. Williams.

HARVARD, 27 W. 44th St. Pres., E. King; Sec., Evert Jansen Wendell; Treas., Fred Cromwell. Candidates must have received a degree from Harvard University or being 21 years and upward have been connected with Harvard as student or instructor for at least one year. Members 410.

HIDE AND LEATHER, 83 Gold St. Social; dues, \$40; members, 100. Pres., J. L. Bulkley; Sec., T. E. Geehr; Treas., C. J. Schlegel.

HOLLAND SOCIETY. Sec., T. M. Banta, 346 B'way; Treas., Eugene Van Schaick. The candidate must have descended in male line only from a Dutchman or Dutch settler or Dutch citizen of America, prior to A. D., 1675. Admission, \$5; dues, \$5; members, 850.

HUDSON RIVER ICE YACHT CLUB, station at Roosevelt's Point and Crum Elbow, just above Poughkeepsie; members, 70; admission, \$5; dues, \$2.

INDIAN HARBOR YACHT CLUB. Com., C. T. Willis; Vice-Com., C. S. Somerville; Rear-Com., G. G. Tyson; Treas., R. Outwater; Sec., G. W. Pfeiffer.

INSURANCE, 32 Liberty. Pres., J. A. Silvey; Sec., W. H. Crolius; Treas., W. Pollock. Social; admission, \$20; dues, \$24; members, 550.

KNICKERBOCKER CLUB, 319 Fifth Ave. Pres., A. C. Monson; Sec., F. Bronson; Treas., H. S. Hoyt, Jr. Social; admission, \$300; dues, \$100; members, 450.

JEKYLL ISLAND CLUB. This club was originated and organized by N. S. Finney of the Union Club, New York. It is the richest individual corporation in the club line

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—NEW YORK—*Continued.*

in the world—for its membership—a careful and conservative estimate, putting their combined wealth at \$528,000,000.00.

It is the most noted club of Northern men in the South, and the one that is on the largest and most attractive plan. The location is on an island ten miles long and averaging nearly two miles in width, situated just off the coast of Georgia, eight miles from Brunswick.

This site was brought to the attention of two or three New York gentlemen, with the suggestion that, owing to its natural advantages and isolated position, it could be made a grand game preserve for a club. The necessary number of names for its purchase was soon subscribed, and the transfers speedily followed, to the present organization, known as the "Jekyll Island Club," under the laws of the State of Georgia.

The necessary improvements to carry out the plans and objects of the club were commenced immediately, such as the erection of a club house, cutting roads and bridle paths, opening a wide avenue from the western to the eastern shore and building wharves and boat houses.

A broad avenue of shells leads from the clubhouse directly to the beach, three-quarters of a mile, and the heirs presumptive can be rolled over the smooth surface in baby carriages and pushed up and down the beach, greatly to their gain in health.

The stables of the club contain saddle and driving horses, carriages and accommodations for horses and carriages of members. The boat house abounds in boats for rowing, shooting and sailing. A fine steam yacht plies between the island and Brunswick for the mail and convenience of members. Two naphtha launches, one thirty and one of forty feet, supplement the facilities for fishing or excursions.

Additional drives and roads are being constantly added. A broad avenue laid out along the water front of the inside or west side from the landing, passing in front of the club house and extending several miles, is to be the line on which members will build cottages, each share entitling its owner to a cottage lot of an acre, and nine acres additional in other locations.

It is the boast of the club members that Jekyll Island is the healthiest spot in the United States. This healthfulness has earned for it the reputation of a sanitarium—in fact, a company of capitalists having in view the conversion of the island into a winter resort for invalids offered the club \$500,000 for their possessions. It is needless to say that double that sum would not be an inducement to relinquish what its members consider will be and already is the perfection of a Southern home for themselves and families during the winter season.

Among the members are such men as Cornelius N. Bliss, N. S. Finney, Henry E. Howland, Rev. Dean E. A. Hoffman, D.D., and James Renwick, of New York, and Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago.

LADIES' NEW YORK CLUB, by Mrs. Morris P. Ferris. The Ladies' New York Club was organized in November, 1889, by Mrs. J. Pierrepont Morgan, Mrs. Henry Wright Shelton, Mrs. John Benjamin, Mrs. F. B. Austin, Mrs. C. F. Chandler, Mrs. Hilbourne Roosevelt, Mrs. C. E. Tracy, Mrs. Ogden R. Edwards, Mrs. Erastus Brooks, Mrs. Nicoll Floyd, Mrs. Worthington Hooker, Mrs. Eli Whitney, Miss S. C. Woolsey, Mrs. Johnson Hudson, and other well-known women.

Its first headquarters were in a small house in Lexington Ave., below Twenty-ninth St., but so large did the membership become in the first year, that removal to the present commodious establishment, 29 E. Twenty-sixth St., became necessary.

The club is proprietary, with Mrs. Henry Wright, Pres.; Mrs. W. W. Shippen,

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—NEW YORK—*Continued.*

Sec.; and Mr. Francis G. Brown, Treas. The "Club of the Four Hundred," as it has sometimes been called, is strictly speaking, the only organization of the kind in the country, and was advisedly christened the Ladies' Club, it being an association formed solely for gentlewomen, whose social status is beyond question.

Mainly organized to meet the requirements of ladies living out of town, it is as well a club of New York society women.

Here ladies may go and remain for as long a time as they choose, with comfort, safety, and unimpeachable propriety. Here they can have access to the latest current literature, meet a friend, advertise for servants, receive mail and telegrams, have parcels delivered, and give a dainty lunch or afternoon tea with all the appointments and elegancies of home. For the first time women find themselves as well provided for as men, in that they have so charming a place always in readiness for their reception and entertainment.

Mere social calls from gentlemen are not allowed, though a member may receive her agent, lawyer, or a gentleman who is to act as her escort.

The club is open from 8 A.M. to 10:30 P.M. Any member may introduce a friend at luncheon or dinner by simply entering the name and address of her visitor in a book set apart for such purpose. There is a complaint book always open to receive the confidences of the dissatisfied, who are requested to append their full name and address. Gratuities to servants are particularly prohibited, save in cases where some exceptional service is rendered, but a Christmas box is made up of general donations and divided among the employees with reference to the time each has been at service in the club. The charge for a room is fixed at \$1 per night. The menu provided in the dining room is not extravagant, but is sufficiently varied, and is daintily served, and it is furnished at the average of first-class restaurant prices. No wine is served under any circumstances.

To become a member it is necessary for the applicant to be proposed and seconded by two members, with a third name as reference.

The dues for resident members are \$20 for initiation with yearly dues of \$30, non-resident members paying \$30 and no initiation fee.

Receptions are given once or twice a year to members and their friends. Monday is "Club Day," and during the season some delightful morning entertainment is given each week.

Chess and whist classes are quite a prominent feature and have each a regular day to meet, as have classes in literature, art, etc. Afternoon tea is served every day at four o'clock to members who may happen in alone, or accompanied by friends. The membership now exceeds four hundred and is steadily increasing, the same strict scrutiny of applications making the admittance of objectionable members impossible.

It is refreshing to find but a step from the noise and bustle of Broadway such a haven of rest, as is offered by the Ladies' New York Club.

LAMBS, 26 W. 31st St. Pres., C. M. Greene; Treas. J. A. Stow; social intercourse of members of the musical and dramatic professions, with men of the world. Admission, \$100, laymen; \$25, professionals; dues, \$5; members, 85.

LARCHMONT YACHT, Larchmont, N. Y. Com., H. M. Gillig; Vice-Com., Geo. Work; Rear-Com., H. W. Bucknall; Sec., C. C. Little; Treas., Wm. Murray. Admission, \$100; dues, \$40; members, 575.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—NEW YORK—*Continued.*

LAWYERS, 120 Broadway. Pres., W. A. Butler, Jr.; Sec., Samuel Borrowe; Treas., E. L. Montgomery. Admission, \$100; members, 868.

LOTUS, 558 Fifth Ave. Pres., F. R. Lawrence; Sec., J. Elderkin; Treas., E. B. Harper. To promote social intercourse among journalists, artists and members of the musical and dramatic professions. Admission, \$100; dues, \$60; members, 400.

MANHATTAN, 1 W. 34th St. Pres., F. R. Coudert; Sec., D. B. Gilbert. To advance Democratic principles and to promote social intercourse. Admission, \$250; dues, \$75.

MARINE AND FIELD. House, Bath Beach. For land and water sports. Life membership, \$400; dues, \$40; members, 317.

MASTIFF CLUB. Pres., Dr. R. H. Derby; V. Pres., F. T. Underhill, R. L. Belknap, G. C. Stephenson.

MEADOW BROOK. Pres., Wm. Jay; Sec., E. L. Winthrop, Jr., 48 Wall St.; object, hunting. Admission, \$100; dues, \$100; membership limited to 100.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE SOCIETY. Incorporated, 1891. Admission, \$5; dues, \$2; members, 210.

MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY 57 Broadway. Pres., H. W. Mitchell; Sec., Clark Bell; Treas., W. Travis Gibb.

MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB, 113-119 W. 40th St. Dues, \$35. Three concerts are given during the year, and three public rehearsals. Members, active, 54; associate, 150. Pres., R. H. Robertson; Sec., C. T. Dutton; Treas., G. Sherman.

MERCHANTS, 337 Broadway. Members, 250; admission, \$100; dues, \$75. Pres., W. E. Iselin; Sec., E. M. Townsend; Treas., W. B. Kendall.

METROPOLITAN, 1 E. 60th St. Pres., J. P. Morgan; Sec., W. W. Sherman; Treas., G. S. Bowdoin. Social. Admission, \$300; dues, \$100; membership limit, 1200. See frontispiece for exterior view of building.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART, Central Park East, opposite 82d St. The trustees for the year ending February, 1896, are as follows: H. G. Marquand, Pres.; R. W. Rhineland and Daniel Huntington, V. Pres.; Hiram Hitchcock, Treas.; Sec., L. P. Di Cesnola. The Executive Committee for the same period is made up of Cornelius Vanderbilt, William E. Dodge, W. L. Andrews, John Bigelow, D. O. Mills, S. P. Avery, James A. Garland, R. W. De Forest, and ex-officio, H. G. Marquand, F. W. Rhineland, Daniel Huntington, Hiram Hitchcock, L. P. Di Cesnola.

The Auditing Committee for the ensuing year consists of Salem H. Wales, Charles S. Smith and Edward D. Adams.

The success of this noble institution is due in a great measure to the great executive ability of its Director-General, L. P. Di Cesnola, who has served so long and so faithfully as controlling spirit in its administration.

METROPOLITAN ROWING CLUB, E. 133d St. cor. Lexington Ave. Pres., Donald Nicoll; Treas., T. S. Mahony; Admission, \$10; dues, \$18.

MORRIS CLUB, 601-603 E. 139th St. Admission, \$15; dues, \$16; members, 300. Pres., Ernest Hall; Sec., W. G. Davis; Treas., John Finch.

NASSAU BOAT, foot of E. 132d St. Pres., A. E. Colfax, 420 Broadway; Sec., C. L. Burnham. Admission, \$10; dues, \$25; members, 100.

NEW CLUB, 749 Fifth Ave. Pres., J. H. Parker; Sec., E. H. Lewis. Social. Admission, \$100; dues, \$100; members, 50.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—NEW YORK—*Continued.*

NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY. Admission, \$10; dues, \$5. Pres., Elihu Root; Sec., L. P. Hubbard, 76 Wall St.; Treas., Wm. Dowd.

NEW MANHATTAN ATHLETIC. A proprietary organization, organized 1895. 45th St. and Madison Ave. Members, 2,500; admission, \$50; dues, \$36. Pres., Cornelius Van Cott.

NEW ROCHELLE ROWING, Hudson Park, New Rochelle. Admission, \$20; dues, \$12; members, 77. Pres., E. Lambden; V. Pres., F. W. Schoonmaker; Sec., J. H. Ferguson; Treas., W. E. Moore; Ch. House Committee, E. P. Pinckney.

NEW ROCHELLE YACHT, Echo Island, New Rochelle. Admission, \$25; dues, \$25. Pres., H. Ambrose; Sec., R. C. Eddy; Treas., B. B. Strong; Ch. House Committee, E. A. Furbert.

NEW YORK, 2 W. 35th St. Pres., David Banks; Sec., H. C. Wells; Treas., W. B. Williams. Social. Admission, \$300; dues, \$75; members, 600.

NEW YORK ATHLETIC, 104 W. 55th St. Pres., B. S. Weeks; Sec., J. C. Gulick; Treas., G. Massey. Admission, \$50; dues, \$40; members, 2,500.

NEW YORK JOCKEY, Morris Park, Westchester, N. Y. Admission, \$50; dues, \$50. Pres., H. D. Forbes; Sec., H. G. Grickmore; Treas., C. E. Coddington.

NEW YORK MINERALOGICAL CLUB, 54 W. 55th St. Sec., D. S. Martin; Treas., J. W. Freckelton. Members, 50. The host at the meeting place presides.

NEW YORK YACHT CLUB, 67 Madison Ave. Com., E. D. Morgan; Sec., J. V. S. Oddie; Treas., F. W. J. Hurst. Admission, \$100; dues, \$25; members, 880.

NINETEENTH CENTURY CLUB, organized 1883. Meets at Sherry's; membership limited to 200; dues, \$25. Pres., Horace E. Denning.

NONPARFIL ROWING, foot of E. 132d St. Pres., Hy. J. Behrens; Sec., M. Welch; Treas., C. E. Oswald.

OHIO SOCIETY, 236 Fifth Ave. Pres., W. L. Strong; Sec., M. M. Miller; Treas., L. H. Crall. For natives of Ohio, sons of natives of Ohio, or for those who have resided in Ohio eight years. Admission, \$20; dues, \$15; members, 232.

OLD GUARD, 84 Fifth Ave. Major Commanding, T. E. Sloan; Sec., E. P. Moore; Treas., H. L. Paris. Organized 1826, as the "Light Guard," name changed in 1833 to "City Guard." Re-organized 1868 as "Old Guard." Object, good fellowship. Admission, \$25; dues, \$36.

ORPHEUS SOCIETY, Pres., J. R. Strong; Sec., E. L. Short, 32 Nassau St.; Treas., H. H. Henry. Admission, \$25; members, 50.

PALISADE BOAT, Ravine Ave., Yonkers. For amateurs over eighteen years of age. Admission, \$10; dues, \$24; members, 200. Pres., E. M. Jackson; Sec., C. P. Marsden, Jr.; Chairman House Com., E. R. Coles.

PALMETTO CLUB, club house address, Mt. Holly, Berkeley Co., S. C. Office address, 203 Broadway, New York. Organized under the laws of the State of New York, membership chiefly made up of Northern men, is a citizen of South Carolina, owns a fine plantation, known as "Cotè-Bas," of some 7,500 acres, located between the Cooper and Back Rivers at their junction, fifteen miles above Charleston. Also owns the historic Folly Island, seven miles in length, lying outside of Charleston Harbor. The Cooper River plantation is an anti-bellum estate, several hundred acres under cultivation, and the balance a fine forest, frequented by deer, and famed for the wild

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—NEW YORK—*Continued.*

turkey and woodcock shooting. The rivers on either side are the resorts of duck, geese and other wild fowl. The mansion on the place has been re-fitted as a club house. The club has leased the hunting right of a larger territory adjoining.

Folly Island is one of those celebrated sea-islands which have recently been purchased by clubs or wealthy sportsmen, on which to establish a huntsman's paradise like Jekyl Island, which Folly Island much resembles. A magnificent beach extends for nearly seven miles on the ocean front, while the marshes in the rear teem with web-footed fowl. Numerous oyster beds provide a revenue for the club, and the fishing is unequaled in the South. The island is well wooded. The club is a proprietary one, with a limit of 50 members. The shares are \$1,000 each, with no annual dues. The shares include the right to a ten acre building site on Folly Island. The officers are: O. L. Snyder, Pres.; James B. Benson, V. Pres.; Robert C. Alexander, Sec. and Treas.

PATRIA. Pres., W. Higley; Sec., L. A. Maynard, 41 Park Row; Treas., E. E. Hitchcock. To promote pure government and pure citizenship; dues, \$5; members, 200.

PLAYERS, 16 Gramercy Park. Pres., Joseph Jefferson; Sec., L. Hutton; Treas., W. Bispham. To promote social intercourse between the members of the dramatic profession and of the professions of literature, painting, sculpture and music and the patrons of the arts. Admission, \$100; dues, \$40; non-resident members pay half these amounts; resident membership limited to 500; non-resident to 250; both of these limits have been reached.

PRESBYTERIAN SOCIAL UNION. Pres., S. Foster; Sec., F. A. Booth, 19 E. 16th St. Meets at Sherry's monthly. It comprises many of the leaders in the social, financial and professional life of New York.

PRESS, 120 Nassau. Pres., John W. Keller; Sec., S. H. Agnew; Treas., J. C. Hennessy. Social and benevolent. Candidates must be engaged in literary pursuits. Admission, \$10; dues, \$12; members, 500.

PRINCETON CLUB. Pres., H. Joline; Sec., R. K. Prentice, 155 Broadway; Treas., C. L. Blair. Candidates must be graduates of Princeton College.

PSI Upsilon CLUB, 33 W. 42d St. Pres., G. H. Fox; Sec., M. Day; Treas., W. M. Kingsley. Social, for members of Psi Upsilon (College) Fraternity. Admission, \$15; dues, \$10; members, 105.

QUILL, 22 W. 23d St. Pres., F. H. Marling; Sec., J. E. H. Nichols; Treas., T. O. Constant. To promote fellowship and interchange of views on questions of religion, morals, philosophy and sociology. Admission, \$3; dues, \$5.

RACQUET AND TENNIS, 27 W. 43d St. Pres., I. Townsend; Sec., C. L. Perkins; Treas., J. T. Atterbury. Admission, \$100; dues \$75; members, 600.

REFORM, 233 Fifth Ave., Pres., C. S. Fairchild; Sec., H. D. Baldwin; Treas., L. Windmüller. Objects, tariff reform, sound currency, and honest, efficient and economical government. Admission, \$25; dues, \$40; members, 900.

REPUBLICAN CLUB, 450 Fifth Ave. Pres., Edmund Wetmore; Sec., C. Brainard, Jr.; Treas., J. E. Leaycraft. Admission, \$50; dues, \$25, members, 650.

RIDING, 7 E. 58th St. Pres., H. H. Hollister; Sec., Samuel Borrowe; Treas., J. T. Woodward. Admission, \$200; dues, \$100; members, 492.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—NEW YORK—*Continued.*

RIVERSIDE WHEELMEN, 232 W. 104th St. Pres., J. F. Fitch; Sec., W. F. Marsh; Treas., W. Walton. Candidates must be amateurs according to L. A. W. rules. Members, 106.

RIVERSIDE WHIST, 202 W. 103d St. Pres., Robert C. Alexander, Esq.; Sec., Elbert Rappelye; Treas., W. A. Dearing. Admission, \$5; dues, \$12.

ROCKAWAY HUNTING, house, "The Kennels," Cedarhurst, L. I. For country sports. Members, 250; admission, \$50; dues, \$75.

SALMAGUNDI, 40 W. 22d St. For the promotion of social intercourse among artists. Candidates must be artists recognized in the profession and of unexceptionable character. Admission, \$20; dues, \$20. Pres., T. Moran; Sec., R. C. Minor; Treas., A. C. Morgan.

SEAWANHAKA CORINTHIAN YACHT, 7 E. 32d St. Com., G. H. B. Hill; Sec., H. W. Hayden; Treas., W. C. Hubbard. Admission, \$50; dues, \$50; members, 400; limit, 400.

SEVENTH REGIMENT VETERAN CLUB, 751 Fifth Ave. Pres., H. W. T. Male; Sec., A. Garrison; Treas., E. G. Arthur. Candidates must be twenty-three years of age and a member of the Veteran Corps of the Seventh Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Admission, \$25; dues, \$35.

SOROSIS, 212 Fifth Ave. Pres., Mrs. W. T. Helmuth; Sec., Mrs. M. D. Hall; Treas., Mrs. S. D. Youmans. For the promotion of agreeable and useful relations among women of literary, artistic and scientific tastes. Admission, \$25; dues, \$5; members, 160.

SOUTHERN SOCIETY, 18 W. 25th St. For Southern residents of New York City. Candidates must be of Southern ancestry or must have resided in the South twenty years prior to 1884. Admission, \$50; dues, \$30; Pres., J. H. Parker; Vice-Pres., G. T. Sinclair; Treas., J. L. Johnson; Chairman House-Com., Stuart Douglass.

SOUTHSIDE SPORTSMAN'S CLUB, house, Oakdale, L. I. Incorporated, 1866. Admission, \$500; dues, \$200; members, 104.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY, 105 E. 22d St. Pres., George A. Morrison; Sec., John Grierson; Treas., Alex. Laird; 1st Vice-Pres., J. Kennedy Tod; 2d Vice-Pres., W. Lyall.

ST. ANTHONY'S, 29 E. 28th St. Pres., V. Mott; Sec., A. Francke; Treas., Y. A. Potts. Members must belong to Delta Psi (College) Fraternity.

ST. NICHOLAS CLUB, 7 W. 44th St. Pres., E. A. Quintard; Sec., C. S. Van Rensselaer; Treas., W. L. Skidmore. Candidates must be a descendant of a person who was a resident of the City or State of New York, prior to 1785. Admission, \$100; dues, \$75; members, 287.

THE SAINT NICHOLAS SOCIETY

BY FREDERIC J. DE PEYSTER

OF NEW YORK*

The Saint Nicholas Society is simply the New York Society—the only New York Society. People from all parts of the world have their organizations here; and this association is the attempt of our fathers to bring Knickerbockers together. During Colonial days, when there were practically no strangers, such an effort would have been useless. But New York was in the very heart of the Revolutionary cyclone. It left her with more than a third of her homes in ashes and thousands of her children banished or dead on the battle-field. So rapid, however, was the tide of prosperity which set in with the Republic, that the little, almost ruined City of 1783 became in less than fifty years the Metropolis of America. Even then, the old New Yorkers were overwhelmed by masses of strangers, drawn from every country under heaven by the golden possibilities of our Manhattan.

It was indeed high time to combine, for what between the foreigners who knew nothing and the Yankees who claimed everything the Knickerbocker found himself well-nigh forgotten in the City of his Fathers. It was then, to reunite the old race, to keep alive the heroic memories and the kindly, manly customs of the loved Fatherland, and above all to do justice to the neglected, but glorious past of our City and State that the Saint Nicholas Society was founded. The first meeting with this end in view was held at the Washington Hotel on February 14th, 1835. The gentlemen assembled resolved to form a New York Society, to be known as the Saint Nicholas. To show the class of men who laid the corner stone of the Society, it is well to mention, that no less a man than Washington Irving, then at the very height of his reputation, acted as Secretary of this first meeting.

The Society honored itself by honoring Hamilton Fish with a unanimous election and re-election. While the State of New York never acted more wisely than when she first chose him for Governor and then for United States Senator, that excellent judge of men, President Grant, made him Secretary of State. And without wishing to take one leaf from the laurels of the illustrious dead it may be safely asserted that the office was never better administered than during the eight years that it was held by Mr. Fish. At a meeting held on February 28th, 1835, the Constitution and By-laws of the Society were formerly adopted and the first officers elected. Saint Nicholas started in a way worthy of its pretensions with Peter Gerard Stuyvesant as President and his nephew, Hamilton Fish as Secretary. While on its list of members it carried the most historic and time honored names in the city. It was a period when extreme democratic ideas forbade not only reference to pride of family, but even to pride of race. In reference to this sentiment the only test of membership was descent from a resident of the City or State of New York prior to 1785. The

* For Portrait and Biography of Mr. de Peyster see pages 30 and 31.

THE SAINT NICHOLAS SOCIETY—*Continued.*

question of race was not raised. And though the children of the Hollander and the Huguenot are looked upon with respect, it is not for their race, but because of their descent from the founders of New Amsterdam.

Saint Nicholas has but few points in common with the well-known Sister Societies with saintly names. They are foreign in their origin. We are first of all American and then Knickerbocker.

Between Montauk and Niagara sweeps our glorious Fatherland. Not that we forget the storied net-work of dykes and dams beyond the stormy ocean, from which we derive our lineage, our civilization and our never faltering devotion to civil and religious liberty, to industry and to peace. But deep as is our love for Holland, we feel a still deeper passion for our native State. Three hundred years on this beautiful shore have made us New Yorkers and nothing but New Yorkers. Nor is this all. There is yet another broad difference between Saint Nicholas and the Sister Societies. They are in the main charitable organizations, while our organization on the other hand is not a charitable, but a social and historical society. True, the constitution speaks of charity, but it is hard to find indigent Knickerbockers, and even if found they are too proud to accept assistance. It is, therefore, as a social society with historical tastes that St. Nicholas has made its mark. This social distinction is the logical result of a clause in the constitution, which says: "As the benevolent and charitable objects of this society will be greatly promoted by social intercourse among its members." Acting on this suggestion, there are annually four regular meetings each followed by a handsome supper, and then the Anniversary Dinner, celebrated on Saint Nicholas Day, December 6th in the most imposing manner. Nor is this all, for still another dinner is celebrated, under the name of the Paas Festival, on Easter Monday. While one annual dinner is as much as any other society can manage, the regular allowance of our society is two, and on some few occasions not less than three dinners have been cheerfully eaten in the cause of benevolence. So much dining has given Saint Nicholas its well merited social reputation. And if there be truth in the adage, that "practice makes perfect," our Association should give the very best of all dinners. The dinners of all the Sister Societies are excellent, but it is safe to say that none surpass ours. One thing we have certainly gained by this double allowance of dining, Saint Nicholas has become a veritable nursery for after dinner speakers. It was at our table that Gulian Verplanck and Ogden Hoffman, de Peyster Ogden, John Van Buren and Chauncey Depew first displayed their great powers. It was practice before our sympathetic and admiring members which developed them. The same school is still developing some of the brightest speakers in the land. Well may the reputation of our Society as a school of eloquence stand high, with such a bead roll of illustrious names. The stewards of our Society have always been broad minded enough to gather men of genius at our banquets simply because they were men of genius. Webster and Choate, Curtis and Porter, both the Bradys, Carter and Judge Howland have been cheered to the echo by the children of Saint Nicholas. We have been indeed fortunate in listening to so many distinguished men remarkable for rhetorical powers so varied and so great. Tradition still tells, not only of the speech of Webster at the first dinner, which beginning at midnight lasted until half past two o'clock in the morning, and all but killed both the listeners and the Society, but also of the witty struggle between Ogden Hoffman and Brady, John Van Buren and Evarts, Depew and Choate; while to this hour the older members after listening to the most brilliant men of the period still talk with enthusiasm of the

THE SAINT NICHOLAS SOCIETY—Continued.

keen, dry wit of John Van Buren and the splendid eloquence of Ogden Hoffman. Though Saint Nicholas does not insist on descent from a Hollander as a requisite for membership, there is no organization in America with a stronger affection for the Fatherland. This was shown in the most conspicuous manner, when in 1852 the Dutch frigate, *Prins Van Orange*, arrived at this port. In compliment to the Captain and officers a grand banquet was given on May 26th, at the Astor House. Ogden Hoffman presided, and spoke with even more than his usual eloquence. Gulian Verplanck, de Peyster Ogden and Romeyn Brodhead were among the speakers. It was a most enthusiastic and successful affair and proved that in our Society the love of the old home had not been extinguished by the lapse of nearly 200 years.

And again in 1881 when it seemed that the struggle in the Transvaal might be prolonged in spite of the splendid victories of our South African relatives, a member of the Royal Cabinet of Holland invited our Society to aid their brave men by a subscription to the Dutch Red Cross Society. The Saint Nicholas men responded promptly and generously, but before the money reached South Africa, England had acknowledged the independence of the Transvaal, and its heroic children, not less honest than courageous, returned the money with thanks. It was indeed a unique experience. Who since the dawn of history had ever heard of a suffering people with pride enough to return a subscription? This extraordinary conduct caused the Saint Nicholas Committee no small trouble, for they were forced not only to return the various sums to the numerous contributors, but to explain as best they might the astounding event. While our Society never forgets the storied past, it is thoroughly alive to everything which concerns the New York of to-day. Of all the Sister Societies, Saint Nicholas alone took part in the Naval Parade on the eleventh of last October. And never since the Society was founded have so many of its members been brought together as on that delightful day. Our Society is now stronger than at any period of its history; it holds, or is likely soon to hold all the best of the manhood of old New York. There are six hundred members, all that the constitution at present allows, on our roll, while some sixty excellent names are on the waiting list. The financial standing of Saint Nicholas is all that its best friends could wish, some fifty thousand dollars in the Permanent Fund, and not one dollar of debt.

In these days when quantity overwhelms quality, the old New Yorker turns to this powerful organization as the last refuge of the race. The hope of every Knickerbocker is to see his name high on the roll of our officers, and that some day or other, he, or his son, or his grandson may live to be President. It is a dream in which all may indulge, but the cocked hat is worn by few. Among those few are some of the best and strongest men this Island has ever known. Orators like Gulian Verplanck, Ogden Hoffman, de Peyster Ogden and John Van Buren; statesmen like Hamilton Fish and John A. King; jurists like Chief Justice Jones, Roosevelt and Lawrence; men of the highest standing like Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, the late Frederick de Peyster, Remsen, Field, McDonough, McLean, Vanderbilt, the Schells, de Lancey, Bailey and both of the Beekmans. The list of Presidents tells what Saint Nicholas has been; and if proof were needed that it still maintains the same high level, it would be sufficient merely to mention its most recent chaplains; Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D.D., of the Dutch Church, who served for more than half a century, and the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D.D., Bishop of New York. Strong as were the motives which prompted the founding of the Society, they are vastly stronger now. The city, then of two hundred thousand people, has become the home of nearly two millions

THE SAINT NICHOLAS SOCIETY—*Continued.*

to-day, and of untold millions in the future. If the Knickerbockers of sixty years ago realized the absolute necessity of combining, the Knickerbocker of to-day is indeed dull who does not feel it his duty to join with those who would preserve the memories of the storied past even in the swirling maelstrom of the New York of to-morrow. Let all such turn to the Saint Nicholas Society, the true refuge of everything historic and time honored in our native city.

FREDERIC J. DE PRYSTER.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—NEW YORK—*Continued.*

TUXEDO CLUB, Tuxedo, Orange Co., N. Y. For hunting and fishing. Admission, \$200; dues, \$100; members, 60. Pres., P. Lorillard; Sec., Wm. Kent; Treas., G. Kane; Chairman House Com., G. Griswold.

UNITARIAN, 104 E. 20th St. Pres., S. Swain; Sec., J. W. Warren; Treas., C. H. Pinkham, Jr. Dues, \$10; members, 100.

UNITED SERVICE, 16 W. 31st St. Pres., Gen. Gilbert H. McKibbin; Sec., J. A. H. Nickels; Treas., D. Wilson. Social, for commissioned officers or ex-officers of the Army, Navy or National Guard. Admission, \$25; dues, \$20; members, 240.

UNION, 1 W. 21st St. Pres., Clarence A. Seward; Sec., F. Bartlett; Treas., D. Weekes. Social; admission, \$300; dues, \$75; members, 1,500.

UNION BOAT, West 145th St. and Harlem River. Pres., J. McCartney; Sec., J. A. Carey; Treas., D. E. Dealy. Candidates must be at least twenty-one years of age and Christians.

UNION COLLEGE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION. This flourishing organization owes its success to the energy and executive ability of its leading spirit, Robert C. Alexander. It numbers 476 members. Pres., D. Butterfield; Vice-Pres., Rev. Dr. George Alexander; Sec., E. S. Barney; Treas., W. C. Roberson.

UNION LEAGUE, 1 E. 39th St. Pres., Gen. Horace Porter; Treas., G. Montague; Sec., J. R. Van Wormer. Organized to discountenance disloyalty to the United States and for the promotion of good government. Admission, \$300; dues, \$75; members, 1,420.

UNIVERSALIST CLUB, 22 W. 23d St. Admission, \$5; dues \$12; members, 73. Pres., J. C. Adams; Vice-Pres., Mrs. H. A. Carr; Sec., F. P. Rundell; Treas., C. C. Van Riper.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC, 55 W. 26th St. Pres., G. A. Adel; Sec., G. Richardson; Treas., C. C. Cuyler. Candidates must have obtained a college degree. Admission, \$50; dues, \$50; members, 350.

UNIVERSITY, 32 E. 36th St. Pres., J. W. Alexander; Sec., H. D. Auchincloss; Treas., G. Sherman. Social; candidates must have received a degree from a university or college to obtain which a three years' residence at college is required. Recipients of honorary degrees are also eligible. Members, 1,000; admission, \$200; dues \$60.

WATER COLOR CLUB, 215 W. 57th St. Pres., Childe Hassam; Vice-Pres., Rhoda H. Nicholls; Treas., Chas. W. Eaton; Rec.-Sec., E. M. Scott; Cor.-Sec., H. B. Snell. Members are chosen from work exhibited at annual exhibitions. Dues are fixed by the board; membership, 95.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—NEW YORK—*Continued.*

WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB, 55 Liberty St. Pres., J. G. K. Duer; Sec., T. H. Terry; Treas., F. O. de Luze. To improve the breed of dogs. Admission, \$150; dues, \$35; members 100.

WYANOKE BOAT, foot of E. 132d St. Pres., J. Shannon; Sec., A. Maher; Treas. C. H. Hecht. Admission, \$10; dues, \$15; members, 71.

YALE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION. Candidates must have received a degree from Yale or have been a resident student at Yale. Members, 312. Pres., Judge Henry E. Howland; Sec., Harris D. Colt; Treas., W. A. Copp.

ALBANY

ACACIA CLUB, 61 State St. J. L. Godley, Pres.; C. W. Eaton, Treas.; T. A. Williams, Sec.

ALBANY BICYCLE, 315 Lark St. R. C. Folger, Pres.; W. P. Robinson, Treas.; E. J. Ertzberger, Sec.

ALBANY BURNS. Neil Gilmore, Pres.; J. F. Monteguain, 49 State St., Sec.

ALBANY CALEDONIAN, Beaverwyck Hall, State, cor. Lodge St. A. R. Macdonald, Pres.; John Thompson, Sec.

ALBANY CAMERA, Steuben, cor. N. Pearl St. J. S. Patterson, Pres.; E. J. Wheeler, Treas.; Dr. C. E. Davis, Sec.

ALBANY CHESS, 1 LaFayette St. M. L. Deyo, Pres.; G. F. Lansing, Sec. and Treas.

ALBANY CITY CURLING, Washington Ave., cor. Quail St. Robert Lenox Banks, Pres.; Cantine Tremper, Jr.; Treas.; J. J. Van Schoonhoven, Sec.

ALBANY CLUB, 102 State St. Clifford D. Gregory, Pres.; Donald Macdonald, Treas.; C. W. Abrams, Sec. Incorporated 1888. Admission, \$50; annual dues, \$50, resident; \$25, non resident; members, 200 resident; 65 non-resident.

ALBANY PRESS, 106 Hudson Ave. H. W. Smith, Pres.; J. H. Jackson, Treas.; F. S. Howell, Sec.

ALBANY RIDING, Lark St., bet. Spruce and Elk. A. J. Parker, Pres.; J. W. Cox, Jr., Treas. and Sec.

ALBANY YACHT, house at Greenbush. Fred Hinckel, Com.; H. A. Grey, Treas.; J. H. Vlasblom, Sec.

ALPHA KAPPA PHI CLUB, 99 State, cor. Lodge St. Wm. S. Hackett, Pres.; J. L. Lochner, Jr., Treas.; Rufus K. Palmer, Rec. Sec.

ALPHA SIGMA. E. J. Miller, Pres.; J. E. McElroy, Treas.; R. V. De Witt, Rec. Sec.

BEVERWYCK ROWING, boat house, south end of Columbia St. pier. Joseph M. MacDonald, Pres., P. Strang, Treas.; T. A. Murray, Sec.

EMPIRE CURLING, Yates, near Lake Ave. E. C. Skinner, Pres.; F. H. Foster, Treas.; H. S. Foster, Sec., 446 Broadway.

FORESTER GUN. Grounds at Garbrance Station, Troy Road. Lansing Hotaling, Pres.; Elwood W. Vins, Treas.; Horace B. Derby, Sec.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—ALBANY—*Continued.*

FORT ORANGE CLUB, organized January, 1880, 110 Washington Ave. Robert Lenox Banks, Pres.; I. D. F. Lansing, Treas.; D. V. R. Johnston, Sec.

MOHICAN CANOE, house foot of State St. W. H. Brown, Capt.; J. C. Neville, Mate; W. S. Hackett, Purser.

RIDGEFIELD ATHLETIC, grounds, Partridge, near Madison Ave. Edward Bowditch, Pres.; C. F. Sabin, Treas.; Henry Gallien, Sec.

UNCONDITIONAL REPUBLICAN, 110 State St. Oscar Smith, Pres.; Angus McD. Shoemaker, V. Pres.; W. H. Call, Treas.; L. C. Warner, Sec.

WEST END GUN, grounds on Columbus Ave. C. A. Beckford, Pres.; L. J. Lyons, Treas.; H. A. Kratz, Sec.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

PILLSBURY CLUB, 425 Penn Ave.

DUQUESNE, 21 South Ave. Pres., J. W. Chalfant; Sec. and Treas., Chambers McKibbin.

COLUMBUS, 535 Smithfield St. A. B. Reid, Pres.; Sec., F. P. Smith.

RANDALL, 432 Duquesne Way. G. S. Fleming, Pres.; F. A. Kimball, Sec.

ATLANTA

ATLANTA CHESS AND CHECKERS CLUB. John Cary, Pres.; E. P. Burns, Sec. A. F. Wurm, Treas. 7½ Whitehall St.

ATLANTA SCOTCH-IRISH SOCIETY. J. N. Craig, D.D., Pres.; Col. B. J. Wilson, Vice-Pres.; W. H. Hunter, Sec. and Treas. 8 Gate City Bank Building.

COTILLION CLUB. C. W. Crankshaw, Pres.; L. L. McCloskey, Vice-Pres.; J. D. Berry, Sec. and Treas. Kimball House.

EIGHTEEN NINETY CLUB. A. A. Murphy, Pres.; E. M. Evans, Sec. and Treas. 65½ East Alabama St

ELECTRIC. C. E. Bailey, Sec.; F. E. Clarkson, Treas. 41½ Peachtree.

GEORGIA BAR ASSOCIATION. J. W. Akin, Cartersville, Sec.; P. W. Meldrin, Savannah, Chairman Executive Com.

NORTHERN SOCIETY OF GEORGIA. W. B. Miles, Pres.; W. M. Atkinson, 1st Vice-Pres.; E. S. Pratt, 2d Vice-Pres.; G. F. Bolles, 3d Vice-Pres.; W. J. Van Dyke, Treas.; A. B. Carrier, Sec. Old Capitol Building.

SOUTH CAROLINA SOCIETY, Walter R. Rhett, Pres.; Dr. E. V. Joye, Sec. 48½ Marietta St.

VIRGINIA SOCIETY, 25 North Pryor. W. M. Nicholas, Sec.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—BALTIMORE, ETC.

BALTIMORE

- ALPHA DELTA PHI CLUB, 8 W. Madison St.
ARIEL ROWING, Ferry Bar, foot of Light St.
ARION SINGING SOCIETY, 317 W. Fayette St.
ARLINGTON CLUB, Arlington.
ASHLAND ASSEMBLY, 927 N. Chapel St.
ATHENEUM CLUB, N. E. cor. Charles and Franklin Sts. Pres., S. T. Wallis; Sec. M. W. Hayden.
AVON, 1230 E. Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE ATHLETIC, 10 and 21 W. Eager St. Pres., Dr. B. M. Hopkinson; Sec., Matthew Tyson.
BALTIMORE CLUB, 916 N. Charles St. Pres., John Pleasants; Sec., G. S. Jackson.
BALTIMORE CYCLE, 1521 Eutaw Place. Pres., J. A. Arnold; Sec., W. H. Jackson.
CALUMET CLUB, 1110 E. Baltimore St. Pres., H. W. Rusk; Sec., L. W. Neilson.
CRESCENT CLUB, 317 N. Paca St. Pres., Dr. J. D. Blake; Sec., F. P. Buschman.
MARYLAND CLUB, S. E. cor. Eager and Charles Sts. Pres., A. G. Brown; Sec., Geo. May.
MERCHANTS' CLUB, German St. near Calvert St. Pres., W. B. Brooks; Sec., F. T. Redwood.
MONDAY CLUB, 1734 E. Baltimore St. Pres., D. M. Reese; Sec., J. C. Froelich.
UNIVERSITY CLUB, 801 N. Charles St. Pres., B. L. Gildersleeve; Sec., H. B. Adams.

BOSTON

- ALGONQUIN CLUB, 217 Commonwealth Ave. Social. Admission, \$100, resident; \$50, non-resident; dues, \$100, resident; \$50, non-resident; members, 750. Pres., J. F. Andrew; Sec. and Treas., C. A. Cole; Chairman House Com., G. H. Quincy.
ALLSTON CLUB, 400 Cambridge, Allstone.
APOLLO CLUB, 152 Tremont St.
APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB, 9 Park St. Scientific. Admission, \$5; dues, \$3; members, 877. Pres., C. E. Fay; Sec., R. B. Lawrence; Treas., J. E. Alden; Chairman House Com., F. N. Freeborn.
ARCHITECTURAL CLUB, 5 Tremont Place.
BEVERLY YACHT CLUB, Massachusetts Bay. Admission, \$5; dues, \$5; members, 180. Com., H. P. Benson; V. Com., G. H. Richards; Sec. and Treas., R. C. Robins.
BOSTON ART CLUB, Newbury and Dartmouth Sts. Admission, \$50; dues to other than artists, \$30; artists, \$15; members, 710. Pres., Stephen M. Crosby; Sec., Arthur D. McClellan; Treas., S. N. Aldrich; Chairman House Com., B. C. Clark.
BOSTON ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, Exeter St. Admission, \$50; dues, \$40, resident; \$20, non-resident; members, 2,150. Pres., Henry Parkman; Sec., Lawrence Tucker; Treas., Arthur Hunnewell; Chairman House Com., J. O. Shaw, Jr.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—BOSTON—*Continued.*

BOSTON CAMERA CLUB, 50 Broomfield St.
BOSTON CHESS CLUB, 18 Boylston Place.
BOSTON DRAMATIC CLUB, 3 Winter St.
BOSTON PRESS CLUB, 14 Bosworth St.
BOSTON YACHT CLUB, 817 E. Sixth St.
CALLEDONIA CLUB, 694 Washington St.
CHARLESTOWN CLUB, 44 High St., Charlestown.
CHI PHI CLUB, 543 Massachusetts Ave.
CLUB OF ODD VOLUMES, 5 Somerset St.
COLUMBIA ASSOCIATES, 15 Essex St.
COMMONWEALTH CLUB, 662 Tremont St.
COMMONWEALTH YACHT CLUB, 831 E. Sixth St.
COMUS CLUB, 116 Elliot St.

ELYSIUM CLUB, 218 Huntington Ave. Social. Admission, \$50, resident; \$25, non-resident; dues, \$60, resident; \$25, non-resident; members, 155.

FIDELIO CLUB, 1501 Washington St.
FITTON LITERARY ASSOCIATION, Central Building, East Boston.
HIGHLAND CLUB, Centre opposite Park St
HOME (LADIES') CLUB, 140 Meridian St.
HOME MARKET CLUB, 56 Bedford St.
JAMAICA CLUB, Rockview cor. Green St., Jamaica Plains.
JEFFRIES WINTER CLUB, 360 Meridian St.
JEFFRIES YACHT CLUB, Jeffries Point, East Boston.
MANHATTAN CLUB, 166 Harrison Ave.

MASSACHUSETTS YACHT CLUB, 15 Hayward Place, and 5 Rowe's Wharf, Boston, also Harrison Square, Dorchester. Admission, \$25, resident or non-resident; dues, \$15; no dues non-resident; members, 378. Com., E. P. Boggs; V. Com., W. O. Gay; Rear Com., H. H. White; Sec., W. B. McClellan.

MASSASOIT CLUB, 531 Massachusetts Ave.
MEDORA CLUB, 26½ Green Ave.
NEW HAMPSHIRE CLUB, 24 Washington St.
ORPHEUS MUSICAL SOCIETY, 27 Boylston St.
OUTING CLUB, Central Building, East Boston.
PAINT AND CLAY CLUB, 419 Washington St.
POPLAR CLUB, 67 Poplar St.
PRESS CYCLING CLUB, 674 Massachusetts Ave.
PURITAN CLUB, 50 Beacon St.
PURITAN CANOE CLUB, 821 E. Sixth St.
REPUBLICAN CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS, 223 Washington St.
ROXBURY CLUB, 216 Warren St., Roxbury.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—BOSTON—*Continued.*

ST. BOTOLPH CLUB, 2 Newbury St. Social intercourse among authors and artists, and other gentlemen connected with or interested in literature or art. Admission, \$30; dues, \$36; non-resident, \$18; members, 406; non-resident, 36. Pres., Gen. Francis A. Walker; Sec., Lorin F. Deland; Treas., Col. Wm. L. Chase; Chairman, House-Com. E. Pelham Dodd.

SAVAGE CLUB, 3 Bosworth St. Social. Admission, \$10; dues, \$10; members, 75. Pres., H. B. Merrill; Sec., W. E. Fitzgerald; Treas., F. K. Phillips.

SAVIN HILL YACHT CLUB, Savin Hill Beach, Dorchester.

SOMERSET CLUB, 42 Beacon St. Social. Admission, \$100; dues, \$100. Pres., J. A. Loring; Sec., E. B. Haven; Treas., J. T. Linzee.

SOUTH END ASSOCIATES, 1634 Washington St.

SUFFOLK CLUB, 4 1/4 Beacon St.

TIFFIN CLUB, 114 State St.

TOWN CLUB, 40 Boylston St.

TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB, 6 Hancock Ave.

UNION CLUB, 8 Park St.

UNION BOAT CLUB, foot of Chestnut St.

UNITY ART CLUB, 16 Arlington St.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF MASSACHUSETTS, 127a Tremont St.

BROOKLYN

ALGONQUIN CLUB 242 President St. R. Harper Laimbeer, Pres.; H. L. Taylor Sec. Object, social. Admission, \$10; dues, \$18; members, 125.

AURORA GRATA CLUB, 1160 Bedford Ave. Wayland Trask, Pres.; T. Jefferson Stevens, Sec. Object, social, Masonic. Dues, \$15; members, 358.

BROOKLYN BICYCLE CLUB, 80 Hanson Place. J. B. Potter, Pres.; B. R. Rice, Sec. Admission, \$5; dues, \$20; members, 174.

BROOKLYN CANOE CLUB, foot of 55th St. F. L. Dunnell, Com. Admission, \$15, dues \$15.

BROOKLYN CHESS CLUB, 201 Montague St. Admission, \$2; dues, \$10; members, 125. Chas. A. Gilberg, Pres.; L. D. Broughton, Jr., M. D., Sec.; W. Duval, Treas.; W. F. Eno, Chairman House Com.

BROOKLYN DEMOCRATIC CLUB, 201 Montague St. Geo. Foster Peabody, Pres., Annual dues, \$2.

BUSHWICK DEMOCRATIC CLUB, 719 Bushwick Ave. John W. Weber, Pres.; P. Hurberty, Sec. Admission, \$25 resident; non-resident, \$15; dues, \$24 resident; non-resident, \$12.

CARLETON CLUB, St. Mark's Ave. cor. Sixth Ave. Social. Pres., A. E. Shipman. Admission, \$25; dues, \$30.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC CLUB, 71 Pierrepont St. Pres., C. C. Brown; Sec., Wm. B. Hill. Admission, \$25; dues, \$30.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—BROOKLYN—*Continued.*

EXCELSIOR CLUB, 133 Clinton St. Geo. W. Chauncey, Pres.; J. E. Lawrence; Sec. Members, 175. Social.

GERMANIA CLUB, Schermerhorn St., near Smith St. H. W. Steinhäuser, Pres., Chas. Kirchhoff, Sec.

HAMILTON CLUB, 146 Remsen St. James McKeen, Pres.; Robert B. Woodward, Sec. Admission, \$100; dues, \$50, resident; \$20, non-resident.

HANOVER CLUB, Bedford Ave. cor. Rodney St. F. W. Wurster, Pres.; J. W. Hesse, Sec. Social. Admission, \$25; dues, \$36, resident; \$15, non-resident. Members, 420.

HOME CLUB, 656 Grand St. Peter Graham, Pres.; Jos. F. Kavanagh, Sec. Social. Members, 150.

IMPETONGA, 50 Remsen St., organized 1885. Object, annual ball. Each subscriber has the privilege of inviting five guests. Number of members, 60. Arthur M. Hatch, Sec. and Treas.

KINGS COUNTY WHEELMEN, 1255 Bedford Ave. D. McLean, Pres.; J. J. Hayward, Sec. Admission, \$5; dues, \$20, resident; \$10, non-resident; members, 135.

LINCOLN CLUB, 65 Putnam Ave. E. D. Berri, Pres.; Jay Stone, Sec. Social. Admission, \$50; dues, \$40; members, 287.

LONG ISLAND WHEELMEN, Bedford Ave., near Atlantic Ave. C. H. Luscomb, Pres.; H. F. Pierce, Sec. Admission, \$10; dues, \$18; members, 130.

MONTAUK CLUB, 17 Eighth Ave. C. A. Moore, Pres.; E. N. Downs, Sec. Social. Admission, \$50; dues, \$50.

OXFORD CLUB, Lafayette Ave., cor. South Oxford St. Wm. Berri, Sec. Social. Admission, \$100; dues, \$50; members, 350.

REPUBLICAN CLUB 40 Pennsylvania Ave. — — —, Pres.; Charles Alt, Sec.

RIDING AND DRIVING CLUB, Vanderbilt Ave. and Prospect Park. Wm. N. Dykman, Pres.

SEAWANHAKA BOAT CLUB, foot of South Tenth St. Admission, \$10; dues, \$18; members, 145. Pres., R. H. Pelton. Sec., E. Chapin Wallace; Treas., E. B. Wright.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB, Bedford Ave. co. Dean St. Social and political. Admission, \$50, resident; \$25 non-resident; dues, \$40, resident; \$20, non-resident; members, 993; Abel E. Blackmar, Pres.; Herbert S. Ogden, Sec.

VARUNA BOAT CLUB, foot of 58th St. and 164 Atlantic Ave. Applicants must purchase a share of stock, \$10; members, 160. Pres., E. T. Ripper; Sec., W. M. Lawson.

YOUNG REPUBLICAN CLUB, Flatbush Ave., cor. Nevins St. C. A. Schieren, Pres.; J. G. Wall, Sec.

BUFFALO

ACACIA (MASONIC), 5 Masonic Temple. Sec., C. R. Fitzgerald.

AMICUS CLUB, 812 Main St. Pres., S. S. Fields; Sec., C. J. Fix.

BUFFALO CLUB, Delaware Ave., and Delaware Pl. Pres., J. P. Dudley; Sec., W. H. Ball.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—BUFFALO—*Continued.*

CITIZENS' CLUB, 63 Niagara St. Pres., L. A. Warner, Jr.; Sec. and Treas., B. U. Dimick.

COUNTRY, N. Elmwood Ave., north of the Park Lake. Pres. S. S. Spaulding; Sec., W. O. Chapin.

FALCONWOOD COMPANY, house on Grand Ave. Pres., Franklin Sidway, Sec. and Treas., Nathaniel Rochester.

IDLEWOOD ASSOCIATION, grounds and building near Lake View. Pres., J. H. Jones; Sec., J. H. Isham.

OAKFIELD CLUB, house on Grand Island, west side. Pres., E. W. Eames; Sec., W. C. Hodge.

CRESCENT ATHLETIC, 815 Sycamore St. Pres., Theodore Braun; Sec., Wm. Graser.

IROQUOIS ATHLETIC, 376 Oak St. Pres., Col. L. P. Reichert; Sec., David Walsh.

WEST SIDE ATHLETIC, 36 Brayton St. Pres., W. O. Parks; Sec., H. V. Soule.

BUFFALO AMATEUR BASEBALL LEAGUE. Pres., C. E. Kinskey; Sec., Thos. Summers.

COLUMBIA BICYCLE, 434 High St. Pres., G. S. Vogt; Sec., David Anderson.

LASALLE BICYCLE, 132 College St. Pres., E. W. Hodges; Sec., H. H. Warren.

WANDERERS' BICYCLE, Fillmore Ave., near Genessee St. Pres., C. F. Keyser Sec., N. Ademy.

WOMEN'S WHEEL AND ATHLETIC, 132 College St. Pres., Miss Ada Kenyon Sec., Mrs. Ellie J. Shepard.

AMICUS BOWLING, 607 Michigan St. Pres., F. G. Phillips; Sec., Chas. Denny.

PEERLESS BOWLING CLUB, 232 Broadway. Sec., and Treas., Harry Thompson.

BUFFALO RIDING, West Utica St. near Elmwood Ave. Pres., Jewett M. Richmond; Sec., H. C. French.

BUFFALO POLO. Gen. George Fuld, Pres.; J. N. Scatcherd, Sec. and Treas.

BUFFALO AUDOBON, 527 Main St. Pres., J. P. Fisher; Sec., Dr. H. C. Frost.

JEFFERSON FISHING CLUB, 399 Sycamore. Pres., F. P. Person; Sec., G. R. Redlein.

BUFFALO LAWN TENNIS, Elmwood Ave., near W. Ferry. Pres., E. P. Cottle; Sec., C. W. Stuart.

HIGHLAND PARK TENNIS. Pres., C. W. Adams; Sec., C. E. Throop.

BUFFALO CAMERAS, 615 Main St. Pres., W. O. Chapin; Sec., C. R. Wilson.

BUFFALO FENCERS', 633 Main St. Pres., C. B. Hill; Sec., D. C. Pierce.

LADIES' AFTERNOON MUSICAL, Park Pl., near Caulina St. Pres., Miss Abby Grosvenor; Sec., Miss Marian Pease.

BUFFALO REPUBLICAN LEAGUE, 14 Court St. Pres., T. T. Rainsdell; Sec., R. L. Kutland.

BUFFALO CANOE, house foot of Hamilton St. Com., E. W. Deniston; Sec., F. D. Wood.

BUFFALO YACHT, foot of Porter Ave. Com., F. P. Howes; Sec., H. A. Baker.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—CAMBRIDGE, ETC.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

ALPHA DELTA PHI CLUB, 64 Mt. Auburn. Pres., R. C. Grew; Sec., J. C. Williams.

CAMBRIDGE CASINO, for boating and kindred sports, foot of Hawthorne St., Old Cambridge. Pres., J. B. Russell; Clerk, Richard Dana.

CAMBRIDGE WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAGUE. Pres., Col. T. W. Higgins; Sec., Miss F. M. Butwell.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB. Pres., S. L. Thorndike; Sec., Walter Deane.

CAMBRIDGE CLUB. Jabez Fox, Pres.; J. H. Appleton, Sec.

CANTABRAGIA CLUB. Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill, Pres.; Miss Grace S. Rice, Sec.

CAMBRIDGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION. Pres., T. L. Stockford; Sec., G. Grossman.

PROSPECT UNION. Pres., R. E. Ely; Sec., A. C. Nash.

COLONIAL CLUB. Pres., C. W. Eliot; Sec., E. A. Whitman.

CAMDEN, N. J.

ALVA CLUB, 229 Liberty St.

CAMDEN COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION, 106 Market St. P. Voorhees, Pres.; B. F. H. Shreve, Sec.; H. M. Cooper, Treas.

CAMDEN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY. H. H. Sherk, M.D.

CARTERET CLUB, 211 N. Fifth St. H. J. Wood, Pres.; J. W. Thompson, Sec.; Geo. Meyets, Treas.

CRESCENT WHEELMEN, 600 Berkeley St.

DEMOCRATIC UNION, 828 Market St. H. B. Paul, Pres.; J. L. Jarvis, Sec.; J. D. Dufour, Treas.

MASONIC TEMPLE ASSOCIATION, 415 Market St. Isaac Doughton, Pres.; G. W. Jessup, Sec.; W. F. Rose, Treas.

CHICAGO

AMATEUR MUSICAL CLUB, meets in the Atheneum Building. Sec., Miss K. D. Kriegh.

APOLLO MUSICAL CLUB, meets at Recital Hall, Auditorium Building; Pres., John Lundgren; Vice-Pres.; John S. Carpenter; Treas., Arthur Heurtley; Sec., F. J. Wessels; Musical Director, W. L. Tomlins.

ARCHITECTURAL SKETCH CLUB, 913 Masonic Temple. Pres., Hugh M. G. Garden; Treas., E. J. Wagner.

BANKERS' CLUB. Pres., M. E. Stone; Vice-Pres., E. S. Lacey; Sec. and Treas., W. D. C. Street.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—CHICAGO—*Continued.*

BAR ASSOCIATION, 100 Washington Ave. Pres., David B. Lyman; Vice-Pres., W. J. English; Treas., Thomas Taylor, Jr.; Sec., Howard Henderson.

CALUMET CLUB, Michigan Ave., N. E. cor. 20th St. Social. Admission, \$100, resident; \$50, non-resident; dues, \$80, resident; \$40, non-resident. Pres., N. K. Fairbank; Vice-Pres., O. R. Keith; Sec., John M. Cutter. Members, 420; non-resident, 65.

CAMERA CLUB, 182 and 184 Wabash Ave. Pres., M. L. Williston; Sec., W. W. Abbott; Treas., E. J. Fowler.

CARLETON CLUB, 3,800 Vincennes Ave. Pres., J. F. Rhodes; Vice-Pres., A. B. Forbes; Treas., E. H. Hatch; Sec., L. M. Coy.

CATLIN BOAT CLUB, Lake Shore foot of Pearson St. Pres., Chas. Catlin; Vice-Pres., Chas. W. Andrews; Sec., Chas. E. Erby; Financial Sec. and Treas., Frank C. Haerther; Capt., Jas. Henderson; Lieut., A. J. Dixon. Admission, \$25, resident; \$15, non-resident; dues, \$12, resident; \$10, non-resident.

CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE. Pres., C. L. Hutchinson; Vice-Pres., J. H. Dole; Treas., L. J. Gage; Sec., N. H. Carpenter; Director, W. M. R. French.

CHICAGO ATHENEUM, 18 to 26 Van Buren. Pres., F. W. Peck; Vice-Pres., W. R. Page; 2d Vice-Pres., Harry G. Selfridge.

CHICAGO ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION, 125 Michigan Ave. Pres., C. K. G. Bellings; Vice-Pres., E. E. Prussing; Sec., Joseph Adams; Treas., Jas. S. Gibbs.

CHICAGO ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, Lincoln Park; Pres., S. H. Peabody; Vice-Pres., Dr. T. C. Chamberlain; Sec., Dr. W. K. Higley; Rec-Sec., W. H. Knapp.

CHICAGO CANOE CLUB, foot of 37th St. Capt., L. D. Marks; Purser, D. H. Crane.

CHICAGO CLUB, Michigan Ave. cor. Van Buren St. Pres., Norman Williams; Vice-Pres., J. C. Peasley; Sec. and Treas., A. V. Armour.

CHICAGO CRICKET CLUB, 21 Quincy. Pres., E. J. Ogden, M.D.; Sec. and Treas., C. P. Ogden.

CHICAGO CYCLING CLUB. Pres., C. E. Randell; Vice-Pres., H. P. Walden; Sec. and Treas., R. M. Bannise; Capt., C. P. Root.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY, Dearborn Ave. n. W. Ontario, Pres., E. G. Mason; Vice-Pres., G. W. Smith; Treas., G. B. Shaw.

CHICAGO LITERARY CLUB, 116 Dearborn. Pres., L. H. Bontell; Vice-Pres., J. B. Leake; Cor.-Sec.; H. Johnson; Rec.-Sec. and Treas., F. W. Gookin.

CHICAGO WHIST CLUB, Western Bank Note Building. Pres., T. Schwartz; Vice-Pres., G. G. Willard; Sec., R. L. Parsons.

CHICAGO YALE ASSOCIATION, 116 Dearborn Ave. Pres., James L. Houghteling; Vice-Pres., S. H. Dana; Sec. and Treas., H. W. Corley.

COUNTRY CLUB, house at Evanston, Ill. Pres., M. M. Kirkman; 1st Vice-Pres., F. Arnd; 2d Vice-Pres., I. F. Adams; Sec., E. F. Brown; Treas., N. G. Iglehart.

CURLING CLUB, 83 Madison. Pres., Robert McWhirter; Vice-Pres., Daniel MacKay; Sec. and Treas., Jas. Duncan.

DOUGLASS CLUB, 3,518 Ellis Ave. Pres., W. W. Watkins; Vice-Pres., W. M. Booth; Treas., J. R. Vincent; Sec., R. G. Gresler. A family club; admission, \$25; dues, \$40; members, 200.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—CHICAGO—*Continued.*

FELLOWSHIP CLUB, 76 Monroe St. Social. Admission, \$25; dues, \$10. Pres., J. W. Scott; Sec., F. W. Rice; Treas., H. G. Selfridge.

HYDE PARK CLUB, Washington Ave., cor. 51st St. Pres., E. B. Myers; Vice-Pres., J. G. Grinnell; Sec., E. R. Shaw; Treas., Benjamin Williams. Social. Admission, \$50; dues, \$50; members, 220.

ILLINOIS CLUB, 154 Ashland Boulevard. Pres., Walter Shoemaker; Vice-Pres., Homer M. Thomas; Sec., Chas. Shackelford; Treas., H. J. Jones. Literary and social. Admission, \$100; dues, \$50; members, 370.

IROQUOIS CLUB, Michigan Ave., N. W. cor. Adams St. Pres., Lambert Tree; Vice-Pres., Franklin McVeigh; Rec.-Sec., Ira J. Couch; Cor.-Sec., G. W. Cass; Treas., Herbert Darlington.

LAKE VIEW CYCLING CLUB, 401 Orchard St. Pres., W. J. Parsons; Vice-Pres., F. P. White; Sec., C. E. Garnet; Treas., W. B. Rix.

MARQUETTE CLUB, Dearborn Ave., cor. Maple St. Pres., C. U. Gordon; 1st Vice-Pres., L. J. Smith; 2d Vice-Pres., J. M. Roach; Sec., J. J. Amey; Treas., E. C. Pauline. Admission, \$50; dues, \$40; members, 303.

TOLLESTON CLUB, club house, 1 Tolleston, Ind. Pres., F. A. Howe; Vice-Pres., G. E. Adams; Sec., Geo. Manmerie; Treas., C. D. Peacock. Object, hunting and fishing. Dues, \$50; members, 107.

UNION CLUB, Washington Place S. W. cor. Dearborn Ave. Pres., Geo. S. Willets; Vice-Pres., Jos. R. Wilkens; Sec., Stuyvesant Le Roy, Jr.; Treas., H. F. Billings. Admission, \$100; dues, \$60; members, 372.

UNION LEAGUE, S. W. cor. Customs House place. Pres., John P. Wilson; 1st Vice-Pres., H. H. Kohlsat; 2d Vice-Pres., J. H. Moore; Sec., W. H. Wilson; Treas., C. B. Lathrop.

UNIVERSITY CLUB, 118 Dearborn Ave. Pres., E. G. Mason; Vice-Pres., A. C. McClurg; Sec., J. S. Harlan; Treas., J. D. Hubbard. Admission, 200; dues, \$80; members, 1,200.

WHITECHAPEL CLUB, 173 Calhoun Place. Pres., Chas. G. Perkins; Sec., H. B. Williams, M. D.; Financial Secretary, A. D. Baldwin. Admission, \$50; dues, \$25.

CINCINNATI

ECLIPSE SOCIAL, 861 W. 6th St., Lincoln. John Goetzy, Pres.; Sam W. Ramp, Treas.; A. T. Brow, Sec.

QUEEN CITY, founded 1875. A. T. Goshom, Pres. S. W. cor. 7th and Elm.

CLEVELAND, O.

ELECTRIC CLUB, 356 Superior St. Sec., H. J. Davies; Treas., J. C. O'Neill.

FOREST CITY ATHLETIC, 661 Bridge St. Alva A. Fay, Pres.; H. C. Doville, Sec. and Treas.

GREENHURST, 19 Euclid Ave. H. P. Shupe, Pres.; G. P. Smith, Sec.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—CLEVELAND—*Continued.*

IROQUOIS, 119 Huron St. T. W. Gunton, Pres.; J. P. Keenan, Sec.; J. J. Hendrickson, Treas.

CLEVELAND SOROSIS, 79 City Hall. Mrs. N. C. Stewart, Pres.; Mrs. M. J. Caton, Rec.-Sec.; Mrs. W. G. Rose, Cor.-Sec.; Mrs. C. S. Selover, Treas.

CLEVELAND WHEELMEN, 123 Huron St. G. L. Ralston, Pres.; C. G. Merrills, Sec. and Treas.

CONGREGATIONAL CLUB, 199 Seneca St. R. O. Beswick, Sec.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, Western Preserve Chapter. Mrs. Elroy M. Avery, Regent; Mrs. H. J. Lee, Sec.

EARLY SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY. R. C. Parsons, Pres.; H. C. Hawkins, Sec.; Lewis Burton, Chaplain; A. J. Williams, Chairman Executive Com.

CIVIL ENGINEERS' CLUB, 128 Arcade. Ambrose Swasey, Pres.; C. Osborne, Sec.

CLEVELAND ART, 54 City Hall. A. M. Willard, Pres.; Chas. Nelan, Sec.

CLEVELAND ATHLETIC, 411 Euclid Ave. F. D. H. Robison, Pres.; H. L. Vail, Sec.; J. T. Huntington, Treas. and Manager.

CLEVELAND BAR ASSOCIATION, W. F. Carr, Pres.; Amos Denison, Cor.-Sec.

CLEVELAND CAMERA, 1202 Willson Ave. Robert Dayton, Sec.

CLEVELAND CANOE, boat house West Pier. F. F. Prentiss, Captain.

CLEVELAND KENNEL, 417 The Cuyahoga. F. D. H. Robison, Pres.; C. M. Munhall, Sec.

ALGONQUIN, 2618 Broadway. W. R. Palmer, Pres.; G. D. Dean, Sec.

ALHAMBRA, 2547 Broadway. Harry Allen, Pres.; Louis A. Deutsch, Sec.

BROWNSON, 271 Clinton. E. M. Butler, Pres.; T. P. Kilfoyle, Sec.

CHISOLM SCOTTISH GUARDS, 174 Ontario St. Alex Thorn, Chief; W. J. Gilchrist, Sec.

LAKE SIDE CYCLING, 163 Franklin Ave. H. P. Shupe, Pres. A. H. Cowdry, Sec.

LOGAN CLUB, "Cabin" at 77 S. Woodland Ave. Elroy M. Avery, Pres.; A. A. Kuntz, Sec.

LOTUS, 293 Euclid Ave. J. F. Stair, Pres.; E. M. Tillinghast, Sec.

MASONIC CLUB, "The Temple." C. W. Tucker, Pres.; C. G. Davis, Sec.

ORDER OF SCOTTISH CLANS, Clan Grant, No. 17, City Hall. Frank Crockett, Chief; Archibald McLaren, Pres.

ROWFANT CLUB, 255 Erie St. Wm. Gaylord, Pres.; E. H. Harvey, Sec.

THURMAN CLUB, 1001 Woodland Ave. C. V. Hull, Pres.; Wm. Whelan, Sec.

UNION CLUB, 158 Euclid Ave. Organized Sept. 1892. For physical training. Annual meeting third Saturday in January. Admission fee, \$1.00; annual dues, \$80, resident; \$20, non-resident. Membership resident, 303; non-resident, 20. Wm. Chisholm, Pres.; Wm. C. Stable, Sec.

WOODLAND CLUB, 1028 Woodland Ave. John Nash, Pres.; W. B. Philpott, Sec.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS COLUMBUS, ETC.

COLUMBUS, O.

ARION CLUB, 26 E. 3d St. C. S. Strayer, Sec.
ARLINGTON RIDING AND DRIVING, house at Marble Cliff. F. M. Hoover, Sec.
BUCKEYE FISHING, 265½ S. High St. E. M. Slack, Sec. and Treas.
CAMP DARBY FISHING AND HUNTING, 127½ S. Front St.
COLUMBUS CYCLING, 44 W. Gay St. W. J. Gulcher, Sec.
COLUMBUS WHIST, 25½ S. High St. J. H. Bachmar, Sec.
DE GAGE, 32½ S. High St. D. G. Gray, Sec.
ELMIRA CLUB, 85 N. High St.
IROQUOIS, 173½ S. High St. F. H. Ritter, Sec.
JACKSON, 122½ S. High St. Chester Strands, Sec.
KNICKERBOCKER, 36 W. Gay St. Wm. Thompson, Sec.
MAYFLOWER, N. W. cor. Main and Ohio Aves.
PINTO CLUB, 239½ S. High St.
THURMAN, 25½ S. High St.
WHETSTONE, 241½ S. High St.

DAYTON, O.

DAYTON BICYCLE CLUB, 35 W. 4th St. C. L. Bauman, Pres.; E. J. Frank, Sec. and Treas.
DAYTON CLUB, 111 S. Main St. H. C. Lowe, Pres.; C. B. Clegg, Sec.
DAYTON LAWN TENNIS, N. E. cor. Superior Ave. and Arnold Pl., and Dayton View. S. McMahon, Pres.; Geo. Wood, Sec.
GARFIELD CLUB, Kuhns Building. E. P. Matthews, Pres.; E. T. Snedekin, Sec.
JEFFERSON CLUB, 114 and 116 E. Third St. E. H. Kerr, Rec.-Sec.

DENVER

ADELPHIAN ATHLETIC CLUB, 3116 Larimer St.
APACHE CLUB, 1747 Welton.
CALEDONIAN CLUB, 1643 Larimer St.
CAMBRIAN CLUB, 400 McPhee Building.
DENVER ATHLETIC, 1325-35 Glenarin St. E. W. Rollins, Pres., T. H. Reynolds, Sec.
DENVER CLUB, 17th St., N. W. cor. Glenarin. J. L. Jerome, Pres.; Hugh Butler, V. Pres.; C. L. McIntosh, Treas.; T. H. Hardcastle, Sec.
DENVER RAMBLERS' BICYCLE CLUB, 1640 Larimer St.
GREYSTONE, 1447 Stout St.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS--DENVER--*Continued.*

LEONIDAS, McPhee Building.
LOTUS CLUB, 1544 California St.
DENVER WHEEL, 1265 Evans St.
UNIVERSITY CLUB, 1422 Curtis St.
DENVER CURLING, S. Eighth, S. W. cor. Ninth Ave.

DETROIT

ACME ATHLETIC, 483 McDougall Ave.
CITIZENS' YACHT ASSOCIATION; foot of McDougall Ave. Organized 1891. John J. Ackerman, Com.; Harry C. Kendall, Vice-Com.; Wm. H. Reid, Rear-Com.; J. A. McDonald, Rec.-Sec.
CITY OF STRAITS KENNEL CLUB, 68 Woodbridge Ave. Organized 1892. Geo. M. Hendrie, Pres.; Chas. F. Backus, Treas.; Guy D. Welton, Sec.
DETROIT ATHLETIC CLUB, 883-85 Woodward Ave. Organized 1887. Henry B. Joy, Pres.; Gilbert W. Lee, Vice-Pres.; John S. Sweeney, Sec.; F. F. Tillotson, Treas.; Benj. S. Warren, Capt.
DETROIT BAPTIST UNION. Organized 1878, re-organized 1886. C. C. Bower, Pres.; C. E. Conly, Sec.; Jas. T. Beadle, Treas.
DETROIT BAR ASSOCIATION. Organized 1881. Geo. V. N. Lothrop, Pres.; Henry M. Cheever, 1st Vice-Pres.; Jas. H. Pound, 2d Vice-Pres.; Edward W. Pendleton, Rec. and Cor. Sec.; Francis G. Russell, Treas.
DETROIT BOAT CLUB. Organized 1839; re-organized 1856. Boathouse, Belle Isle Park. Wm. J. Jupp, Pres.; Frank S. Werneker, Vice-Pres.; Geo. B. Sheehy, Sec.; Chas. F. Hammond, Treas.
DETROIT BOWLING CLUB, 512 Trumbull Ave. John Taylor, Pres.; Chas. C. Kellogg, Vice-Pres.; Lewis W. Knapp, Sec.; Chas. Lawrence, Treas.
DETROIT CLUB, N. E. cor. Cass and Fort. Organized 1882. Frank H. Walker, Pres.; J. D. Hanks 1st Vice-Pres.; Strathean Hendrie, 2d Vice-Pres.; Henry A. Hamon, Sec.; G. H. Lothrop, Treas.
DETROIT KENNEL CLUB, 230 Woodward Ave. M. V. B. Saunders, Treas.; J. A. Saunders, Sec.
DETROIT LANTERN CLUB. Frank E. Kirby, Pres.
DETROIT RIDING CLUB, N. W. cor. High and Second Ave. H. J. Campen, Pres.; John Owen, Jr., Sec.
DETROIT SKATING AND CURLING CLUB, Gold St., bet. Third and Fourth Aves. Robt. Hutton, Pres.; E. E. Carter, Sec. and Treas.
DETROIT WHEELMEN, 298 Bardolf St. J. H. Gould, Pres.; H. E. Perry, Sec.
DETROIT WOMAN'S CLUB, 239 Merrick Ave. Mrs. C. P. Fox, Pres.; Mrs. Sarah J. La Tour, Sec.
DIAMOND WHEELMEN, 16 Lincoln Ave. E. B. Easter, Pres.; J. E. Scott, Sec.
FELLOWCRAFT CLUB, cor. Woodward Ave. and Larned. John H. Russell, Pres.; Ellwood T. Hance, Treas.; Otto Carmichael, Sec.

YONDOTEGA CLUB OF DETROIT

BY THOMAS S. JEROME

(Of the Detroit Bar)

In April 1891, eleven men, desiring to establish a club in Detroit on lines different from those of any then existing, formed the Yondotega Club—this being the Algonquin name of the city.

They did not incorporate but executed articles of agreement to which each member assents on his entrance into the club, constituting themselves the perpetual Board of Governors with plenary powers, including a power to fill vacancies in their own number. Thirty-nine other men were then invited to join in on these terms, and a very old house, located at 302 Jefferson Ave., and owned by one of the Governors, was obtained. After being fitted up in somewhat the style of an old tavern, it was thrown open to the members on June the 24th, 1891, each anniversary of which day is appropriately celebrated. The house has since been purchased by the Governors.

The membership of the club, which includes a large proportion of the well-known and thoroughly "clubable" men of the city, has now increased to ninety-four, of whom twenty-four reside outside of Detroit. It is not likely that there will be any material increase in this number. The entrance fee is \$100 and the annual dues \$40, but the latter are not assessed against members resident outside of the city, or against officers of the Army or Navy.

The object of the club is solely "the promotion of sociability and friendship" and in this direction it has attained to a very high degree of success. The rules of the club are very few, the Governors preferring to deal with inadmissible acts as they may chance to occur. One of the few absolute rules is that no resident of Detroit, save a member, is admitted to the house under any circumstances. In some respects the club is not dissimilar to the Tavern Club of Boston and in others, to the Alibi of Washington, while in others it is unique.

The officers of the club are these: Chairman of the Board, Mr. William C. McMillan; Referees, (Membership Committee) Mr. William F. Jarvis, Mr. Charles L. Freer (also Vice-Chairman), Mr. Howard G. Meredith, Mr. Clarence Carpenter, Mr. Cameron Currie; Overseers (House Committee), Mr. Thomas S. Jerome, Mr. Truman H. Newberry (also Bursar), Mr. George M. Hendrie, Mr. Frederick W. Whiting (also Registrar), Mr. James H. McMillan. The above constitute the Board of Governors.

GRAND RAPIDS

PENINSULAR CLUB, house, Fountain, N. E. cor. Ottawa St. Pres., Willard Barnhart; V. Pres., J. W. Champlin; Treas. R. D. Swartout.

BURNS CLUB, McMullen Building.

COUNTRY CLUB, E. side Plymouth, bet. Robison and Lake Ave.

GRAND RAPIDS BICYCLE CLUB, 8 to 10 Lyon St.

INDEPENDENT ATHLETIC, 63 Pearl St. Sec. and Treas., Paul Rademaker.

JEFFERSON CLUB, Houseman Building.

LADIES' LITERARY, 49 Sheldon St.

LINCOLN CLUB, 66 Pearl St.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—INDIANAPOLIS, ETC.

INDIANAPOLIS

- CALUMET CLUB, Denison house. J. L. Griffiths, Pres.; Allan Hendricks, Sec.
- COLUMBIA, 73 Monument Pl. Chalmers Brown, Pres.; M. G. McLain, Sec.; C. Latham, Treas.
- CONTEMPORARY, meets at the Propylæum. W. P. Fishback, Pres.; T. L. Sewall, Sec.
- COUNTRY, Capitol National Bank. W. L. Elder, Pres.; H. T. Bennett, Sec.
- CRESCENDO, 409 N. Penn St. Mrs. Flora M. Hunter, Pres.; Miss Bessie Beck, Sec.
- DRAMATIC, meets at the Propylæum. Booth Tarkington, Pres.; May Armstrong, Sec.
- HENDRICKS, 60 Monument Pl. M. D. King, Pres.; G. W. Duke, Sec.
- INDIANAPOLIS ART ASSOCIATION, 81 E. Ohio St. May Wright Sewall, Pres.
- CALEDONIAN QUOITING, 36 W. Washington St. Alex. Galloway, Pres.; Hugh Campbell, Sec.
- INDIANAPOLIS CHESS, Y. M. C. A. Building. R. W. Furnass, Pres.; W. H. Ripley, Sec.
- FENCING CLUB, Capt. Will McKee, Pres.; 160 N. Meridian St.
- LITERARY CLUB, Plymouth Church Building. A. C. Harris, Pres.; Chas. Martindale, Sec.
- INDIANAPOLIS LOCAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN, rooms at the Propylæum. Carrie F. Robertson, Pres.
- TENNIS CLUB, Talbot Avenue Grounds. J. M. Butler, Jr., Sec. and Treas.
- WHIST, 50 Lorraine Building. J. E. Anderson, Sec.
- LYRA CASINO CLUB, 122 N. Meridian St.
- MAGAZINE CLUB, 25 E. Ohio St. G. B. Elliott, Pres.; E. S. Boyd, Sec.
- MINERVA CLUB. W. S. Brown, Pres., 299 Park Ave.
- PARCAPARIA BICYCLE, 502½ College Ave.
- SCIENCE CLUB, rooms at the Denison. G. B. Wright, Sec.
- WASHINGTON CLUB, 722 E. Washington St. P. J. Landers, Pres., H. V. Old, Sec.

JERSEY CITY

- CARTERET CLUB. Bergen Ave. and Church.
- JERSEY CITY ATHLETIC CLUB. Church Ave., cor. Crescent Ave. Pres., E. S. Leycraft; Vice Pres., H. C. Bennett; Sec., W. R. Starrett; Treas., D. G. Dewitt.
- PAVONIA YACHT CLUB. Foot of Jersey Ave.
- SCOTTISH AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB. 435 Grove St.
- ORION ROWING AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION. Beach's Building. Boat house, Hackensack River, foot of St. Paul's Ave.
- PALMA CLUB. Jersey Ave., cor. Bright St. Pres., J. H. Edge; Vice Pres., G. A. Heaney; Sec. L. F. Miller; Treas., J. H. Gallagher.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—KANSAS CITY, ETC.

KANSAS CITY

ELKS, N. Y. Life Building. C. I. Naples, Exalted Ruler; C. E. Runyan Sec.

KANSAS CITY BOAT CLUB, Rialto Building. F. K. Barrett, Sec.

KANSAS CITY CLUB. F. S. Doggett, Pres.; J. R. Treat, Sec.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

GARFIELD CLUB, 612 Sixth St. Organized 1882; admission, \$10; dues, \$6; members, 235. W. J. Hogan, Pres.; W. H. Slightz, Sec.

LOUISVILLE ATHLETIC CLUB. J. P. Helm, Pres.; Kenneth Macdonald, Vice-Pres., James Buchanan, Sec. Jane St. and Garvin Pl. Admission, \$50; dues, \$20; members, 485.

LOWELL, MASS.

OLD RESIDENTS OF LOWELL HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION. Pres., Benj. Walker; Sec. and Treas., J. T. Smith. Wyman's Exchange Building.

FRANKLIN LITERARY ASSOCIATION. Fiske's Block, Central St. Pres., E. W. Lovejoy; Sec., A. M. Abels.

LOWELL BAR ASSOCIATION. Pres., Hon. A. P. Bonney; Sec., J. J. Pickman.

LOWELL CHORAL SOCIETY. Pres., E. M. Hill; Sec., C. T. Cahill.

HOME CLUB, cor. Merrimack and Central Sts. Pres., H. P. Beals; Sec., W. F. Varnum.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

TENNESSEE CLUB, N. W. cor. Second St. Organized 1875. Admission, \$100; dues, \$60; members, 240; non-resident, 22. Pres., Stonewall R. Montgomery; Vice-Pres., Chas. C. Cowan; Sec., Walter P. Aiken; Treas., C. H. Rame; Chairman House Com., Gen. Calton Greene.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

CALUMET CLUB. J. P. Shubert, Pres.; W. O. Hoffman, Vice-Pres.; F. C. Bogk, Sec.; W. J. Krautroef, Treas. 186 Ninth St. Admission, \$25; dues, \$25; members, 400.

MILWAUKEE CLUB. Alfred L. Cary, Pres.; D. M. Brigham, Vice-Pres.; F. G. Bigelow, Treas.; C. S. Ordway, Sec. N. E. cor. Jefferson and Wisconsin Sts.

MINNEAPOLIS

CALEDONIAN CLUB, N. Y. Life Building. Dr. J. W. Macdonald, Chief; Donald Morrison, 1st Chieftain; H. M. Macdonald, physician.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—MINNEAPOLIS—*Continued.*

DRIVING CLUB. Pres., J. C. Oswald; Sec., R. F. Jones.

HENNEPIN COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY, J. W. Macdonald, Pres.; A. F. Irwin, Sec.

MINNEAPOLIS CLUB, 527 First Ave. R. B. Langdon, Pres.; Reuben Tomlinson, Sec. and Treas.

MINNEAPOLIS KENNEL CLUB, 110 Hennepin Ave. S. J. Carpenter, Pres.; H. T. Van Dusen, Sec.

UNION LEAGUE, 9 S. Sixth St. Organized 1883. G. H. Fletcher Pres.; E. E. Stevens, Sec.

NASHVILLE

HERMITAGE CLUB, 223 N. High St. Van L. Kirkman, Pres.; W. A. Barry, Sec. and Treas.

NASHVILLE ATHLETIC CLUB, 315-319 Church St. Martin J. Condor, Pres.; Harry S. Everett, Sec. and Treas.

NEWARK, N. J.

GARFIELD CLUB, 40 South St. Pres., Geo. E. Russell; 1st Vice-Pres., F. L. Bedell; 2d Vice-Pres., T. M. Woodland; Sec., G. W. Lewis.

NORTH END CLUB, Broad St. cor. Third Ave. Pres., A. M. Thorburn; Vice-Pres., Geo. G. Nevers; Sec., C. E. Fales; Treas., T. C. Hewson.

ESSEX CLUB, 44 Park Pl. Pres., A. Pennington Whitehead; Vice-Pres., Edward H. Wright; Sec., Frederick Frelinghuysen; Treas., Andrew Kirkpatrick.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

MERCANTILE CLUB, Insurance Building. Pres., David H. Clark; Vice-Pres., Joseph Porter; Sec. and Treas., W. W. Crampton; Executive Com., M. P. Smith, J. E. Todd, J. M. Crompton, Rollin McNeil, F. P. Hyde, Isaac Lyon.

QUINNIPIACK, 986 Chapel St. Pres., N. D. Sperry; Vice-Pres., S. E. Merwin; Sec., W. S. Pardee; Treas., E. H. English.

ROVERS' BICYCLE, 162 Elm St. Pres., H. B. Dow; Vice-Pres., Dr. T. A. Spirat; Rec.-Sec., E. H. Burgess; Treas., W. T. Babcock; Capt., G. E. Smith.

SAMOSSET CLUB, cor. Elm and Albert Sts., West Haven. Pres., W. A. Main; Sec., H. G. Eames; Treas., F. A. Jackson.

THE ANSANTAWÆ CLUB, house at West Haven. Incorporated 1891. Pres., Eli Whitney, Jr.; Vice-Pres., W. E. Miller; Sec. and Treas., B. R. English.

PEQUOT ASSOCIATION. Pres., S. J. Fox; Vice-Pres., L. W. Beecher; Sec., W. H. Hale; Treas., H. M. Kochersperger.

WEST SIDE CLUB, 334 Howard Ave. Pres., F. L. Perry; Vice-Pres., C. E. Coe; Sec., H. H. Palmer

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—NEW ORLEANS, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OLYMPIC CLUB, Royal St., bet. Montigut and Clonet. Pres., W. A. Scholl; Sec. J. A. Peyton.

CRESCENT DEMOCRATIC CLUB. John Fitzpatrick, Pres.; C. L. DeFuentes, Sec., 108 University Pl.

WOMAN'S SOCIAL CLUB, 1052 Camp St. Miss Kate Nobles, Pres.; Mrs. H. Behrens, Sec.

NEWPORT, R. I.

THE CASINO, Bellevue Ave. Pres., Cornelius Vanderbilt; Vice-Pres., Geo. Peabody Wetmore; Treas., Geo. R. Fearing; Honorary Counsel, Samuel R. Honey; Governors, W. Watts Sherman, James Gordon Bennett, C. C. Baldwin, Ogden Goelet, John Jacob Astor.

NEWPORT GOLF CLUB, Pres., Theo. A. Havemeyer; Vice-Pres., Ogden Goelet, Sec., Robert I. Gammell; Treas., Lorillard Spencer.

OMAHA, NEB.

OMAHA CLUB. Regular monthly meeting on first Thursday of each month; 1205 Farnum St. Annual meeting first Thursday in March. Annual banquet held in March of each year. G. F. Brown, Pres.; G. W. Slabaugh, Clerk. Admission, \$100; dues, \$60; members, 304.

OMAHA GUN CLUB, meets second Tuesday of each month, 1416 Douglas St. W. H. S. Hughes, Pres.; John Fields, Sec.

PATERSON

ACTIVE ATHLETIC CLUB, 181 Market St.

CRESCENT BOAT CLUB, Little Falls Turnpike.

EXCELSIOR BOAT CLUB, 68 Front St.

PASSAIC COUNTY FISH AND GAME ASSOCIATION, Court House.

PHILADELPHIA

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, North Broad St. cor. of Cherry St. Pres., Edward H. Cole; Sec., Harrison S. Morris; Treas., Henry Wheeler, Jr.

AMERICUS CLUB, 1429 Chestnut St. Social and to advance Democratic principles. Admission, \$10; dues, \$20; members, 59. Pres., George McGowan; Sec., John T. Hogan; Chairman House Com., William F. Ramsay.

ART CLUB, 220 S. Broad St. Organized 1887, to advance the knowledge and love of the fine arts and to promote social intercourse among its members. The annual

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

meetings are held the second Saturday in January. Candidates must be twenty-one years of age. The admission fee is \$100; the annual dues for resident members \$50; non-resident and artists \$25. Cards are issued to strangers for ten days. The membership is 905. Pres., Daniel Baugh; Sec., L. W. Miller; Treas., C. M. Fleming; Chairman House-Com., G. Frederick Jordon.

ATHLETIC CLUB OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVY, 1626-28 Arch St. Organized 1885, for physical culture. The annual meetings are held the second Friday in December. Candidates must be proposed by one and seconded by two members. The admission fee is \$25 for resident and non-resident members; the annual dues are \$30 for resident, and \$20 for non-resident members. Membership numbers 1,350 residents, and 55 non-residents. Pres., Prof. Edward J. Houston; Sec., Charles G. Hawkins; Treas., M. A. Furbush; Chairman House Com., Joseph H. Baker.

FIVE O'CLOCK CLUB, Public Ledger Building. Organized in 1883, for the promotion of good fellowship. The annual meetings are held on the second Saturday in February. Admission, \$5; dues, \$12; Pres., Robert M. McWade; V. Pres., Wm. Henry Sayen; Sec. and Treas., J. Hampton Moore.

LOYAL LEGION, Pennsylvania Commandery. Commander, Gen. David McM. Gregg, Reading, Pa.; Recorder, Lieut.-Col. John P. Nicholson, 139 S. Seventh St.; Registrar, Col. H. Earnest Goodman, 1509 Walnut St.; Treas., Asst.-Engineer Fred'k. Schober, 478 N. Fifth St.; Chancellor, Gen. Wm. L. James, 13 S. Third St.

PENN CLUB, 720 Locust St. Organized in 1875, and incorporated 1889. It is a purely social organization. The annual meeting is held on the second Thursday of January. The admission fee is \$15; the annual dues \$15 for resident, \$10 for non-resident; the membership now numbers 237. Pres., Morton McMichael; Treas., J. Edward Carpenter; Sec., Hon. William B. Hanna.

PENNSYLVANIA CLUB, 1,423 Walnut St. Organized, 1882, to disseminate the principles of the Republican Party. Admission fee, \$10; annual dues, \$30, active, \$10; non-resident; members, 210. Pres., Dimmer Beeber; Sec., E. St. Elmo Lewis; Treas., Harry C. Stewart; Chairman, House-Com., Wm. F. Fell.

PHILADELPHIA CLUB, 1301 Walnut St. Organized, 1850 for social purposes. The annual meeting is held on the second Monday in April. Candidates for membership must be twenty-one years of age and elected by the Committee on Admissions. The initiation fee is, \$100; the annual dues are \$80, for resident, and \$46 for non-resident members. The membership numbers 334 resident, and 57 non-resident. The officers are: Pres., Richard Vaux; Vice-Pres., Charles Hazlehurst; Treas., Ludovic C. Cleemann; Chairman House-Com., Samuel Welsh.

RABBIT CLUB, Belmont Ave. and Fairmont Park. The club was organized in 1861 and incorporated in 1877. Its objects are, riding, dining and cooking. The annual meeting is held on the first Saturday of April. Candidates for membership must be twenty-one years of age, proposed and seconded by members and elected by the Board of Governors, which consists of the President and six other members. The admission fee is \$100 and the annual dues \$20. Membership is limited to 100 which number has been reached. The President is Samuel Welsh. Secretary and Treasurer, Edward J. Etting.

RITTENHOUSE CLUB, 1811 and 1813 Walnut St. This club was organized and incorporated in 1875. Its object is social. The annual meeting is held on the third

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—PHILADELPHIA—*Continued.*

Monday in March. The admission fee is \$150 for resident and \$75 for non-resident members. The annual dues are \$70 resident and \$30.50 non-resident. The membership numbers 500 resident and 78 non-resident. The officers are: Pres., Craig Biddle Sec., A. J. Dallas Dixon; Treas., Henry Whelen, Jr.; Chairman, House-Com., Bernard H. Wood.

STATE IN SCHUYLKILL CLUB. The oldest club in the world. See Ward McAllister's article on Club and Society Life in the United States.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB, Berall and Samson Sts. Organized 1862, incorporated 1864. To foster and promote the love of Republican Government, to aid in the preservation of the Union of the United States, and to extend aid and relief to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy thereof. Admission fee, \$100; annual dues, \$50; membership 1,500. Pres., John Russell Young; Sec., Joseph G. Darlington; Treas., Harry G. West; Chairman, House-Com., William H. Hurley.

UNION REPUBLICAN CLUB, cor. Eleventh and Chestnut Sts. Organized and incorporated 1871. To advance the interests of the Republican Party. The annual meeting is held on the second Wednesday of November. Candidates for membership must be of good moral character, citizens of the United States and Republicans. The admission fee is \$25 resident and \$10 non-resident; the annual dues are \$24, resident; \$10, non-resident. The membership is 500 resident and 200 non-resident. Pres., A. L. Shields; Sec., Theo. B. Stutt; Treas., Samuel M. Clement; Chairman, House-Com., Israel W. Durham.

UNIVERSITY CLUB, 13 Walnut Street; see Robert C. Alexander's article on University Clubs, page 275.

PROVIDENCE

NARRAGANSETT YACHT CLUB. Sec., Chas. E. Hudson.

PROVIDENCE ART CLUB, 11 Thomas St. Sec., Dr. Franklin M. Eaton.

PROVIDENCE ATHENAEUM, Benefit St. cor. College St. Pres., S. W. Peckham; Sec., W. M. Barley, Jr.

HOPE CLUB, 6 Benevolent St. Incorporated 1876. Social. Admission, \$100; dues, \$60; members, 275. Pres., J. C. B. Woods; Sec., H. A. Tillinghast; Treas., Newton D. Arnold.

READING, PA.

NABOB CLUB, 437½ Penn St. Allen H. Bechtel, Sec.

NAUTILUS BOAT CLUB, 518 Washington St.

OWL CLUB, 9th St. cor. of Bingaman.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—READING—*Continued.*

PELICAN CLUB, 437½ Penn St.
PENN WHEELMEN, 120 N. 5th St.
READING BOAT CLUB, 24 N. 6th St.
WYOMISSING CLUB, 140 N. 5th St.

RICHMOND, VA.

COMMONWEALTH CLUB, Pres., E. D. Christian; Vice-Pres., Thomas Atkinson;
Treas., J. S. Crenshaw.
WESTMORELAND CLUB. J. B. Mosby, Sec. and Treas.
ALBERMARLE CLUB. Pres., James Lyons; Vice-Pres., M. F. Maury; Sec. and
Treas., E. T. Orgain.
RICHMOND ATHLETIC CLUB. Pres., Dr. Jacob Michaux.
OLD DOMINION FISHING AND YACHT CLUB. Comm., J. F. Mayer; Treas., S.
McG. Fisher.
POWHATTAN CLUB, 310 N. 8th St.
RICHMOND CYCLE CLUB, 806 E. Grace St.
DEEP RUN HUNT CLUB. Pres., Philip Haxall; Vice-Pres., O. S. Allen; Sec., P.
A. S. Brine.

ROCHESTER

GENESSEE VALLEY CLUB. Organized 1885. East Ave. cor. Gibbs. Pres., H.
W. Sibley; Vice-Pres., A. G. Yates; Sec., H. Hawks. Social. Admission, \$50; dues,
\$50; members, 355.
ROCHESTER CLUB, 78 East Ave. Pres., L. Ward Clarke; Sec., F. L. Churchill.
Organized 1860. Social. Admission, \$50; dues, \$50; members, 210.
ROCHESTER LAWN TENNIS CLUB Incorporated 1885. Pres., C. H. Angel;
Sec., Levi S. Ward. Grounds, University Ave. cor. Prince St. Admission, \$20; dues,
\$10; members, 120.

SAN FRANCISCO

UNIVERSITY CLUB. Organized 1890. Membership, 300. 722 Sutter St. Pres.,
Sidney V. Smith; Sec., Chas. P. Eells.
UNION LEAGUE CLUB 322 Geary St. Pres., S. M. Shortridge; Sec., Geo. H.
Pippy. Admission, \$50; dues, \$40; members, 993.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—SAN FRANCISCO—*Continued.*

BOHEMIAN CLUB. Incorporated 1872. Membership 660. Pres., Albert Gerberding; Sec., Jas. M. Hamilton.

ARION VEREIN, 414 Pine St. Membership, 300. Pres., J. H. Sievers; Sec., G. Trittenbach.

BAY CITY WHEELMEN, 519 Van Ness Ave. G. P. Wetmore, Pres.; W. H. Toepke, Sec.

SCRANTON, PA.

GREEN RIDGE WHEELMEN. Pres., C. M. Carr; Sec. and Treas., R. A. Wani-bold.

SCRANTON LIEDERKRANZ, 213 Lack Ave. E. A. Barth, Sec.

CALEDONIAN CLUB, 117 Wyo Ave. J. B. Skeoch, Chief; Wallace Kennedy, Sec.

CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB, 421 Lack Ave. Pres., F. M. Vandling, Sec., C. C. Donovan.

CENTRAL REPUBLICAN CLUB, Price Building. Pres., E. P. Kingsbury; Sec., W. Gaylord.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC CLUB, 931 W. Market St. Patrick Thornton, Pres.; James Lynott, Sec.

CRYSTAL DRAMATIC CLUB, 135 W. Market St.

ST. PAUL

MINNESOTA CLUB, Fourth S. E. cor. Cedar. Board of Governors meets second Saturday in each month. Pres., Stanford Newel; Sec., C. S. Bunker. Organized 1884. Social. Admission, \$100; dues, \$60; members, 429.

CROWN HILL ATHLETIC CLUB, Medway Ave. S. E. cor. Oakdale. Pres., C. A. Newton; Sec., Wren Shaw.

OLD RELIABLE CLUB, 621 E. Sixth. Pres., Franz Linz; Sec. and Treas., Adolph Muench. Social.

SYRACUSE

CENTURY CLUB, James St., cor. of Townsend. W. Kirkpatrick, Pres.; L. F. Powell, Vice-Pres.; E. N. Westcott, Sec.

CAPITOL CLUB, 336 N. Salina St.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—SYRACUSE—*Continued.*

CENTRAL CITY CYCLING CLUB, 1205 and 1207 N. Salina St.

GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB. Trustees, John Dunn, Jr., Daniel Crichton, N. T. Bacon.

MELPOMENE CLUB, 15 and 16 Butler Block.

CALEDONIA CLUB, Bastabee Block. Chief, R. C. Wallace.

CAMERA CLUB, 322 S. Salina St. Pres., A. Padgham; Sec., H. F. Smith.

SYRACUSE GUN CLUB, Range on Croton St. Sec., A. C. Ginty.

TOLEDO

TOLEDO CLUB, clubhouse cor. Huron and Madison Sts. Pres., F. C. Reynolds; 1st Vice-Pres., E. L. Southworth; 2d Vice-Pres., Rathburn Fuller; Sec., W. L. Hoyt; Treas., D. V. R. Manley.

TOLEDO CYCLING CLUB, 324 Ontario St. Organized 1885; incorporated 1889. Pres., J. H. Barr; Vice-Pres., W. R. Hodge; Sec., B. F. Brough; Treas., J. T. Smith.

OHIO YACHT CLUB, City Headquarters, Neptune Building cor. Jefferson and Water. Summer Headquarters, Presque Isle. Incorporated Oct. 3, 1885. Directors meet first Friday in the month; regular club meets second Friday at 8 P. M. Com., J. E. Gunkel; Vice-Com., Henry Tracy; Rear-Com., Henry T. Marshall; Sec., Gustave G. Keep; Treas., W. R. Lang; Fleet Capt., Geo. L. Craig; Fleet Surgeon, D. J. T. Woods.

TOLEDO CANOE CLUB, Hepburn's Boat House. Summer boathouse, Grassy Point. Com., Charles Armstrong; Sec., Thomas Gahan; Treas., Walter Woodruff.

TRENTON, N. J.

TRENTON DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION, track and clubhouse, Ewing Turnpike, north of Odd Fellows' Home. Pres., Chas. Clark; Sec., T. J. Donohue.

TRENTON ATHLETIC CLUB. Pres., W. H. Baker; Sec., Chas. Hedden.

PARK ISLAND CANOEING ASSOCIATION. J. B. Agnew, Pres.; W. A. Holcomb, Sec. and Treas.

MERCER COUNTY WHEELMEN. Pres., J. H. Lalor; Sec., H. B. Salter.

DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE. Pres., Jas. H. Wilson; Sec., Harry Provost.

REPUBLICAN CLUB, 139 E. Hanover St. Pres., W. S. Hancock; Sec., C. W. Thomson.

ALMA CLUB. Sec., Geo. Durr.

ECLECTIC CLUB, 6 North Broad St. Sec., H. D. Crusen.

SEVENTY-FIVE CLUB. Pres., C. S. Biddle; Sec., C. J. Lokerson.

TRENTON CLUB. Pres., Gardner H. Cain; Sec., W. M. Watson.

LOTUS CLUB, 17 S. Broad St. Pres., J. H. Blackwell; Sec., E. G. Cook.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—TROY, ETC.

TROY, N. Y.

TROY CLUB, First St., cor. of Congress St. Walter P. Warren, Pres.; D. W. Ford, Treas.; Justin Kellogg, Sec.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION OF LANSINGBURGH, 664 Second Ave.

TROJAN CLUB, Troy City Bank Building. C. E. Wilson, Pres.; G. B. Friday, Sec.

TROY BICYCLE CLUB, 612-614 Federal St. R. D. Cook, Pres.; W. C. Simmons, Sec.

TROY CHORAL CLUB, Athenæum Building.

LAUREATE BOAT CLUB, foot of Glen Ave. J. H. Tipper, Pres.; A. W. Ross, Sec.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

COSMOS CLUB, 1520 H St., N. W. Meets second Monday in each month except July, Aug. and Sept. Pres., G. K. Gilbert; Vice-Pres., T. C. Mendenhall; Sec., L. O. Howard; Treas., W. A. De Cindry.

METROPOLITAN CLUB, 1700 H St., N. W. Pres., C. John Davis; Vice-Pres., John M. Schofield, J. M. Browne; Treas., J. C. Poor; Sec., Arnold Hague.

UNIVERSITY CLUB, 17th St., cor. I St., N. W. Pres., H. B. Brown; Vice-Pres., J. S. Webb; Sec., W. L. McPherson; Treas., S. Herbert Gilsy.

CAPITOL CITY GUN CLUB, 711 14th St., N. W. Pres., Blair Lee; Vice-Pres., J. D. W. Arnold; Sec., A. S. Mattingly; Treas. J. W. Green. Grounds foot of 22d St., N. W.

AMPHION GLEE CLUB, 1526 Pierce Pl., N. W.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, 1622 I, N St., W. Pres., Gen. J. M. Schofield, U. S. A.; Sec., Ensign Philip Andrews, U. S. N.

CAPITOL BICYCLE CLUB, 409 15th St., N. W.

CHEVY CHASE CLUB, F St., cor. 14th St., N. W.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC CLUB, 1732 G St., N. W.

LAWYERS' CLUB, 480 Louisiana Ave.

WASHINGTON CITY KENNEL CLUB, 1505 Penn. Ave.

WASHINGTON GOLF CLUB. Pres., Henry May; Sec., E. F. Riggs

WILMINGTON, DEL.

DAUGHTERS OF THE FOREST. Meets first and second Tuesday evenings at King and Fourth Sts.

SELECT CASTLE, 612 Market St. Com., C. A. Cosgrove; Recorder, J. Percy.

WILMINGTON ENCAMPMENT, 416 Market St. Chancellor, W. M. Ward.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—WORCESTER, ETC.

WORCESTER, MASS.

WORCESTER CUB. Organized 1888. 59 Elm St. Pres., W. S. B. Hopkins; Sec., J. W. Dalzell.

COMMONWEALTH CLUB, 11 Foster St. Sec., C. F. Mann.

LAKE SIDE BOAT CLUB. Pres., B. A. Barker; Sec., N. C. Keyes.

SALISBURY CLUB. Pres., W. H. Fuller; Sec., A. F. Kelley.

TALASSET CANOE CLUB, clubhouse on Talasset Island. Com., T. H. Blood; Sec., A. F. Townsend.

WORCESTER ATHLETIC CLUB. Pres., S. E. Winslow; Sec., H. L. Dadmun.

WORCESTER WOMAN'S CLUB. Pres., Mrs. A. W. Comins; Sec., Miss C. L. Greene.

MADISON (WIS.) LITERARY CLUB

BY REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, SECRETARY

The Madison Literary Club was organized at a meeting held in the State Capitol, the 8th of October, 1877, its first officers being as follows: Pres., Joseph Hobbins, M.D.; Vice-Pres., John Bascom, LL.D., and Mrs. Anna R. Sheldon; Sec., Miss Ella A. Giles; Treas., Mr. Charles N. Gregory.

For several years, meetings were held in the parlors of the two leading hotels—Vilas House and Park Hotel—but commencing with October, 1884, they have been called at the homes of such members as voluntarily signify a desire to entertain the club. Until the close of the year 1878, there was no regular programme of work, members being appointed at one meeting to prepare papers for the next, while some few of the "old stand-bys" were expected to bring stray MSS., in their pockets, ready to read in case of failure on the part of the appointees. Some of the choicest essays ever presented to the club have been brought out under such conditions. But commencing with January, 1879, a definite programme was made up for the year and printed.

In these earlier years, the club was for purposes of study, and the programmes were devoted to certain periods of English literature. Gradually, there arose a demand for greater variety, and certain evenings were devoted to miscellaneous topics. By 1881, the yearly programme came to be made up of a considerable variety of subjects—art, science, travel, history, as well as literature. Little by little, the institution was gradually converted into a sort of lecture club, some specialist giving a talk or lecture upon his favorite topic, to be followed by discussion, the chief participants therein being generally selected by the essayist himself, from members especially well versed in the topic presented. This variety is possible in a city like Madison, where there is a large State University with an exceptionally brilliant faculty, and a considerable contingent of professional literary folk among the townspeople themselves.

The active membership is restricted to fifty persons, but as wives or husbands of members are treated as co-members, the actual working strength of the club is about seventy-five. The meetings are held on the second Monday evening of each month,

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS—WISCONSIN—*Continued.*

except during college vacation—July and August. Each active member may bring one guest; thus the attendance is usually somewhat over a hundred.

Although entering upon its eighteenth year, with few of its charter members now on the rolls, the club appears to gain vitality with age, and is regarded as one of the strongest literary organizations in the northwest, as well as a powerful factor in the society in the Wisconsin capital. To its democratic influence may largely be attributed the fact that in Madison society there is discernible no antagonism between town and gown, or between the wealthy and the professional classes.

The present officers are: Pres., John W. Stearns, LL.D.; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Sarah Fairchild Conover; Sec., Reuben G. Thwaites; Treas., Charles N. Brown.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN

BY REUBEN GOLD THWAITES, SECRETARY

The State Historical Society of Wisconsin was originally organized in October, 1846, with A. Hyatt Smith as President, and Thos. W. Sutherland, as Secretary. In January, 1849, there was a reorganization, with Governor Nelson Dewey as President, a list of Vice-Presidents covering all the counties of the State, and I. A. Lapham as Corresponding Secretary. But for various reasons the society did not prosper during its early years, and a second reorganization was effected under an act of Legislature approved March 1853. This charter the society still works under, and since the annual meeting on the first Thursday in January, 1854, the growth of its influence and importance has been steady and rapid. At this meeting Lyman C. Draper, LL.D., was chosen Corresponding Secretary. When he took direction of the society's fortunes its library consisted of but fifty volumes and pamphlets; there was neither museum nor art gallery, and the institution was quartered in a corner of the Secretary of State's office. To-day the society, as the Trustee of the Commonwealth, is comfortably domiciled in the south wing of the capitol, two floors being devoted to its magnificent library, and another—partitioned into three spacious halls—to its splendid museum of historic, pre-historic and scientific curiosities and its art gallery, in which are displayed oil portraits of over 200 distinguished Wisconsin pioneers and Indian chiefs. About 50,000 persons visit the museum and art gallery annually, while the library attracts scholars and specialists from all parts of the West and South.

The library additions number some 7,000 titles per year. At present the shelves contain about 180,000 books and pamphlets covering every department of American history, as well as taking a general sweep of foreign history and most departments of research. It is of particular value as an aid to the 1400 students of the State University, who daily throng the reading rooms and deem the ample facilities for original research there given them as one of the most important advantages of student life at the Wisconsin capital.

As a whole, the institution ranks not lower than third among American historical societies, and certainly is the most important west of the Alleghanies; in some respects, it is recognized by experts as the best of them all. It has done and is doing

a noble work for Wisconsin—indeed for the entire West—by resurrecting and perpetuating the records of the State's development in its now famous volumes of *Wisconsin Historical Collections*, which contain practically all the materials now obtainable for the varied and romantic early history of that commonwealth; by collecting and keeping up, abreast of the times, a library of Americana, which, as to size and scope, has but one or two rivals in this country, and they on the Atlantic coast; and by maintaining a museum and an art gallery which are of growing interest and educational value to the citizens of the State.

At the annual meeting on the 6th of January 1887, Lyman C. Draper, who died in 1891, declined a re-election as Corresponding Secretary, after thirty-three years of persistent and highly successful labors in behalf of the society and the State—he being desirous of devoting his remaining days to individual literary work. Reuben G. Thwaites, formerly managing editor of the *Wisconsin State Journal*, was chosen his successor, having been the assistant to Dr. Draper for two years previous. Daniel S. Durrie became identified with the society in 1856, as librarian, assuming active duties in 1858, and remaining constantly in service until his death in 1892; he was succeeded by Isaac S. Bradley, who had been chief assistant librarian for seventeen years.

CAPT. JAMES C. SUMMERS.

James Colling Summers was born at Southgate, England, in 1854. He is the only son of the late Rev. James Summers, of Litchfield, a clergyman of the Church of England, a graduate of Oxford University, and Professor of Chinese at the British Museum, London. He died at Tokio, Japan, in 1892. Mrs. Summers, who survives him, still lives in England. By his father, the classics were drummed into the boy before he had reached the age of nine. For a year he studied at King's College School in the Strand, and then by reason of delicate health he was apprenticed to a ship owning firm in London. Then began a life of constant travel. Going to sea in 1864, he served in the East India trade and visited every important seaport in the world. In 1871, Mr. Summers left "deep water sailing" for good. He had acquired a thorough knowledge of navigation and seamanship. After a brief period in the Revenue Marine service, he was employed as master and licensed pilot of steamers plying between New York, Newport and Providence, R. I. In 1878 he left the sea, and married Emily, the youngest daughter of Capt. David Simms, of Alpine, N. J. Their children are three boys and a girl. After three years' experience in the theatrical field, he commenced newspaper work in New York City. As Yachting Editor, successively of the *Morning Journal*, the *Sun* and the *World* he demonstrated that a sailor who can write is best equipped to describe a yacht race. He made friends fast, and his reports of the great international yacht races, of the Cape May and Brenton's Reef Cup races, of the great Naval Review at Hampton Roads, and of other important marine events, have been read and accepted all over the country as faithful pen pictures of the events. In 1886 Captain Summers established the Official Yacht Record "*Who Won?*" which has become a standard work, and in August, 1894, he founded the "*Burgee and Pennant*," the Naval Militia and Yachtsman's Journal—the first paper devoted exclusively to these subjects in America.

The paper is now (April, 1895) on the high road to success. He severed his connection with the *World* last year and is now the sole editor of "*Burgee and Pennant*" and of the book "*Who Won?*" Captain Summers is a member of the Atlantic Yacht Club, the Manhattan Athletic and Press Clubs. He is a 32d degree Mason, a member of Palestine Commandery, Mecca Temple of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a petty officer in the First Battalion Naval Militia, N. Y., and Ex-Commodore of the Cherry Diamond Yacht Club.

INDEX.

	PAGE
Adams, John Quincy, on the Sons of the American Revolution,	266
Adams, John Quincy, Portrait and Biography,	66
Adirondack League Club,	295
Albany Local Organizations,	313
Alexander, James W., Portrait,	274
Alexander, Robert C., on University Clubs in the United States,	275
Alexander, Robert C., Portrait and Biography of,	16-17
Allegheny Local Organizations,	314
Allen, Orrin Peer, Portrait and Biography,	52-53
Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity,	239
American Academy of Medicine,	246
American Academy of Political and Social Science,	235
American Antiquarian Society,	235
American Association for the Advancement of Science,	291
American Authors' Guild,	246
American Bar Association,	250
American Geographical Society,	226
American Library Association,	253
American Naturalists' Society,	256
American Philological Association,	281
American Social Science Association,	281
American Statistical Society,	271
American Whist League,	273
Anderson, E. Ellery, Portrait,	140
Andrews, Wm. Loring, Portrait,	64
Appleton, Nathan, Portrait and Biography,	54-55
Architectural League of New York,	296
Armstrong, George Washington, Portrait and Biography,	56-57
Association (National) of Democratic Clubs,	286
Astor, John Jacob, Portrait,	140
Athletic Clubs in the United States, by Frederick W. Janssen,	223
Atlanta Local Organizations,	314
Aztec Club of 1847,	250
Backus, Henry C., Portrait and Biography,	58-59
Ball, Ernest H., Portrait,	84
Baltimore Local Organizations,	315
Banks, David, Portrait and Biography,	148-149
Barratt, J. Arthur, Portrait and Biography,	62-63
Barse, Mills W., Portrait and Biography,	80-81
Beach, Charles F., Jr., Biography,	65

INDEX.

	PAGE
Beadleston, William H., Portrait,	48
Beekman, James William, Portrait,	202
Belmont, August, Portrait,	64
Belmont, Perry, Portrait,	129
Bergen, Tunis G., Portrait and Biography,	70-71
Bidwell, Charles E., Portrait and Biography,	72-73
Bissell, Joseph B., Portrait and Biography,	22-23
Bliss, Cornelius N., Portrait and Biography,	74-75
Boat and Canoe Clubs in the United States, by George Parsons Douglass,	229
Boston Local Organizations,	315
Brewster, F. Carroll, Portrait and Biography,	18-19
Brooklyn Local Organizations,	317
Brooks, James Wilton, Portrait and Biography,	116-117
Buckingham, Charles L., Portrait and Biography,	76-77
Buffalo Local Organizations,	318
Cambridge Local Organizations,	323
Camden Local Organizations,	320
Canoe and Boat Clubs in the United States, by George Parsons Douglass,	229
Carr, Julian S., Portrait and Biography,	20-21
Carter, James C., Portrait,	48
Catholic Club of New York, by Joseph Thoron,	298
Chicago Local Organizations,	320
Church, Benjamin S., Portrait and Biography,	42-43
Church, Mrs. Benjamin S., on the Society of Colonial Dames,	214
Cincinnati Local Organizations,	322
Cincinnati, Society of, by Hon. Hamilton Fish,	207
Cleveland, Hon. Grover, Portrait,	128
Cleveland Local Organizations,	322
Club and Society Life in the United States, by Ward McAllister,	8
Club Men of America,	51
Cochraue, John, Portrait and Biography,	24-25
Coddington, Clifford C., Biography,	85
Coddington, Gilbert S., Portrait and Biography,	82-84
Coffin, Hon. George C., Portrait and Biography,	96-97
College Greek Letter Fraternities,	236
Collins, Holdrige Ozro, Portrait and Biography,	26-27
Colonial Dames, Society of, by Mrs. Benjamin S. Church,	214
Colonial Wars, Society of, by Hon. Charles H. Murray,	219
Columbus Local Organizations,	324
Contents, Table of,	7
Corbin, Austin, Portrait,	50
Cotheal, Alexander, Portrait and Biography,	86-87
Cruikshank, Edwin A., Portrait and Biography,	84-85
Cutting, William Bayard, Portrait,	70
Dana, Paul, Portrait,	56
Daughters of the American Revolution, by Mrs. Schuyler Hamilton, Jr.,	244
Daughters of the Revolution, by Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham,	247
Davies, Julien T., Portrait,	66

INDEX.

	PAGE
Davies, William G., Portrait,	67
Dayton Local Organizations,	324
Delta Chi Fraternity,	243
Delta Upsilon Fraternity,	240
Democratic Club of the City of New York,	300
Democratic Clubs, National Association of,	286
Denver Local Organizations,	324
Depew, Chauncey M., Portrait and Biography,	28-29
De Peyster, Frederic J., Portrait and Biography,	30-31
Detroit Local Organizations,	325
Dewey, Melvil, Portrait,	254
Diven, Alexander S., Portrait and Biography,	88-89
Douglass, George Parsons, on Canoe and Boat Clubs in the United States,	229
Duer, J. G. K., Portrait,	67
Eaton, Sherburne B., Portrait and Biography,	90-91
Editor's Note to Local Organizations,	293
Editor's Note to National Organizations,	205
Edsall, Thomas H., Portrait and Biography,	92-93
Educational Association, National,	218
Elliott, Duncan, Portrait,	66
Farmer, William Wallace, Portrait and Biography,	94-95
Faunce, Rev. William H. P., Portrait,	203
Ferris, Morris Patterson, on Society of the War of 1812,	279
Ferris, Mrs. Morris P., on Ladies' New York Club,	304
Field, Wm. Hildreth, Portrait and Biography,	196-197
Findley, William L., Portrait and Biography,	96-97
Fish, Hon. Hamilton, on the Society of the Cincinnati,	207
Fletcher, Austin B., Biography,	99
Flint, Charles R., Portrait and Biography,	100-101
Fox, John, Portrait and Biography,	188-189
Gaelic Society,	213
Garden, Hugh R., Portrait and Biography,	102-103
Gazzam, Joseph M., Portrait and Biography,	104-105
Geissenhainer, Frederick W., Portrait,	52
Goebel, Lewis S., Portrait and Biography,	106-107
Golf Clubs in the United States,	248
Grand Rapids Local Organizations,	326
Gunther, Ernest Rudolph, Portrait and Biography,	108-109
Hamersley, J. Hooker, Portrait and Biography,	32-33
Hamilton, Mrs. Schuyler, Jr., on the Daughters of the American Revolution,	244
Harper, E. B., Portrait, page 98; Biography,	111
Harper, Orlando M., Biography,	110
Harriman, J. Borden, Portrait,	62
Harriman, Oliver, Jr., Portrait,	67
Harrison, Benjamin, Portrait,	60
Havemeyer, William F., Portrait,	54
Henrotin, Mrs. Ellen, M., on Women's Clubs in the United States,	288
Hoadly, George, Biography and Portrait,	200-201

INDEX.

	PAGE
Hodge, J. Aspinwall, Portrait,	58
Hoffman, Charles F., Jr., Portrait and Biography,	112-113
Hoffman, Rev. Eugene A., Portrait and Biography,	114-115
Holls, Frederick W., Portrait,	274
Hudson, John E., Portrait and Biography,	118-119
Indianapolis Local Organizations,	327
Ingraham, Arthur, Portrait and Biography,	120-121
Inman, John H., Portrait,	64
Ireland, John B., Portrait,	69
Janssen, Frederick W., on Athletic Clubs in the United States,	223
Janssen, Frederick W., Portrait and Biography,	124-125
Jekyl Island Club,	302
Jenkins, E. Fellows, Portrait and Biography,	126-127
Jerome, Thomas S., on the Yondotega Club of Detroit,	326
Jersey City Local Organizations,	327
Kansas City Local Organizations,	328
Kennel Clubs in the United States,	251
Knights of Pythias,	287
Knights Templar,	286
Lachman, Samson, Portrait and Biography,	130-131
Ladies' New York Club, by Mrs. Morris P. Ferris,	303
Landon, Francis G., Portrait and Biography,	130-131
League of American Wheelmen, by Arthur K. Peck,	227
Lee, William H., Portrait,	68
Literary Staff of "Select Organizations,"	15
Local Organizations,	293
Louisville Local Organizations,	328
Lovell, Leander N., Portrait and Biography,	132-133
Lowell Local Organizations,	328
Loyal Legion,	257
Macdonald, Alexander, Portrait and Biography,	134-135
Macdonald, George A., Portrait and Biography,	34-35
Madison Literary Club,	337
Magoun, George C., Portrait,	138
Marcy, Henry O., Portrait and Biography,	136-137
Masons, Royal Arch,	287
Matthews, Albert, Portrait,	50
McAllister, Ward, on Club and Society Life in the United States,	8
McAllister, Ward, Portrait and Biography,	38-39
McCook, John J., Portrait and Biography,	138-139
McCormick, Cyrus H., Jr., Biography,	141
McKibbin, Gilbert H., Portrait and Biography,	142-143
Medal of Honor Legion,	218
Melville, Henry, Portrait and Biography,	144-145
Memphis Local Organizations,	328
Metropolitan Club, page 305; Illustration of Club House, New York,	<i>Frontispiece</i>
Miller, Hon. Warner, Portrait and Biography,	148-149
Mills, A. G., Portrait and Biography,	146-147

INDEX.

	PAGE
Milwaukee Local Organizations,	328
Minneapolis Local Organizations,	328
Morton, Levi P., Portrait and Biography,	40-41
Mount Vernon Ladies' Association,	268
Munn, Charles A., Portrait,	67
Murray, Hon. Charles H., on Society of Colonial Wars,	219
Murray, Charles H., Portrait and Biography,	44-45
Mystic Shrine, Nobles of,	287
Nash, J. Warren, Portrait and Biography,	122-123
Nashville Local Organizations,	329
National Academy of Political Sciences,	290
National Association of Democratic Clubs,	286
National Cymrodonian Society,	289
National Educational Association,	218
National League for Good Roads,	226
National League for the Protection of American Institutions,	289
National Municipal League,	291
National Organizations, Editor's Note,	205
National Republican League of the United States,	286
Newark Local Organizations,	329
New Haven Local Organizations,	329
New Orleans Local Organizations,	330
Newport Local Organizations,	330
New York Local Organizations,	295
New York State Library Association,	254
Nobles of Mystic Shrine,	287
Norcott, Sanford Latham, Portrait and Biography,	120-121
Omaha Local Organizations,	330
Page, J. Seaver, Portrait and Biography,	60-61
Palfrey, Edward D., Portrait and Biography,	22-23
Palmetto Club,	306
Parsons, John E., Portrait,	50
Paterson Local Organizations,	330
Paton, Morton S., Portrait,	64
Peck, Arthur K., Biography of and Article on League of American Wheelmen,	227
Peckham, William G., Portrait and Biography,	150-151
Philadelphia Local Organizations,	330
Platt, Isaac Hull, Portrait and Biography,	154-155
Platt, Thomas C., Portrait and Biography,	152-153
Poole, Reuben B., Portrait,	254
Porter, Horace, Portrait and Biography,	46-47
Post, George B., Portrait and Biography,	162-163
Postley, Gen. Brooke, Biography,	199
Postley, Col. Clarence A., Biography,	199
Providence Local Organizations,	332
Psi Upsilon Fraternity,	243
Publisher's Notice,	3

INDEX.

	PAGE
Reading Local Organizations,	332
Redheffer, William H., Portrait and Biography,	156-157
Regular Army and Navy Union,	292
Renwick, Edward S., Portrait and Biography,	158-159
Republican League of the United States,	286
Rhineland, T. J. Oakley, Portrait,	50
Rice, Alexander, Portrait and Biography,	160-161
Richmond Local Organizations,	333
Riding and Driving Clubs in the United States, by Samuel Walter Taylor, Jr.,	258
Rives, Reginald W., Portrait,	274
Rochester Local Organizations,	333
Roe, Major Charles F., Portrait and Biography,	172-173
Root, Elihu, Portrait,	48
Royal Arch Masons,	287
Russak, Frank, Portrait and Biography,	162-163
Saint Nicholas Society, by Frederic J. de Peyster,	309
Saltonstall, Satteelee, Portrait and Biography,	164-165
San Francisco Local Organizations,	333
Saxton, Hon. Charles T., Portrait and Biography,	166-167
Scotch-Irish Society of America,	268
Scranton Local Organizations,	334
Seward, Clarence A., Portrait and Biography,	168-169
Shaffer, Newton M., Portrait and Biography,	170-171
Smith, Andrew H., Portrait and Biography,	174-175
Snyder, Ole S., Portrait and Biography,	176-177
Sons of the American Revolution, by John Quincy Adams,	269
Sons of the Revolution,	272
State Historical Society of Wisconsin, by Reuben G. Thwaites,	338
St. Paul Local Organizations,	334
Sturgis, Frederic R., Portrait and Biography,	178-179
Suburban Riding and Driving Club, New York, Illustration,	5
Sulzer, William, Portrait and Biography,	180-181
Summers, James C., on Yacht Clubs in the United States,	282
Summers, James C., Portrait, page 198; Biography,	339
Sutro, Theodore, Portrait and Biography,	182-183
Swan, Frederick G., Portrait and Biography,	78-79
Syracuse Local Organizations,	334
Tailer, T. Suffern, Portrait and Biography,	36-37
Taylor, Alexander, Jr., Portrait and Biography,	184-185
Taylor, Samuel Walter, Jr., on Riding and Driving Clubs in the United States,	258
Taylor, Samuel Walter, Jr., Portrait, page 198; Biography,	267
Terry, Henry C., Portrait and Biography,	186-187
Thoron, Joseph, on Catholic Club of New York,	298
Thoron, Joseph, Biography,	165
Thwaites, Reuben Gold, on the Madison Literary Club, page 337; and on the State Historical Society of Wisconsin,	338
Tilford, Frank, Portrait and Biography,	188-189
Toledo Local Organizations,	335

INDEX.

	PAGE
Torrey, Charles W., Portrait and Biography,	156-157
Townsend, John W., Portrait and Biography,	190-191
Trask, Spencer, Portrait and Biography,	192-193
Trenton Local Organizations,	335
Turnbull, Arthur, Portrait,	48
Twombly, Horatio N., Portrait,	203
Union Veteran Legion of the United States,	273
United States Daughters,	291
United States Infantry Society,	213
University Clubs in the United States, by Robert C. Alexander,	275
University Club of New York, Illustration,	278
University Club of Philadelphia (see Robert C. Alexander's Article on University Clubs),	275
Utley, H. M., of Detroit, Portrait,	254
Van Wickle, Augustus S., Portrait and Biography,	194-195
Van Wormer, John R., Portrait and Biography,	72-73
War of 1812, Society of, by Morris Patterson Ferris,	279
Washington Local Organizations,	336
Webb, Wm. Seward, Portrait,	54
Wheelmen, League of American, by Arthur K. Peck,	227
Wilmington Local Organizations,	336
Wisconsin State Historical Society, by Reuben Gold Thwaites,	338
Wise, Otto I., Portrait and Biography,	190-191
Wolfe, Christopher, Portrait and Biography,	142-143
Women's Clubs in the United States, by Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin,	288
Women's Clubs, General Federation of,	256
Worcester Local Organizations,	337
Wyckoff, Peter B., Biography,	49
Yacht Clubs in the United States, by James C. Summers,	282
Yondotega Club of Detroit, by Thomas S. Jerome,	323

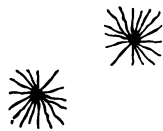


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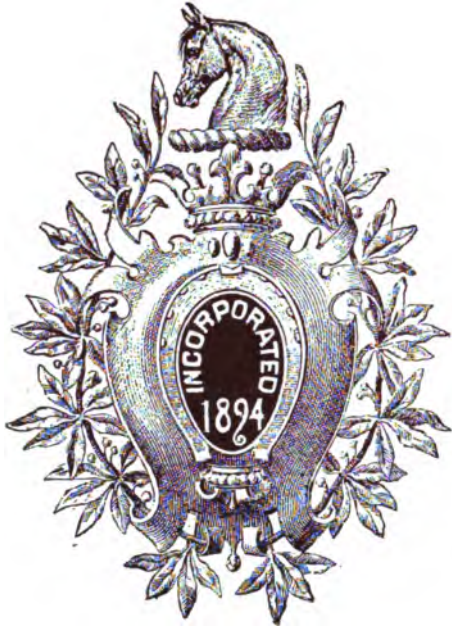
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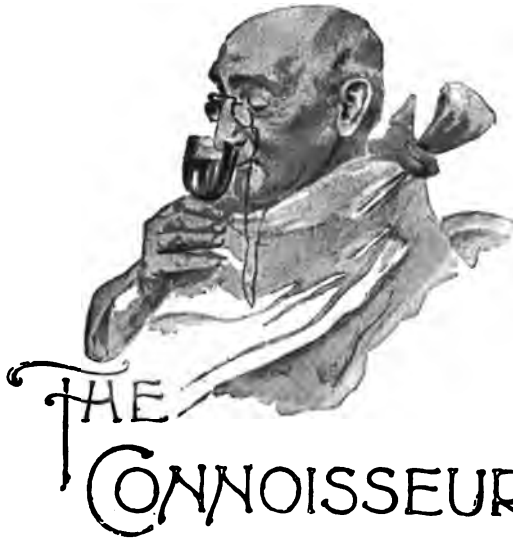
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